THE

MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT.

Truth Teller

TUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1834. NO. 7.

IRELAND.

CLONDALKIN DINNER.

This dinner took place on the 10th Dec. in the Commercial Buildings, Dublin, and was attended by a large concourse, was rendered remarkable by a variety of circumstances. Mr. O'Connell was in the chair. Mr. Barrett sat on his right. Mr. Ruthven, as member for the City, officiated as vice-president. Mr. Shiel, Mr. O'Dwyer, and Mr. Ronayne, were also present. Thus five members of Parliament, including the representatives of this great metropons, united themselves, in this juncture, to their fellow citizens.

After the cloth was drawn,

Mr. O'Connell rose and said, that the first toast he had to propose was one which he was sure would meet their hearty concurrence. Being included in it themselves, they could hardly reject it. The toast was, "The People, the genuine source of all legitimate power." (Loud cheers.) That was a toast grounded upon the democratic principle, and that principle was the guiding star of every honest political character. For the good of the people kings reigned; for the good of the people parliaments did justice, when they happened to fall into the error of doing such a thing as justice. (Laughter.) It was customary to the friends of the democratic principles to reflect that no nation was ever yet permanently great or flourishing unless by the cultivation of the democratic principle; and in proportion as this principle was encouraged, in the same proportion did the prosperity and the wealth of nations increase. (Hear, hear.) It was, perhaps, but a school boy recollection that called to mind the history of the earlier states of Greece, and while they were cherished in the memory, the names of those who founded the Persian empire were forgotten; or, if remembered, it was only as connected with some victory gained over them by the power of democracy. (Hear, and loud cheers.) In more modern times, coming down the stream of history, it would be found that the democratic principle was prevalent. If England were greater and more powerful than other nations, it was because that the institutions of England were more imbued with democratic principle than those of any other nation. Upon this it would be found rested England's title of her greatness. But it was only in still more modern times the hopes of the people had with reason become more buoyant. France had gone through a revolution of blood and crime, but even in the throes of that revolution, and in the more recent revolution of the three days, there was the open of a better era, even though the calculating money-jobber at present upon the throne was as ready to put down the liberty of the people and of the press as any baser tyrants at home. In Spain, too, it was consolatory to know, that the Queen could not recover her throne without the assistance of her people, and if the miscreant Don Miguel had not been before that trodden under foot, it was because the almost equally scoundrel Don Pedro was opposed to him. (Cheers.) In Holland too, reeling under the load of her iniquities, democratic liberty was making rapid strides, and Belgium would soon enjoy the benefits of the repeal of a foreign union. (Cheers.) Poland to be sure, unhappy Poland, had fallen before the sword of the miscreant of the North. He (Mr. O'Connell) thanked heaven that he was the first to fix that name upon the Autocrat of Russia. The Holy Alliance was nearly dissolved, and no state in Europe would now give any aid to the Tories if they sough it for the purpose of suppressing the liberties of this country. Coming home to their own village affairs, what advantage was it to them that Lord Anglesey and Stanley had been removed, if they were succeeded by as prosecuting a Lord. Wellesley and as unpopular a Littleton? The change in the cards was valuelesss. He (Mr. O'Connell) had not the least confidence in either. Of Lord Wellesley and Mr. Littleton he would venture to prophecy that they would turn out as did Anglesey and Stanley. (Hear, hear.) He had prophesied of Anglesey that he would be the most unpopular man in Ireland. That prophecy had been fulfilled. There was, however, one step below Lord Anglessy's unpopularity, and he (Mr. O'Connell) thought that Mr. Littleton would descend to it. (Hear, hear.) The playing off one against another would only end in their both combining to the discomfiture of those who attempted to use them as instruments. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by calling for a bumper, and proposed:—

"The people, the true source of all legimate power."—(Nine times nine and loud cheering.)

The next toast, Mr. O'Connell, said, which he had to propose called for a bumper, through courtesy and respect.—It was the health of the first servant of the people—the King. In that capacity it was that the people owed him allegiance, and, as the servant of the people, the people were bound to him. When the King neglected his duty to the people, the history of the country proved that the people had a right to expel him from the throne. (Hear, hear.)—So it was in the case of James—the political and the religious intolerant James. He was certainly a political and intolerant, and though not guilty of any act of religioun intolerance, he was yet strongly suspected of it. The people of England then very properly expelled him. (Cheers)—The reform bill was, it is true, passed in the present reign; and, without meaning any particular flattery, by attributing any of the credit of it having passed, to our gracious monarch, yet he (Mr. O'Connell) could not forget that it was in the present reign that the reform bill was passed. (Hear, and cheers.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing the health of

"The King, the first servant of the people." (Three times three, and applause.)

In proposing the next toast, Mr. O'Connell said he should not ask the meeting to fill a bumper; he would leave it completely to their own discretion—the toast was "Old Ireland." (Loud cheers.) In looking through the history of the past, there was much to deplore, but there was also something to encourage. If any person would investigate the causes of the misfortunes of Ireland; they could not fail of also discovering the remedy for her evils. The loss of her liberty was not to be so much attributed to the strength of those who deprived her of it, as the weakness of those who should have defended it. It was internal dissentions that struck the people down, and which continued their degradation, and in that dissention consisted the strength of their enemies. In the name of religion the people were divided, and kept divided, for many a long year. Passing on to the glorious era of '82, what advantages were derived by this country during the short period that she was then in the enjoyment of her liberty? If, with such a parliament, so much good was done for Ireland, what might she not expect from a parliament chosen by the people of Ireland themselves? (Loud cheers.) Irishmen lost their domestic parliament, not by any fault of their own, but by the fraud of their enemies, and ever since that the management of their affairs has been given to the Stanley of to day and the Littleton of to morrow. But the resources of Irishmen ought to be now in themselves. No man could lay claim to the name of a patriot who did not sacrifice his own feelings on the altar of his country, and who would not regard her enemies as his own. (Loud cheering.) There were moments when it came like despair upon his (Mr. O'Connell's) mind, that he could not bring the faction to a recollection that they had more to lose as Irishmen than to gain as Orangemen. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) The last session of parliament furnished some melancholy instances of dereliction of duty on the part of some of those who were chosen to represent the people of Ireland in an English senate. Amongst themselves he (Mr. O'Connell) did not mean to class such men a Luttrell Lambert, and men of that class; but an opportunity would arrive when Ireland would see how much she had to punish in some of those she had too warmly trusted. (Hear. hear.) But that only begot a necessity for renewed exertion amongst themselves. The struggle was now commencing. Was there a man who did not wish to see Ireland a nation? [No.] If there were, he did not address himself to him; but he was sure there was no such person in the meeting, and he therefore addressed himself to them all He would not judge of any man's sincerity by the acclamation with which he might drink the toast he was about to propose, but he would judge of him by his efficiency in aiding the great struggle they were all about to make for the regeneration of their country by the return of a native parliament. There was, however, but one chance of success, and that depended upon Irishmen themselves. Let them give him [Mr. O'Connell] two millions of signatures and there was no doubt of success. He [Mr. O'Connell] would not abate them one of the two millions. [A laugh.]

A voice—There ought to be five millions.

Mr, O'Connell—Yes, there ought to be five millions; and let me ask, what minister could resist five millions of signatures? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Every parish in Dublin ought to meet immediately; and he [Mr. O'Connell] felt assured that every parish in the country would speedily follow their example. The learned gentleman concluded by proposing—

"Old Ireland and prosperity." [Nine times nine, and loud cheering.]

Mr. O'Connell then rose and said, that the third toast he had to propose was, "The Patron of Society." He [Mr. Connell] felt that there was some sort of apology due to the meeting for proposing the health of a nobleman with whom he [Mr. O'Connell] personally differed so much as he did with Lord Cloncurry—[hear]—but he did not propose him to the meeting as a polititian but a benevolent nobleman, and one whose influence had been materially beneficial to the charity in whose aid they had assembled.—[Hear.]

Mr. Sheil here suggested to Mr. O'Connell that Lord Cloncurry was the only one in the House of Lords who voted against the coercion bill.

Mr. O'Connell—Yes. He (Mr. O'Connell) was certainly grateful to recollect that he (Lord Cloncurry) had voted against the coercion bill in the House of Lords. Considerable allowance should be made for any individual who had been contained within the influence of Lord Anglesey's circle.—Lord Cloncurry, and he alone, spoke against the coercion bill. Whatever might be the political character of Lord Cloncurry, he (Mr. O'Connell) felt no hesitation in proposing his health as the benevolent patron of the Clondalkin Charity.—(Loud applause.) (Mr. O'Connell) concluded by saying that he would, in addition to the health of Lord Cloncurry, couple that of the chaplain of the charity, "The Rev. Mr. Spratt."—(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Pratt briefly returned thanks. He entered at some length into the history of charity.

Mr. O'Connell said, that, including himself, there were five members of parliament at the present meeting [cheers]: and he was sure they would excuse him if, as the next toast, he proposed to them the health of the member for Tipperary. [Loud cheering.] He [Mr. O'Connell] confessed that he was most anxious to see Mr. Sheil in the prominent station that he should enjoy, and the manner in which the toast was received must have convinced the learned gentleman. [He Mr. O'Connell] was almost ashamed to think that a trafficking barrister in England—one who secured for himself the possession of a 1000l. a year, and who, of course was most disinterested in every vote which he gave—(a laugh)—that animal had, at a public meeting at Hull, thrown an impeachment—a public slander, amongst the Irish members. A very unwise friend of his [Mr. O'Connell's], in one of the most foolish letters he had ever read—but the thing had been so much laughed at in England, that they thought merely to laugh at it in Ireland also—had the folly to name that report as connected with his [Mr. O'Connell's] friend, Mr. Sheil. Why, it was absolute insanity to suppose he could be connected with it. To him [Mr. O'Connell] who witnessed his [Mr. Sheil's] almost superhuman exertions—to him, who saw him take down the highest amongst the opponents of Irish liberty by his biting, sarcastic, and cutting opposition—to him it was folly to repeat the name of Richard Sheil as connected with that report. Oh! what pride, what gladness would have been felt if there was any secret of his to unfold, or any secret even of the lowest of the true friends of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell concluded a very warm panegyric on Mr. Sheil, and amid loud cheers, by proposing.

"The health for the Member for the county Tipperary." (The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. Sheil on rising to return thanks, was received with long continued acclamation. He said that the enthusiastic welcome thus given him by his countrymen made his heart throb highly within him. It showed him how firm a place he had in the attainment of the people. At any time such a reception could not fail to be, in the highest degree, gratifying; at this moment it was of peculiar value, because it proved that the injurious surmises, in certain paragraphs in the public journals, and which glanced at so many, in place of affecting the reliance of the Irish people in his devotedness to their in ereste, had no other effect than that of demonstrating the extent to which he enjoyed the popular favor, by calling forth those expressions of cordial regard, [for such they were,] on the part part of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Sheil then proceeded to advert to the crisis, for such he should call it, in which this country was placed. A trial had taken place, of which the result would be, to give wider circulation to the arguments urged by Mr. O'Connell. Thus the Attorney-General had made himself the involuntary auxiliary of agitation. He had called forth from Mr. O'Connell an exercise of faculty, in which the wielder of the fierce democracy had surpassed himself, and displayed more energy, force, and diversity of power, than he had ever manifested in his numerous forensic achievements Those who had never before given the least heed to the arguments in favor of Repeal, were now far more deeply struck than they could otherwise have been, by the impassioned reasoning which was employed by the great pleader in the cause of Ireland. The speech spoken on that occasion a copy of which, revised by Mr. O'Connell, would be published by Mr Macrabe, of the *Morning Register*, would be read in every part of the island. It would become the manual of nationality. It would be in the hands of almost every Irishman who was capable of reading, and stir the heart of every man in whom the instinct of patriotism was not extinguished. Thus this trial would have an effect diametrically the reverse of what was purposed. Instead of throwing back the question of Repeal, it would give it new power, and advance it to a higher place in the public mind. This was the common consequence of ill judged prosecutions. Had the Catholic cause been arrested, because victims were occasionally made by the Attorney-General of the day? The circumstances, too, under which the prosecution was instituted, and the manner in which it was conducted, would be the subject of universal comment. Respecting the verdict itself,

he should say nothing there. In parliament, the course pursued in impannelling the jury would be the subject of investigation, and there the government would be called on to reconcile the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries with their reiterated protestations. There were no Catholics on the jury, but there were thirty-three Roman Catholics in the House of Commons. (Loud and continued cheers.) We are not allowed to form even the twelfth of a jury, and we are more than one-third of the representation. Strange anomaly! And can ministers imagine that we shall acquiesce in an exclusion, which thus affects the vast majority of the people of Ireland? Even before Catholic liberation was achieved, this sytem was reprobated in the House of Commons. Lord Brougham, in representing a petition on the administration of justice, denounced the ascendency which was given to sect, in our tribunals; and if even then, when the doors of the House of Commons were closed against us, the exclusion of the juries was regarded as most unjust, as well as most galling—how shall the same system be contemplated by the English people, when we were in our persons—not through the medium of Protestant advocates, but standing on the same level with themselves—shall rise up in the exercise of our legislative rights, and call on the Irish executive to account for their proceedings? (Loud cheers.) I (said Mr. Sheil) am at no loss to know how they will make this practice accord with their solemn and repeated asseverations. I refrain from casting imputations—I say nothing of the motives of individuals—I will not even say that the officers of the crown struck men off because they were Catholics; but the facts themselves cry out, and have in them a force which renders all expatiation superfluous. There was not a Catholic on the jury! That is a simple statement. Four Catholics, whose united fortunes would exceed the wealth of the entire jury, were struck off. There was only four Catholics among the forty-eight names furnished by the Clerk of the Crown, and those four were struck off! How did this happen?—Was it accidental? In the doctrine of chances there is no contingency so strange. And when does this accident befal? Just before the jury bill could come into operation. Had the Attorney-General waited until next term, a jury would have been sworn from a ballot box; but now the hand of a law officer performs a feat more extraordinary fortune than herself could effect, and does in the way of mere accident what is unexampelled in the records os casualty. Again I say that I attribute no motives, but cannot avoid looking with wonder on the fact. Not a Catholic on the jury! Four Catholics struck off, and all this is chance! I do but lift up my eyes, and cry "a miracle!" But in the House of Commons no very great faith in such miracles exists; and there are habits of political scepticism in that assembly so alien from the credulity in which we here indulge, as it will render it necessary for goverament to have recourse to all their powers of ratiocination to explain this marvellous incident in prosecutions. The ingenuity of Mr. Littleton must be put to task, and Sir John Campbell, in the absence of the Irish Solicitor-General, must, with more than his habitual plausibility, and with that skill which characterises his country and his profession, demonstrate that all that had thus come to pass was the result of contingency alone. The scene will be full of interest, especially as the learned and able gentleman will have a noble field for the display of his nationality in demonstrating the propriety of putting two Scotchmen (most respectable men certainly) into the jury-box, and selecting them from the mass of the population of this city to decide on this great Irish question. (Hear, hear.) What I shall presume to say on the occasion it is not necessary for me at present to intimate. I shall content myself, while I entirely acquit them of corrupt motives, with expressing my wonder that the government did not abandon the prosecution, rather than permit such an accident (for so I still call it) to happen in the administration of justice. Mr. Sheil, after having adverted to the Repeal question, and announced that the Irish members would soon encounter the taunt that they did not venture to discuss it in Parliament, and foretelling that the government would regret the hour in which they provoked the discussion in the House of Commons, by which its importance would be chanced, sat down amidst long-continued cheering.

Mr. O'Connell said that the next toast which he had to propose was one which at all times was one of great interest, but from recent events it had derived an additional zest.—There was no tyrant who did not hate the liberty of the press—there was no criminal who did not shudder at it, and every political deluder knew it was the last means of discovering his real intentions. Without the liberty of the press there was no protection for religion or for liberty. It was the sentinel which watched over every public man, and the writers of it were the disclosers of those public delinquencies that the law could not reach. There never was a period when the libirty of the press was so essential to the people as at present. Amost every liberty was struck down, and if that of the press had a recent occasion experienced a defeat—the blow was so unexpected and so sudden, that it would recoil with double force upon those who had given it. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connell) argued well from the circumstances of the recent trial. In future no jury could be selected as the jury upon the trial was. The first of January would introduce the ballot, and bad indeed must be their fortune if they did not at least procure one honest man. (Hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) did not allude to any particular trial—but if they had a ballot they might possibly avoid so many Scotchmen. [Loud laughter.] He [Mr. O'Connell] did not know any prize he should be more unwilling to draw than a number of Scotchmen. [Laughter.] If, too, there happened to be any "saints" in the way, he would be sorry to watch a Tartar of that description. [Continued laughte.]—from the enthusiasm with which the toast has been received, I feel convinced that if Mr. Barrett be sent into prison, Ireland will take care of his fortunes. The circulation of truth from his pen shall not be stifled. [Loud cheers.] Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing.—

"The Liberty of the Press and Richard Barrett." [Loud cheering,]

Richard Barrett—I shall make no professions of fidelity to the cause of my country; you all have seen me act; [hear]—you see me prepared to suffer, and these render professions unnecessary; [cheers]—you see me with a verdict of libel and sedition registered against me; but although that verdict may subject me to legal punishment, it does not affix upon my character, or on my conscience the stain of moral guilt. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] The jury recommended me kindly, earnestly, to mercy, for earnestly was the word. I should be sorry not to reciprocate any kindly feeling extended towards me from any quarter. But even kindness as well as insult must be estimated by motive. If the recommendation of that jury proceeded from a belief that although they deemed it right to record a verdict against such a publication, in order to establish a precedent against future transgression, yet that it was not sufficiently aggravated in its nature to require the suffering of its publisher; if this was the motive, I, while I object to the principle of calling such a writing libel, accept with kindly feelings the consideration manifested for me as an individual. If, too, that recommendation for mercy proceeded from that knowledge, personal or acquired, that I would not wilfully be guilty of publishing any thing meriting the construction they put upon that publication, then, as I feel I merit such estimate as they had formed of me, I cordially accept the kindness. [Hear, hear.] Passing from this subject, I congratulate Ireland upon the political influence of that trial. I may suffer, but martyrs make proselytes, and it is worth some suffering to give my country the benefit of such an able, useful, uncompromising Repeal speech as was made by the Liberator. [Immense cheering.] That speech, too, was made under peculiar circumstances. It was originally intended that Sheil should have stated my case, and ably and uncompromisingly he would have done it. It was not until the evening before that it was finally determined that O'Connell should do so. He had but an hour and a half the morning of the trial to prepare; and what a speech did that short preparation produce! [Hear, hear.] But, no, he wanted no preparation; the subject was Repeal, and his head and heart are filled with the animating, the all-absorbing theme. [Cheering.] Some of you did not hear that speech. You read it, no doubt, ably reported in the *Register;* but you must have heard Demosthenes himself deliver it to form a conception of its real power. The jury itself felt the magic influence of eloquence and virtue. [Hear, hear.] I saw it in their countenances; yes, I saw their bosoms throb; their eyes suffuse; the feelings for country for one interval triumphed over that of party, breathing the pure air of a manly sentiment; erect; proud in the dignity of man and the affections of Irishmen, they could look their fellow-men in the face, and seemed to breathe a new existence. [Cheering.] I say it from authority, that if the trial had concluded on the first day, the verdict would have been, "not guilty." [Cheers.] But there was an adjournment. Night came, and with it the clouds and darkness of prejudice returned to obscure the judgments of the jurors—(for I do not in the least impute to them wilful error)—I saw the change in their averted looks when they came into the box the second day, and I instantly anticipated the verdict they returned. What! and is that prosecution of no avail which produced a speech which has again put the question of Repeal in all its majesty before the empire? [Cheers.] Was it nothing to have made the Court of King's Bench an arena for Repeal agitation? [Cheers.] Is it nothing to have shown that every attempt to make a victim to an opinion, is the means of its dissemination; that when discussion of Repeal is silenced without the courts of law, it will only be transferred within their precincts, and that thus Repeal will be advanced by the very efforts to arrest its progress? [Cheering.] I wish those who fancy Repeal was injured by the result of that prosecution would witness the avidity with which O'Connell's speech was bought up and read. The press of Dublin is unable to supply the demand; but I am happy to announce that the gentleman who reported that speech, Mr. Macabe, will have a complete and corrected copy of the speech, together with the whole proceedings, published in a few days, so that every owner of a house in Ireland can possess, as ought, a speech which should be preserved and transmitted as an heir-loom to his posterity. [Hear, hear.] Let every prosecuted person have, in this manner, a Repeal speech made in his defence. It will be his best defence, and if O'Connell is not in the way, there can be no mistake by getting Sheil, and the people will soon sicken the enemy of prosecution. [Laughter.] This prosecution has had another good effect, it has unmasked humbug. [Hear, hear.] We now know all parties concerned, and know that we have nothing for it, but to mistrust both and rely on ourselves, and to redouble our exertions.—[Hear.] Yes, this prosecution has done this good. It has dispelled the delusion that Ireland had to expect more from the present than the former Irish government. [Hear.] Never did any men so wantonly, so needlessly, so uselessly, throw themselves into collision with the mass of the Irish population as the present heads of the Irish government have done by this prosecution. It is one of the fatalities which has always hung over Irish affairs, that the people never can long look to the rulers with hope and affection. One would have thought that the intense unpopularity and total failure of the Anglesey-Stanley government would have warned the present government from identification with its measures. [Hear.] Yet Lord Anglesey may have had some excuses, if there can be any excuse for statesmen abandoning duty through infirmity of temper. In truth, Lord Anglesey was himself a curiously mixed character, and excited compound or contradictory emotions. His despotic measures rendered it impossible he could be loved. Yet there was something about the man himself which one could not hate sufficiently. Too weak to avoid errors; too proud to acknowledge or retrace them; he at once deserved punishment, and excited pity. [Cheering.] This irritable vain being we expected no good from, and we early told him so, and were accused of having needlessly irritated him. But we committed no such error, if it were an error, with regard to the present men. We "waited a while" for them. Whatever errors they committed—and they had already committed some of a minor character—we passed over lightly. Whatever good acts they did—and they did some—we did them ample justice. When they were personally or politically assailed by a press which is never molested, and this we do not blame, they found energetic vindicators in the press of the people; aye, in me who am now the object of remorseless persecution. [Hear, hear.] By what fatality was it then that these men adopted the miserable passions, insane policy, and appropriated to themselves all the unpopularity of their predecessors? [Hear, hear.] Do they think they have gained a victory? I understand such was the importance attached to the verdict of this exclusively Protestant jury that Mr. Crampton took a common car to the Park, to tell the first news to Mr. Littleton, for which, of course, he is to be made Attorney-General. [Hear, hear.] I understand that nothing could equal the exultation manifested by Mr. Littleton at the Beef-Steak Club that evening. Well, "wait a while," I venture to predict that the prosecution, with all its attendant circumstances, will be found one of the greatest embarrassments which any men ever wantonly threw in their own way. It places them in open war with the population, and one step more in this career will make the breach interminable. [Hear, hear.]

If, however, we are to accept this prosecution as a proof of the spirit which actuated the Irish government, it is another advantage that it has unmasked itself so soon. Mr. Crampton, too, made some curious disclosures and admissions, which are advantageous as an avowal of facts, and as symptoms of Whig opinion, in endeavouring to refute the reasoning of the letter, in which Mr. O'Connell showed the connection between the poverty caused by the Union, and the predial outrages caused by poverty. How, said Mr. Crampton, could these outrages be caused by the Union, when predial outrages existed to a much greater extent forty years before the Union? True, Mr. Crampton, and I ask you in return, how could predial outrages be caused by agitation, when they existed sixty years before agitation commenced?—and how dare you Whigs attempt to strangle discussion, and trample upon the constitution under the false pretence that agitation excites outrages, when you, for other purposes, betray the truth that they existed in plenitude of atrocity to what your party lie when they say was their source. [Hear.]—Mr. Crampton promulgated another opinion, useful as showing Whig notions of constitutional liberty. After callling every one indiscriminately a lover of anarchy and an abettor of crime, who voted against the coercion bill, although Mr. Perrin, his superior in every thing that can adorn a man and a lawyer, and who voted against the coercion bill, was sitting by his side, Mr. Crampton condescended to say that he would vouchsafe great latitude of expression—even much declamation—to those who opposed a law not yet sanctioned by Kings, Lords, and Commons, but that the moment any thing became law "there was but one duty—to obey." This monstrous Whig principle, when Whigs are in office, which goes to prohibit the right of petition, remonstrance, or complaint—and would render every evil that exists sacred—has been openly violated by these same Whigs when out of office. If this principle, as laid down by Mr. Crampton, be right, why did the Whigs not submit to the borough-mongering parliament? Why did they reform the church, or advocate emancipation? All these things are violations of this principle. This principle is a violation of all constitutional freedom, of all improvement, all redress; and yet it was upon this principle mainly that Mr. Crampton asked and obtained the verdict in my case. There was another thing in Mr. Crampton's speech which it may be useful to notice. This was the evident homage which he paid to the omnipotence of the sentiment in favor of repeal by the tenderness with which he treated it before the jury. He actually made it a ground for conviction that repeal was not advocated in the letter he prosecuted, although one of the counts in the indictment was, that the letter, by pressing repeal, stigmatized the act of Union. (Hear, hear.)—His Majesty's Solicitor-General also thought it useful to his purpose with the jury distinctly to say, that the object of the prosecution was not to crush the discussion of Repeal. This was good, and if instead of proclamations and prosecutions, the Anglesey government had avowed and acted upon this principle—if, too the present government, in avowing this principle, though its Solicitor-General, had not associated it with a prosecution contradictory to the spirit of the avowal, great and salutary would have been its tranquilizing influence. The bitterness occasioned by resistance to discussion, would have been no more. The Repeal question might have been the worse of it, to be sure, but the government would have been much the better. (Cheers.) Well, the people will, I doubt not, put the sincerity of this declaration to the test. There will be petitions from every parish in Ireland in favor of Repeal; and should martyrs be made in the cause, the spirit of the country, rising with every effort to coerce discussion, will administer in the dungeon's gloom, to the heart of the martyr the soothing medicine of consolation. (Great cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell said, that a good deal had been spoken in the course of the evening concerning Repeal, but the toast had not, as yet, been drank. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) had, a few days since, read in the *Freeman's Journal* a letter, which had done more to advance the cause of Repeal than any document he had seen for a very considerable time. There was in that letter so much depth and power of thought, so much cogency of reasoning, and it was written with such classic eloquence of language, that it must force its way upon the attention of the English people. He (Mr. O'Connell) alluded to the Right Rev. Dr. Mac Hale. (Cheers.) His letter had been, of course, copied into the other liberal papers, and was then before the entire reading public of Great Britain.—An important feature connected with the letter, was, that Dr. Mac Hale was the first prelate who had come forward and put his name to a document proving the necessity for a Repeal of the Union. (Loud cheers.) Dr. Mac Hale had not only done that, but he had done it at a period when it is said inducements were being held out to make him Archbishop Cashel. He (Mr. O'Connell) believed in his soul that Dr. Mac Hale had no object under heaven in view but the good of Ireland. He had, in the letter alluded to, displayed a knowledge of the melancholy state of his countrymen so intimate as could only be arrived at by one who was active in the ministry of the people. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was in the state of a strong man, one whose veins is open, and whose life gradually ebbs away. Inanition comes upon, and he at last falls through mere exhaustion. To stop the continued drain of absenteeism, he (Mr. O'Connell) would not have recource the old 75 per cent. tax, but he would prevent any man who had an estate in Ireland from having another in any other country. The passing of a measure of that kind was one of the first objects which he looked for from the Union. Mr. O'Connell concluded in a very able speech by proposing—

"The repeal of the Union, and the Right Rev. Doctor Mac Hale." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr, O'Connell then rose, and, after a very warm panegyric, proposed—

"The Most Rev. Doctor Murray and the clergy of his diocese." (Loud cheers.)

Upon Mr. O'Connell retiring from the meeting, he said he wished particularly to impress upon the gentlemen present the necessity of exerting themselves in order to forward the meetings through the different parishes. The learned gentleman retired from the meeting shortly after ten o'clock, and was accompanied by the majority of those present.

NATIONAL DEBT TO O'CONNELL.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Hugh Daly, P. P. Barndarrig House, Wicklow:—"Herewith you will receive £96 the contribution of Bandarrig and Kilbride, county Wicklow, to the O'Connell Annuity for 1833. I beg leave, on the part of the parishioners, to express their gratitude to this distinguished friend of Ireland, for his many and eminent services to his country. They congratulate the Liberator on the progress of reconciliation amongst Irishmen of all religious denominations, since the removal of the Catholic disabilities. The game of *divide et imperâ* has been played too long—distinctions of sect, and party are rapidly passing away, and we may fearlessly predict, that the united voice of Ireland will speedily be raised in favour of the great requisite for our national regeneration, the Repeal of the Legislative Union. To it we may confidently point as the true remedial measure, in reply to the queries now put into circulation on the state of the poor of Ireland. Amongst the contributors of Bandarrig, was the celebrated Rev. Thomas Maguire, P. P., of Enismagrath. He addressed the peasantry in the open air on the day of collection, on the state of that part of the country, with that peculiar power of reasoning and effect, which he is known to bring to the discussion of any subject he undertakes. Amount from Bandarrig £96. Rev. Hugh Daly, Rev. Thomas Maguire, P. P., Inismagrath, George Brennan. Esq., Leeds-Hall, Dublin, —— M'Daniel, Esq., £1 each.

Extract of a letter from D. O'Mahony, Esq., Kilkenny, Mitchelstown, conveying £21 10s., from that parish to the O'Connell Annuity:—"The Rev. Mr. Maldwen, our respected pastor has handed me the inclosed sum, £21 10s., for the National Annuity, produced in this very small and poor parish, mainly through his patriotic exertion. We have recently had to raise funds for forwarding the registry of the electors of the district, who have to proceed in most cases to Limerick, for that purpose, a disrance of thirty miles. To the most exemplary and

pious zeal in the discharge of the duties of the ministry, our excellent pastor unites an anxious solicitude for the promotion of every measure calculated to serve the country. He seeks to impress upon the people, that it is by the peaceable exercise of their constitutional power that the removal of our grievances, and the establishment of prosperity are to be effected. By the commencement of the new year the Rev. Mr. Maldwen intends to institute a monthly collection of one penny each, from every man in the parish, to form a fund for sending the electors to the hustings free of expense."

THE IRISH MEMBERS—MR. HILL.

We find the following notice of Mr. Hill's statement at Hull in the last *Examiner;* and we also extract from the *True Sun* a sufficient comment on the extraordinary and indefensible remarks of the *Morning Chronicle* regarding Mr. Sheil. It will be seen by the subjoined letter addressed by Mr. Hill to the *Courier*, that the gentleman announces his readiness, on being applied to privately by an individual member, to state whether *he* is, or not, the person alluded to. This is a round-about way of getting at the fact whether there was any foundation for the calumny. But the charges were publie, and of course whatever transpires on the subject, although elicited by a private correspondence in the first instance, must eventually come before the public. It is not Mr. Hill and the Irish members alone that are interested—the people of Ireland have a positive right to the fullest explanation :—

The article in our paper of the 10th inst. which appeared so late as more than a fortnight after Mr. Hill's delivery of his speech, seems to have drawn the attention of the Irish member to the matter, and as we were first [late as our observation happened to be from our occupation of our attention] to summon them to the vindication of their own characters, we think we must have some claim on their confidence whon we assure them that we have good reason for asserting that the indiscretion of crediting and repeating a tale of calumny is all that is imputable to Mr. Hill. The story was told to *others* as to him; he is the blame of having given it credit and publicity, but that is the extent of his fault, considerable as it is. The *True Sun* is mistaken in supposing what it does of Mr. Hill. He is, we sincerely believe, a man incapable of any dishonorable act. He has acted foolishly, played the gossip in this affair, and it was right he should suffer for his indiscretion, rather than the forty Irish members should be under suspicion.—*Examiner.*

MR. O'CONNELL'S SECOND LETTER TO THE RADICALS OF HULL.

Merrion-square, Dublin, Dec. 8.

Brother Radicals—Since I published my last letter to you, I have been favored with another letter from Mr Jackson, who I now understand to be a respectable person, and the more so, as he is an honest politician. I have also been sent the *Hull Packet*. of Friday, the 29th of November, and I have seen the letter of Mr. Commissioner Hill, published in the *Courier* newspaper.

These documents induce me to address you again; I think they demand your consideration and mine. I sincerely desire to stand well in the opinion of the Radicals of England, that they may the more easily co-operate for the attainment of our common object—good and cheap government, founded on the democratic principle—the only rational and great principle to form the basis of government.

I deem it right, in the first place, to remark that the article in the *Hull Packet* is written in a sprit of good sense and fair dealing, which entitles the editor to my thanks. A spirit so different from that which manifests itself in my case in the far greater part of the English press. I cannot, however, avoid taking notice of a very silly calumny against me, which the *Hull Packet* adopts from the dishonest part of that press—I mean the charge of inconsistency. There never was, I assure the Radicals of Hull, a charge more destitude of foundation. I have all my life been a thorough Radical—I am still a thorough Radical. I never deserted any one principle of Radicalism, and I trust I never will. I hold in equal abhorrence the Whigs Tories, and both factions equally hate me. May I continue to deserve their hatred; but the consistency of that hatred is to a thinking mind the strongest proof of my political integrity.

With respect to Commissioner Hill's letter, I confess I cannot treat it with any thing like respect. I take it to be a paltry trick to escape—like a rat amongst cheeses—from the consequences of his gross and totally unfounded calumny against the Irish members who opposed Stanley's tyranny bill for Ireland. He also wants to protect himself from the consequences of having alleged that some persons connected with the ministry was his informant. In truth, he is in a sad plight and butnot very dexterousat an attempt to escape detection and punishment.

But this clumsy attempt must fail. He offers, forsooth, to tell each gentleman who writes to him, whether or not he be the person who Mr. Hill heard from somebody was a traitor. Now the first question to be answered is—who is that somebody? Who was it told the tale to Mr. Hill? That is the first question which the honest men of Hull should make him answer. My accusation of Hill before you is, that he invented this story; that it is an entire fabrication of his own; that he cannot and would not dare to mention any person by name as his informant. Take notice that to this charge of mine he has given no answer. It is, however, a serious one for a public man to lie under. Yes he does not hold out the least promise of clearing himself from it; I, therefore, repeat, that it seems to me as clear as the sun at noon-day that Mr. Hill is the original and exclusive inventor of this calumny, and, as such, I make my complaint of him to the honest electors of Hull.

I will not write to him—I scorn to write to him—I defy him to say, or to hint, that his charge applies to me—I hold him in the most sovereign defiance—I believe his accusation is as destitude of foundation, with respect to each and every other anti-depotism Irish member, as it certainly is with respect to me.

Having thus discharged a duty which I think I owe to his constituents, as well as my own, I should conclude, but that a difference of opinion has arisen between me and the printer of my first letter to you, upon the true reading of Mr. Jackson's first letter. The printer insists that what I deciphered as *opposed*, is really *approved of*, so that Mr. Hill is, by the latter reading, made to tell you that he *approved of* the principle of the depotism bill: whereas, my impression is, that he said he *opposed* that principle.

I now care little which is the true reading. If Mr. Hill said he *opposed* the principle of the bill, my first letter is an answer to that assertion. If, on the contrary, he said he approved of that principle, then I make a stronger and more comprehensive charge against him—that of approving of *the principle* of a bill—which principle was admitted by the promoters of the measure to be, and was designated as, most *harsh cruel*, and *unconstitutional*. Why. the ministers themselves gave up the principle. They insisted that there was a *necessity* for the bill, which justified their abandonment of all proval of this most odious principle—this principle of snppressing the habeas corpus act—of trampling under foot the trial by jury—of stifling the right of petition—of giving perfect and entire indemnity to military men, officers, soldiers and followers—save from a court-martial—and of leaving the liberties of a nation at the caprice or whim, wretchedness or folly of a Lord Lieutenant.

These, electors, honest electors of Hull, are the *principles* of which Mr. Hill approves. Why, is he not more fit for the region of Algiers than of England—if these be his political opinions?

Of a truth, it is the approver of such a principle who is suited to invent an atrocious charge against honest men, and thus dexterously devise means to escape detection and consequent disgrace.

I have the honor to be, Brother Radicals, Your faithful serv't,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—DUBLIN.

Tuesday having been appointed for the trial of the prosecution instituted by the crown against Richard Barrett, Esq., the proprietor of the *Pilot*, the court was crowded at an early hour, and the utmost interest was manifested to witness the proceedings at this "trial at bar." In the county jury-box and other parts of the court, several fashionably-attired ladies were in attendance from the commencement of the trial.

About a quarter before eleven o'clock the Attorney-General entered the court, accompanied by the crown solicitors, Messrs Kemmis and Carmichael. As soon as the learned gentleman had taken his seat, Mr. Forde, Solicitor for the traverser, told the crier to call Daniel O'Connell, Esq., the other gentleman retained as counsel to defend Mr. Barrett. The crier was engaged in calling these gentlemen, when the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Pennefather, Sir Thomas Staples, Mr. Martley, and Mr. Greene, appeared and took their places. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Sergeant Perrin, also engaged as counsel for the crown, appeared in court for a short time during the day, but took no active part in the prosecution.

At eleven o'clock the Lord Chief Justice and the three other judges came upon the bench. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Woulffe, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. O'Dwyer, counsel for the traverser, were at the time in court. Mr. Barrett appeared at the side bar, near his counsel.

The clerk of the crown proceeded to call over the panel.—Ten of the jury only answered to their names, whereupon the Chief Justice directed that they should be called upon a fine of £20.

In a few minutes a sufficient number appeared in the box, when the following gentlemen were sworn as the jury:—

Wm. Long, foreman, George Halahan, Thomas Finlay, Jas. Ferrier, Isaac M. D'Olier, H. S. Close, Charles Hamilton, W. S. Hamilton, Francis Beggs, Thomas Richardson, Thos. Maxwell, and Isaac Hinds, Esqrs.

Clerk of the Crown—Is Mr. Barrett in court?

Mr. Barrett—I am here.

Attorney-General—Oh, yes, he is in court.

Mr. Martley, jr. opened the pleadings. He said that Richard Barrett was indicted for a libel printed and published by him in a Newspaper called the *Pilot*, of which he is the registered proprietor, on the 8th of April last. The indictment contained two counts. The first count set out the libel and the inducements; the second count referred to the inducements and set out the libel.

The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury nearly as follows:—My Lords, and Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant, Richard Barrett, is charged by this indictment with having, on the 8th of April last, published a seditious libel in a Newspaper called the *Pilot*, of which he is the registered proprietor. The publication which we say contains the libel. purports to be a letter addressed to the people of Ireland, by Daniel O'Connell. Gentlemen, on the present occasion, neither you nor I have to inquire whether Mr. O'Connell was the author of that libel or not. The defendant is responsible for its publication here, as the proprietor. legally registered, of the Paper in which it was published, and, therefore, the question whether he is the author of it or not, is a matter with which you have nothing to do. The main subjects for your inquiry are these:—First, whether the defendant is the publisher of this libel, and whether it be, in your estimation, such a libel as we charge by this indictment. And here my lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I cannot avoid expressing my deep satisfaction, that after unexampled difficulties, I am at least enabled to submit to that tribunal the question, whether this be or not a libel. I have alluded, gentlemen to the length of time, during which I have been endeavouring to have this question tried, and as that delay and length of time, though not a legitimate matter of defence, may be made an invidious topic of observation before you, I now beg leave to state, in the hearing of the public, and in your presence, the circumstances which caused this delay, and they are these—that from the day on which this indictment was found by the grand jury, my exertions have been unceasing to have the case submitted to a jury of the country; there has, not I avow, been a day or hour lost on the part of the crown, and when I say so, I beg leave to follow up that assertion by simply detailing to you, what the course of proceeding has been, on which you will be satisfied that so far as the power of the crown could prevail, this is the first instance in which I was able to bring the case before a jury. The bills were found in last Easter term, and from the time at which the defendant pleaded, it was impossible to have any trial sooner than Trinity term, and even if I had tried it as a case of *Nisi Prius*, I could not have it tried sooner than the 13th of June. But, gentlemen of the jury, I did, in concurrence with my learned friends who assist me on this prosecution, come to the conclusion, that it was a case fit and proper to be tried by the full court, at bar, and knowing how very urgent the business of the court was in Trinity term last, I did not think it was right to avail myself of the prerogative which the crown possesses to have it tried in that term; but I did apply for a trial at bar, and I called upon the court to fix the earliest day that they could appoint for the trial out of term, which was the 13th of June, and on that day I appeared in court to prosecute on behalf of the crown, and I need hardly tell you that it was not my fault that the trial did not take place on that day. There was not a sufficient attendance of jurors. Then, from the 13th of June to the 2d of November, I need scarcely tell you, being the long vacation, it was impossible for me to take one step, and having declined to call on the court to try the case in term, I did not fail, when Michaelmas term came on, to call upon the court as soon as I possibly could, to fix a day for the trial. I made that application, and in doing so, I called on the court to name the earliest day after term, which is that on which I have the honour to address you. Therefore, if it should be urged by the counsel who shall defend the defendant that there was delay on the part of the crown, and if unworthy motives are assigned for that delay, I beg to present this detail of the facts and dates to you as a refutation of any such observations. Gentlemen of the jury, it is now right to call your attention to the publication in question—that publication, as I have already stated, took place on the 8th of April last, and it is contained in a letter purported to be written in London on the 4th of the same month, it would appear to me that the immediate occasion of the writing of that letter was the passing of the Act of Parliament which is usually called the Coercion Bill, which received the royal assent on the 2d of April, and which was, therefore, the law of the land at the period when the letter was written.—Gentlemen, the circumstances under which that Act was passed are too recent in our recollection to be forgotten. It is a severe and unconstitutional Act—it was proposed for the adoption of Parliament by his Majesty's ministers, who did not deny the character of the bill, but who avowed the character of it, and rested its proposal for adoption by the legislature, on the ground of the most absolute and imperative necessity—a necessity nothing short of this, a necessity for the protection of the lives and properties of a very large portion of the King's subjects in Ireland. The character of the bill was never denied by any person who voted for it; but the vindication of it as a measure was rested, as I said before, on the paramount duty of those who had the prerogative and the power to protect the King's subjects—and when I speak of the necessity of this measure, I do not refer to matters outside of this record, for it is a most singular circumstance that in the composition which is the subject of the present indictment, we find that measure recommended in stronger language than I could use. Listen, gentlemen to one paragraph of this publication, I shall read it:—"The first of these measures is the suppression of the 'Whitefeet' outrages. I use the word 'Whitefeet,' because it is the last name assumed by the miscreant wretches who have. in so many shapes, and in so many years, plunged various parts of Ireland in horrible crimes against property, and stained our country with the turpitude, the atrocity, and the demoniacal repetition of murder—crimes demanding the vengeance of man, and, alas, bringing down the punishment of God." Now, gentlemen, you will be pleased to bear in your recollection the paragraph I have read to you, this paragraph in which such atrocious crimes are denounced, calling for the vengeance of man and the punishment of heaven. And how could any man who has thus recorded his opinion, protest against this measure, which is not, let me say, one of vengeance, but which, I admit, is an unconstitutional one, but which acts as one of prevention, and has been, thank God, effectual. Keep in mind, this subject, that it is the vengeance of man the writer of this letter would call down on those who are guilty of those crimes which he has designated. Yet, my lords and gentlemen, the writer of this letter goes on in the very next paragraph to describe this act as one of unqualified despotism and tyranny, and having done so, he draws this conclusion, and inculcates this lesson—that the legislature, which was then capable of such an act of despotism, are sufficiently alien from the country as no longer to be trusted or confided in, and the people of Ireland are forbidden hereafter to place any reliance on the humanity or justice of the Imperial legislature. And in order to prove to you that that lesson has been inculcated by the writer, I shall read to you more particularly the present libel, which appears to me to justify this repetition; but before I do that gentlemen, let me advert to a portion of the composition which, I admit, is far from libellous. I have read to you, gentlemen of the jury, a passage from it, in which he author in strong terms denounces the commission of those outrages which was the occasion of the passing of that bill, and you will find many paragraphs in this Paper to the same effect Gentlemen of the jury. it is unquestionably true, that in this composition there are paragraphs of doubtful meaning, and the party who has written it, has a right in his address to you to refer to other parts to show that it does not bear the libellous character that the indictment imputes to it, but how one passage of composition can be used to defend the other I dont know, and when I find the principles and license of disaffection strongly inculcated in the leading paragraphs of this composition, I can give very little credit indeed to the writer who affects in strong language to condemn those outrages which are the necessary results of that disaffection which he seeks to instil into the minds of the King's subjecs. It may be, gentlemen, that the writer was anxious to prevent the commission of those crimes which made the individuals who committed them amenable to the justice of the country, and that at the same time, he did not endeavour to instil into the minds of the King's subjects those principles of disloyalty which he would govern and keep down, so as to prevent them from exploding in violence or criminal outrage. I will now, gentlemen of the jury, having said so much, call your attention to the words of this libel, and which warrant the imputation which the indictment charges. That indictment charges, that this libel was written for the purpose of creating hostility between the King's subjects in England and Ireland, causing it to be believed that the King's subjects in Ireland are neglected by the legislature, and they are oppressed and injured, as to manage in acts of insubordination, and by means of intimidation, carry into effect the Repeal of the Union, and to frustrate the laws of the realm.

This is the language of this indictment, but it is not necessary that you should find all the counts, it will be sufficient if any one or more of those imputations is found. I will now read some passages for you, which appear to me to be highly libellous. I will not go through the whole of the letter; and, as I said before, whoever defends the defendant can read it all if he wishes, for he has the right to go through the entire of it.—The right hon. gentleman here read several passages of the letter, commenting upon them as he proceeded. If the language used in this letter, regarding the Imperial Parliament were believed, and acted upon by those to whom it was addressed, they should necessarily look upon the legislature as a body actuated by national hostility.—If it should be said by the defendant that the object of the prosecution was to stile the discussion of the question of repeal, he was ready unequivocally to disavow any such purpose. If the letter did not contain other matters of a dangerous character, whatever was stated respecting the Union might have passed unheeded. The learned gentleman concluded by calling on the jury not to be influenced by any consideration but their own sound judgment. He felt that the jury would act like conscientious and honorable men, and he would, therefore, commit the case to them with entire confidence, and with satisfaction, and having at last brought the case before the tribunals of the country.

Mr. Vernon [registrar of Newspapers in the Stamp-office] was reduced for the purpose of proving that the defendant was the registered proprietor of the *Pilot*.

After some discussion on points of law, which were reseved for the judges.

Mr. O'Connell rose to address the jury. Gentlemen of the jry, said he, I never felt greater pleasure a my client not succeeding on a point of law, for there is much of the profession about me in other cases that I should have felt it; but his not succeeding here is grai ying to me. I am glad that the fact is to go to you. I own that I feel not a little anxiety with regard to this trial. Perhaps it is from a recent want of habit in my profession, and I am, therefore, the ess prepared to meet the result, should there be a disastrous result by your verdict against this publication; but I myself believe that the result will be anything but disastrous. It is a contest in which we are all struggling, and this trial is but a part of that contest. It is not a question of crime or offence, but it is part of the struggle which they are making who seek to turn Ireland from a province into a naton. A part of the controversy which leads to that end, is carried on here. Some of you have seen Ireland a province; you, too, have beleld her a nation, and I trust that you will behold Ireland a nation again. This trial is but an attempt of the Whig ministry to endeavour to prevent us peaceably, quietly, tranquilly, and, above all, by a combination with each other, to effect the regeneration of Ireland in their attempt to do that, they think they can set one class of Irishmen against another. One time they insult the Orangemen of the north, and at another the Repealers of the south—that they can play off the Catholic against the Protestant—at one moment dismissing a magistrate, and at another pulling down the liberty of the press; and thus by setting off outrage against outrage—both perpetrated against Irishmen, they can rule and domineer over the country. I have now the honor to address jurymen, eleven out of twelve of whom are Irishmen; and I ask them will they lend their countenance to my proceeding of this description? Unaffectedly I declare that this is the question here, and you have no other question to decide upon. This is a cabinet prosecution; it originates with them and they have all the glory of it. It is a Whig cabinet prosecution. As to the merits of the prosecution, the Attorney-general can have nought to do with them; as to its demerits, he is perfectly free of them. It is not any selection of his, it is his act in his capacity of public prosecuor for he must do his duty in that capacity, and, of course, he does it. He must, however, be regulated in his movements by those who must be responsible to the Parliament and the country. It is their act not his; his is a purely ministerial office, and he does his duty as such. It is evident that it must be so: for I recollect his strong powers of mind, the acuteness of his intellect, the forcible, I may say vivifying strength of his language, and yet from the manner in which he addressed the jury, it seemed to me, my lords, as if its powers had failed him—those powers which he certainly has not lost but which seemed to languish before the task imposed upon them—I admit that he did his duty; but then he did not go beyond the strict letter of his duty. This is a cabinet prosecution. His Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley is now our chief governor; he is fond of prosecutions—he has tried them before, and they ended with no great renown—they terminated then in "a bottle of smoke."—[Laughter.] That was the bottle treason. He is rising in dignity. It is not yet high treason to call for a repeal of the Union. Do you however, but sanction this prosecution with the authority of your verdict, and it will be high treason before we are six months older.—If you sanction with your verdict, Protestant gentlemen the suppression of the discussion of such a question, because it is a little warm, then woe be to yourselves. Do you look to favour from the Whigs? Do you think that those who oppress us will spare you?—Think you, that if you sanction by your verdict, the writing against an Act, which the Attorney-general himself has called an unconstitutional Act, that your turn will not come, and that soon a simple procession will be the evidence of high treason, as the looking for having an Irish parliament again is now sought to be denounced as seditious. Is there a single man in that box who does not love his country? If there be let him stand aside; for I address not myself to any man who does not love Ireland; but to him who loves his country. I say that Ireland never can expect to rise to her dignity of a nation—never can her liberties be fully asserted, until all party feelings are forgotten. This is a state prosecution—this is a prosecution brought because the document on which it is founded denounces the Whigs—because it accuses them of baseness and treachery. These, indeed, are not the pretences of the prosecution, but they are the causes of it. Nothing is laid in the four skins of parchment, that comprises the indictment, of intention to libel the Whigs, and yet the strongest passages contained in the alleged libel are those which censure the Whigs, and above all, the sting contained in it is, that there is no satisfying Lord Plunkett. And yet there is no attempt here made to turn the publisher and call for punishment on him, for libelling the Whigs. I wish they had done that directly.—Gentlemen of the jury, here is a libel on the Whigs; those blessed Whigs, who have produced such glorious results to England and Ireland since they obtained the administration of affairs!—those admirable Whigs, who, when they were out of office, decried everything as an abuse which they have sanctioned in practice since they came into office! It is not in terms a prosecution for libelling—it is directly charged there as a crime that they are abused; but there is not a man amongst you who must not perceive that it is intended as a revenge for the Whigs. They seek to attain vengeance by setting off one party against the other. They would first have satisfied their resentment against any one who spoke ill of them and to possess the double advantage of suffocating the question of the Repeal of the Union. But I tell them and I tell you, that it will be impossible to put down that question.

I hope I shall live to see, and I trust that you all will live to see, when Irishmen will be combined and united together; that will come as sure as to-morrow's sun will arise, and when it does, the Act of Union is at once repealed. Your verdict, however, is now desirable to the Whigs. The Post of yesterday told us of a change of administration; the news comes to us through more than one channel; how admirably convenient a verdict would now be to the Whig administration? How useful to a declining administration if they could point to your verdict and say that it sanctioned their acts, and was a proof of how popular they are in Ireland—acting against each party, and independent of all! The verdict of a jury of the citizens of Dublin would be extremely useful to them at such a crisis as this. I know the talent of my learned friend, the Solicitor-General, and he will use that talent to obtain it. We all know that the Attorney-General wants a verdict. Much as it is necessary for him to feel anxiety in the office that he now holds, he has that anxiety; but he has left the triumph of gaining it, if it is to be gained, to the honorable gentleman who will follow me. The learned Solicitor-General will, I know, come before you with fervent zeal—he will come with no conscientious repugnance in supporting the Whigs in office, here or any where else.—(Laughter.)—Philip of Macedon was nothing to him.—(Laughter.) He will address you at great length—he will show you his friends the Whigs are worthy of regard, and oh! how you ought to protect them!—(Laughter.)—But if you give him a triumph, to-morrow there will be a message from him to his dear friends the Whigs, that he has so much served at such a juncture, and if he does not supersede the gentleman at his side, it will only be the result of his own modesty and moderation.—(Loud laughter.) It is a sad story, gentlemen, that of our unfortunate country. Some of us are too young to remember 1782.—I was a child myself, like most of you, at that period. It was the first—(and such recollections will come upon us)—it was the first year that I put down in writing—the memory of it is still engraven on my mind. What a glorious scene it was—what a noble, what an exciting one, whom the Irish people shook off the dependence that hung upon them—when the combined Irish people entered in a moment of virtue, (for I use language that was used before,) when they extorted that liberty which was their birthright, which they forfeited by no crime, and which was lost by no fault of theirs; but was taken from them by a horrible system of bribery, which was as disgraceful to those who offered as to those who participated in it. It was a period of joy and of merriment, and would that such a period could, as I believe it can, again be revived. Could I indulge in the hope of seeing another opening of Parliament in the city of Dublin, it would be the closing of your mendicity shop—it would be giving wages to every one of those who are now unemployed—it would bring to their properties from sixty to eighty noblemen—it would cause two hundred of the highest of our gentry to have their habitations in Dublin, and their residence perpetually in Ireland—it would confide the care of our trade, manufactures, and commerce, not to the rival jealousy, or local prejudices of hostile establishments, but it would place over them guardians such as you are, and men like you Can we look to these advantages, or to any of them, and all I expect would follow, from the day that we would see a Parliament in College-green, its opening attended by crowds, who would bless the connection with England, for it would then be blessed, and who would then obtain from the fostering guardianship of a domestic legislature that protection which I never expect to see until we have our parliament in Ireland again. Gentlemen of the jury, are you prepared to stand between Ireland and those advantages? It is because such an object is sought for that this publication is prosecuted. Look to this publication—look to it from one end to the other, and see what are the leading topics. I do not call upon you to do that which the Attorney-General has done—to pick out a particular passage and view it by itself. Look at the publication altogether. We are not, and ought not to weigh in scales of gold, particular phrases, when we are looking to make a great people a nation. Upon such a topic and with such an ennobling object, he would be a poor critic, who would be offended by any but lady-like phrases. The Solicitor-General may tell you that there should be nothing but the strict rules of temperance observed. He may only think of milk-and-water topics, and I do not even know whether he strengthens his water with milk. But those who are looking for their rights cannot speak in cold-water terms; they must be animated with a better spirit—not the spirit of intoxiention, but the animating spirit consistent with the expression of the feelin, s of those who declare that the sufferings of Ireland require, and her grievances demand, the restoration of her domestic legislature. The Attorney-General in his address to you has imputed motives—that was his duty. He has too ingeniously suggested intentions—that, too, was his duty, and I do not complain of it. Let him not suppose that I am here to arraign this prosecution. He went into a most unnecessary vindication of himself, and I should not now say one word of it but that he has suggested motives and supposed intentions which should not be ascribed. He has, indeed, in reading this document, quarrelled with the words Algerine Act, and he has told you that there was great impropriety in applying such epithets to an Act of Parliament. Perhaps there is—perhaps it is not good taste; but did you ever hear of such a thing as, "the Russell Purge?" Did you ever hear of the "Church Robbery Bill?" Will he call on you for a verdict against the man who uses such phrases? I will not say what he thinks of the bill, but this I am quite sure of, that he will not venture to prosecute before you, any man who speaks of it as the "Church Robbery Bill." Now, if in this country of revolutions and strange changes, it should by any chance occur that I were for any one moment filling the office which he now fills.—(Laughter.) If that should so chance, and that I with my feeble mind, and very inadequate abilities were discharging those duties which he now performs, and that there was in that box a jury exclusively of Roman Catholics, and I called upon you to find a verdict against a defendant, because he had been so monstrously audacious as to call that bill I have adverted to, a "Church Robbery Bill,"—is there one of you who listened to me on such an occasion, who would not bless the Whigs for having given you such an "Attorney-General." The term "Algerine Bill" is complained of here. Why, that has been the description given of a bill with such powers since Lord Wellesley was here before. In Parliament, if you may trust the newspaper reports, it was called nothing but an Algerine Bill, and the phrase became so common, that its supporters did not call it by any other denomination. His Majesty's Attorney-General has decided that it ought not to be called an Algerine Bill. What is an Algerine Bill? It is a bill against constitutional liberty—it is a bill establishing absolute despotism—it is one that even his Majesty's Attorney-General calls an unconstitutional bill, because it is an Algerine Bill, for it takes away all protection from the subject, and those who are aggrieved by any law have, I consider, a right to call it any name which may conduce to its being abolished. This, however, is only one mode of coming at the thing—the real object is to retard the repeal question. It is the object of the Whigs, by this prosecution, to prevent that question from extending and because such an object is defeated in this letter, they wish to punish its publisher. There is the defendant, and the proceedings are against him—he has sought for no compromise, and the question is now, will you prevent, by your verdict, such publications as that for which he is now proceeded against? When the Attorney General declared that he was not to blame for the trial not coming on sooner, I will say, that the publisher of this letter took no step to retard it. The Attorney-General is not to blame; but have you watched the proceedings in this case? On Saturday there appeared in the newspapers a requisition, with the signatures of fifty-two individuals, calling for a discussion on the repeal of the Union, and a petition to parliament on the subject. On the Monday morning following, the Attorney-General appears in court, and applies for a day to be fixed for this trial! Do you understand that? Is there one amongst you who does not understand those proceedings? In the north the Whigs strike a magistrate off the roll, and they will not gratify a brother magistrate by telling him why they did so. Why, what is this doing more than they do in Algiers? But with this difference, that they strike off the head, and if another asks the reason, they strike his head also; while here they only strike one magistrate off the roll, and strike off another magistrate because he merely asks the reason. Such is the mode of the Whigs proceeding in Ireland, and they must think us mad when they think they can get us to aid them. On Saturday there was an advertisement in the newspapers for a meeting to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Union. There are many men opposed to repeal; because they suppose that they would be worse as Protestants than they are as Irishmen, by that measure being carried. There are many—a great many—I am delighted to say, who think otherwise, and amongst them were some of the requisitionists whose names appeared in the newspapers on Saturday. On the following Monday came the order from the Castle to institute this prosecution. Can you now, then, tell the meaning of this prosecution? The real object is to suppress, if possible, all agitation on the subject of the repeal of the Union. And I now ask you is it a crime to agitate that question? The Union is but an Act of Parliament, is it not right to discuss it? Is it a crime—should it be punishable as a crime in one who believes that the Union has been injurious to Ireland, and that its repeal would give trade and occupation to the poorer class, benefit to all, and confer prosperity and happiness on the country? If a man believes this, is he not, in conscience, bound to agitate the subject? and if he proposes to do that by no other but legal and constitutional means, should he be punished for it, as if he were guilty of a crime, or some heinous offence? Before I sit down, I shall read to you the opinions of the leading characters in 1809, with respect to Union, who prophecied the evil consequences that would ensue from it, and who did their utmost to prevent that degradation which the event has most unfortunately realised. I do put it to you, gentlemen, whether or not you consider those prophecies have been fulfilled—whether you believe or not the Union has been beneficial, yet I ask you will you say, for it is on you the experiment is first tried, that it is right that all discussion on the subject should be suppressed! Suppose you believe that Irishmen are not fit to govern themselves—supposing you think that we are an inferior race and that Irishmen should bow their heads before the people of every nation—you may even suppose that an increase of absenteeism tends to benefit a country; that the drain of the income of a country is beneficial to its shop-keepers; that those who are not acquainted with a country are far from abstract reasoning best suited for legislators. You may suppose—you may believe all this—you may be all anti-repealers; yet, I am sure you are all men of integrity, and as such you cannot believe it consistent with honesty or justice, to punish a man because he discusses the justice of Repeal. Even if you be twelve anti-repealers. I appeal to you to protect the discussion of the measure—to leave it open for discussion, and recollect it was not discussion that brought about the Union. This I tell you, that if you prohibit discussion in one instance, the chalice which you have prepared for another will, with its poisoned ingredients, be commended to your own lips. The publication which is prosecuted here is a long one, and I shall be obliged to trespass long upon your time in the reading of it. The Attorney-General has called upon you to listen with respect to the opinion of the court. I call upon you to do so too—of course I do. The Attorney General could not conceal from you that the verdict which is to be given in this case is yours—yours only—and upon you will be its entire responsibility. The court may address you, if it feel it to be its duty to do so; or it may not, if such be the feeling of its duty; but whatever line the court may lay out for itself, the law leaves the entire publication to you. It is your verdict that is to stamp the publication, and you are to rest upon your own consciences, and not upon that of any one else. The decision is to be yours; your solemn decision upon your oaths, and it is for you to determine whether the question of the Union is to be an open question, or one closed to please the administration; I would say to please any administration; even suppose it to be the best administration that ever ruled the affairs of a country; suppose that it was one which did good to every party in the country; suppose it was an administration which did not insult the Protestant one day, and the next persecute the Catholics; who did not at one time strike down the Orangemen of the North, and the next trample on the Catholics of the South. The Whigs, oh! the Whigs, as an administra ion, have done no such things. (Laughter) Any one that would say that of them would libel them most foully. They have been the best of all possible ministers. Their only object is to serve Ireland, and to make her happy and prosperous! They come here boasting of their chivalry, and their devotion to to the country; we hear of nothing but their love for Ireland! Three years have now elapsed since they came into office; for three years the same tune has been chaunted in our ears; and yet, after all, what one good act have they done for Ireland? Not one; but then they intend to do it. But supposing now, gentlemen of the jury, that you should believe the Whig administration the best that possibly could be, still I would call upon you to leave the repeal question open for discussion, and do not you permit yourselves to be the means to strike down every attempt at discussing it. I shall now, gentlemen, call your attention to the publication itself The Attorney-General very skilfully confined himself to the reading for you a few passages, and what I believe never before occurred in a trial for libel, he admitted that there were some passages which, taken by themselves, he highly approved of. I shall not confine myself to a few passages; but I shall give you the entire letter, and you can see whether the writer was not most anxious, zealously anxious, to procure the peace, and maintain obedience to the laws, quietness, peace, and tranquillity, in the country. You will, gentlemen, say, whether or not there are sentiments in it which will meet with your approbation, or are deserving of your censure.

Mr. O'Connell then read the letter, with interponed comments, as follows:—

"Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illum'd by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On liberty's ruins to fame!"

"London, 4th April, 1833.

"Fellow-Countrymen.—This is the first of a series of letters which I intend to publish on the present state and future prospects of our country, including the best suggestions I can give for regulating your conduct in the manner most calculated to mitigate the evils of the one, and to insure the amelioration of the other." In this passage there certainly can be found nothing which particularly demands censure. The next paragraph is—"Let it, however, be always recollected, that the entire scope and object of my political life now is, to advance and secure the Repeal of the Legislative Union between these countries; convinced, as I am, in the deepest recesses of my conscience, that it is impossible, utterly impossible, to do any permanent or valuable services to Ireland, until the restoration of her domestic Parliament." This is certainly my deep conviction. It is my wish to impress it upon your minds; it is my desire to do so; for when the minds of such men as you are impressed with the conviction that Repeal is necessary, it will be as easily procured as to enter an unbarred door, or into an unprotected castle, and I give to my learned friend, the Solicitor-General, all the benefit of the last expression. "This conviction has long been floating on my mind, but it is now fixed unalterably and for ever. The manner in which the Anglesea Algerine Bill was received by the British legislature; the foolish, as well as false, allegations by which it was supported; the

enormous majorities by which it was ultimately carried; the shouts of domination and triumph by which the advocates of Irish liberty were insulted, and the unsuppressed spirit of national hostility which guided and animated our enemies, have taught me that it is worse than folly to imagine that the affairs of Ireland can be attended to with the requisite knowledge of facts, and cordial sincerity of intention, in a more than in an Irish Parliament.' Shall I refer to the hostility which is here spoken of? There was, I assert, no necessity for the measure. In the month of August, in 1832, a committee of the House of Commons; one of whom was Mr. Stanley, the former Secretary for Ireland; reported, that special commissions, held under the authority of the judges of the land, and the repetition of those commissions, were sufficient to suppress and put down the atrocious disturbances, such as have disgraced Clare in a far worse degree than they have other counties. It stated, and it was supported by the highest judicial authorities in the land, that the law of the land had only to be called into active and repeated exertion to punish miscreant crimes and midnight murders. It stated that these outrages could be suppressed without calling for any unconstitutional act. The ministry; the Whig ministry reported this in the month of August, and yet they say the very contrary of it in the following month of February; and all this without having tried the experiment which they themselves had recommended. Could such, I ask, have happened except that we had a ministry careless of the wrongs of the country, and a legislature ignorant of them? This could not have happened if we had an Irish Parliament, which would have addressed the Lord Lieutenant to send down a commission to a disturbed county to try criminals and punish offences against the law. But then, it is complained of the manner in which the Parliament is spoken of. Heard you not, or have you not read in the newspapers, the reports of what have occurred in Parliament? Did you not hear that the conduct exhibited there was such, that one of the members of that Parliament was treated in such a manner that he had to designate the shout raised against him, as "a ruffian shout," and have you not read that one of the most accomplished gentlemen that ever lived, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, one most anxious, and whose duty it would be to vindicate the dignity of that house, when appealed to as the expression, declared, as he was bound to do, that the expression was disorderly, but that it was caused by the very disorderly interruption which had occurred? Was such conduct singular, were such interruptions confined to one member alone? No. I am well acquainted with a gentleman whose character you must all respect; he is one from whom I differ in religion and politics, but one that I am proud to call my friend; this gentleman is the actual member for the university, and not the political one. [Laughter.] I do not mean your Recorder, but the other member for the university. You all know his private character. I believe there does not live one in the community one more respected, or who deserves to be so; he is a gentleman universally esteemed, and he is a lawyer of the first qualifications; he is in his deportment mild, mild even to meekness; he is not an adventurer, but he is really and truly a gentleman; he is one by station, by right, by hereditary fortune, and yet look to the newspapers and see what an account the *Evening Mail* gives of his reception by the English House of Commons. It was on the discussion of the Church Temporalities' Bill. I would not for fear of the Attorney-General call it the Church Robbery Bill. [Laughter.] Do you think that the dominant anti-Irish party spirit, which is spoken of in the publication which is now prosecuted as a libel, is confined to one party alone? Believe it not, for read this in the *Evening Mail*. The publication is that of Friday evening, the 19th of May. Mr. O'Connell then read a passage which described Mr Roche rising in the house, and that he would not be heard. This, observed Mr. O'Connell, was improper, for Mr. Roche was a banker of Limerick; he was the member for Limerick, and he was entitled to be heard. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to read from the *Evening Mail* the description of Mr. Lefroy's reception from the house, when all his attempts at discussing the question were received with loud cries of "Oh, oh!" Good God! (said Mr. O'Connell) why should Mr. Lefroy be thus received; they were legislating for the Protestant Church; this gentleman was the representative of the Protestant Church; his feelings were deeply interested in the question; his duty was involved in it, and he must have felt it to have been an awful duty; for if there be a man who is sincere in his religion, he is the man who will be believed to be so. And yet he was put down by loud cries of "Oh! oh!" when he attempted to speak on this a most awfully important question to him. Who was his supporter on that occasion? Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to read from the *Evening Mail* a description of the reception of Lord Castlereagh in supporting Mr. Lefroy, and his telling the members of the House of Commons that such conduct would make Repealers of the Irish members, and that they did not know the feelings of the Protestants of Ireland. The Whig Cabinet observed Mr. O'Connell upon this passage, do not know the feelings of the Protestants of Ireland. The newspapers then proceeded to describe the conduct of the members of the English House of Commons. Why had not the Attorney-General prosecuted this as a libel? If he did, and that I were the humble advocate, I should not confine myself to the more humble phrase in which I now address you. The *Evening Mail* asks, "what advantage has Ireland gained from the Union?" It is a very proper question, and never yet has been answered until this day. This prosecution is the answer. The advantage is, that it prevents Protestants and Catholics from uniting; that it puts down; Mr. Lefroy, and if there be a member of the city of Dublin of the same name with myself from speaking his sentiments. But I proceed with the publication:—"I need not dwell on this point. I cannot describe with any thing like accuracy the extent of the innate hatred of Ireland, which I have witnessed in many men since my last return to this country. They hate us, and without avowing it, even to themselves, they fear us. We must have a domestic legislature, or we can never be safe in our properties, our lives, and our liberties." So says my client, so say I. Our properties, our lives, and our liberties, never can be safe till they are under the guardianship of a domestic legislature, and over which there shall be the control of the public eye. "Nay more—I am thoroughly persuaded, that the only way to prevent the final separation of the two countries is, to attach Ireland to the connexion, by giving her the protection from insult and injury, of a Parliament of her own." I believe that assertion to be perfectly correct; the desire for repeal originates in no wish for separation. My opinion is, to prevent separation is by repeal, and that the only way to attach the connexion in the minds of the rising generation is by that measure. The connection cannot—I will not say, ought not—to continue, unless the Union be repealed. "It is therefore my sacred duty to exert every faculty of my mind to bring about that state of the public mind in Ireland, in which every good man will be ready to join with me in the Repeal of the Union; no matter what may be his party, his religion, his prejudices, or his resentments." Certainly the Union ought not to be repealed until this state of things is brought about. When every good man of every party combines for that purpose, it will be carried, and if it cannot be brought about in that manner, no good man will wish for Repeal, and accordingly you will find throughout this letter this idea incessantly impressed upon the reader, the necessity—the absolute necessity of combining every class of Irishmen together in seeking for a Repeal of the Union. "The Anglesey-Algerine-Act—so much worse than the Wellington-Algerine-law—has left us no alternative. The day has gone by for cant and hypocrisy of that description.—There does not live a knave so audacious as now to talk of the kindness of British legislators for Ireland; and if such a knave exists, there breathes not a single dolt so brutally stupid as to give one moments credence to his assertions." Do you remember the state of trade in Ireland previous to the Union, and do you know what it is now? I happened to be going along the banks of the Dodder a few days since with a friend, who was engaged in the paper trade. He pointed out to me, on the banks of that river the sites of thirteen different manufactories which existed in 1800; there are now but four of them. What has become of their proprietors? Some of them who were then rolling in their carriages, their families might now be found in the 1825 mendicants who are collected in Moira house. What has happened to the remainder? Some are under the seizure of English revenue officers. But is there any other trade prosperous? I know not; for how is any trade to be prosperous, when the purchasers are taken out of the country? I want to go through this publication paragraph by paragraph, for it is the whole you are to judge of—it is upon the context of the entire you are to decide, and it is not by isolated paragraphs you are to pronounce an opinion on the publication. "Argument and reasoning are over. The inevitable conclusion is arrived at. Before the Repeal of the Union no good can be done tor Ireland—until the Repeal of the Union Ireland can reap but little benefit from British connectio . I repeat, that those who oppose the Repeal, are blindly and ignorantly, but not the less powerfully or certainly, driving towards separation. To us, who are not at present separatists, and never will be so if we can help it—to us, who honestly seek the restoration of Irish freedom and the establishment of Irish prosperity, but one duty—one great all-absorbing duty remains—it is, peaceably and legally to effectuate the restoration of the Irish parliament." This, gentlemen of the jury, is a libel!—"peaceably and legally to effectuate the restoration of the Irish Parliament," is a sentiment indicted as a libel, and you, upon your oaths, are called upon to decide so. "There is but one problem to be solved; the mode of legally and peaceably accomplishing your object." Will you believe it now, that you are asked upon your oaths, for you are upon your oaths to declare that it is by intimidation the Repeal of the Union is sought after; that it is sought for by this publication to carry it by intimidation and force?—That is the question which you have to try. Good God! Is it not too bad? Does it not even exceed human belief that there should be found in the sister country, persons, who, as they are new imported Secretaries or Lord-Lieutenants, would believe that because we may be divided into factions amongst ourselves, they would yet be able to procure twelve honest men who would swear (for you have a vow registered in heaven) that the object of the writer of this letter was to carry the Union by intimidation and by force? I cannot believe it, and I will not believe that men so sworn could find such a verdict upon this letter. The Attorney-General kept clear of pressing it.—He left it to the Solicitor-General to endeavour to prove that intimidation was sought for in this letter; for how otherwise, I would ask, does the writer seek for Repeal but by peaceable and legal means?—"All we want to know is, the manner of doing the thing. The thing itself is inevitable; so inevitable indeed, that the 'Anglesey Algerine Bill" instead of retarding the progress of Repeal, has to a demonstration greatly promoted its ultimate and most satisfactory success. This demonstration I will take up a little later. For the present I content myself with some preliminary topics. In the first place it may be a matter of surprise to some, that with all the madness of slavery upon me I should write with so much cool calmness. I enter into the feelings of the writer completely. What was the unconstitutional law that had been passed? It was one that had been passed by men who held office because they announced themselves as the purifiers of the Constitution—men who trampled down every thing that had the rust of antiquity upon it—rust which I certainly will not call venerable, but the principle of purifying as they called it, the constitution, no chartered rights were safe, and they beat down every thing of ancient practice. They rendered uncertain every property which was certain the day before. In England where money commands everything—where if it does not constitute a divinity it at least "makes the man"—in England, where Lord Monson had given £150.000 for the estate of Gatton, sold it, since the Reform Bill passed, for 30.000*l*.—suppose an individual was so injured by this ministry in what they call the desire for Reform and their determination for change, what would you expect from them? Oh! they say, we are models of perfection—we are models of every thing that is extremely useful—we are the men who are desirous of doing away with every abuse, and yet instead of acting up to their professions, they sanction the passing of an Act, which they said but a few months before would be unnecessary, and that Act one which takes from the subject the right of appealing to parliament! Surely such conduct could not but disgust men who entertain my opinions, and when you did think so, you cannot censure the writer for saying that he speaks with calmness when he alludes to that Act of Parliament which the Attorney-General himself has called an unconstitutional Act. Is that an Act which is intended to be applied to one party alone? Not at all, it can be brought into operation as well in Armagh as in Kerry. That Act is an outrage on the Constitution, and you, as well as I, must denounce it as such. What was it King [illegible] and which drove him from the throne? We all admit he inced for some years past. This vesser arrived safe [illegible] out accident. —*Belfast Chronicle.*

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

We copy the following article from an English journal of high character, the *Kent Herald*:—

With very few exceptions the English journals have, we think, dealt hardly by Mr. O'Connell. He has the misfortune to encounter a larger share of hostility from "the gentlemen of the press" than any other public character of the day, and with great truth can boast of be being absolutely the best-abused man in the three kingdoms. The latest theme for their vituperation has been the collection of the rent—the O'Connell Fund. The collection and receipt of this fund are designated as the blackest of political crimes—every epithet of reproach and contempt has been lavished as well upon the contributors as upon the recipient. We confess we do not see just reason for this. Mr. O'Connell, in possession of no ample hereditary stores, has, it is known, relinquished the practice of a profession almost unboundedly lucrative in his hands, for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to politics, as he imagines and his countrymen believe, for the benefit of Ireland. It is proposed by the great prime-movers that he shall not be a great pecuniary sufferer, too deep to be forgotten, and too cruel to be ever forgiven. The rankling wound caused by national injustice and Whig despotism, (oh, the ever odious Whigs!) is too excruciating ever to heal." Is this a libel? Perhaps the man who shouts out to-day that it is so, will to-morrow be sent to gaol. I do not say the Whigs would do any such thing: if they did, they would be too bad as a party to be worthy of the advocacy of my learned friend (Mr. Crampton) on the other side. [Laughter.] The publication proceeds—"Yes, I am cool and quiet, and deliberate; no bursts of passion sway my soul; no fervid epithets of execration burn in my description of individual venality, profligacy, or folly. No; I console myself, and I am consoled by the certainty that the great measure of national regeneration is advanced by the actions of our worst and most malignant enemies in every part of the British empire. Our friends, and the friends of liberty in Great Britain, are us, in heart, courage, and generous sympathy; and the very measure which was intended to crush the agitation of the repeal, actually makes the repeal irresistible." That is true, perfectly true. With the exception of the allusion to Lord Anglesea and Lord Plunket, there is no expression in the letter which can be called a personal libel; or it is not complained of as turning them into ridicule, in the imputing of bad motives. The [illegible] is free from anything of that kind. The leading object in the mind occupied him too much to feel anything of anger, or resentment, or to indulge in anything like personal calumny. There was enough in the Act that had passed to instigate the mind of any Irish member, and the only motive you perceive that seems to actuate the writer is, the restoration of the Irish Parliament. Of course there was no attempt made here to prosecute for a private libel. The letter says that "our friends and the friends of Great Britain are up in heart, courage, and generous sympathy," and yet the intentions laid in the indictment by the Attorney-General are, and you are to find the truth of them on your oaths, that this letter was meant to create ill-will and hatred between the King's subjects in England and Ireland! "Our friends and the friends of liberty in Great Britain are up in heart, courage, and generous sympathy." Oh! says the Attorney-General, you are exciting to hatred and ill-will between the King's subjects! And this you must find by your verdict—it is not the only difficulty you have to encounter. I return to the mode of procuring the Repeal—of procuring it peaceably and without violating any law. Attend to me, my countrymen—attend to me; you have often listened to my voice, and taken my counsel. I can once again proudly because truly, repeat, that no man ever was sorry for observing my advice on political affairs. My object now is to show how we are to repeal the Union.

It seems to me that there are these two preliminary measures necessary, before we can arrive at that state of moral and political organization under which the existing law, which is requisite in order to produce the repeal in the only manner in which we seek it—that is, without crime and without blood! This recollect is in the publication you are to try as a libel. A man may pass a long eulogium on himself, and yet it will not be a libel—he may praise himself, and what is worse, he may praise others who do not deserve it and yet it will not be a libel; he may do even this and sycophant-like he may fawn upon those in power, and urge them on to prosecutions, and yet it will not be a libel. Again I read this passage for you—"to pro- their future calmness. It is ~~manner in which we seek it~~—that is, with- e to combine the erection of a College with that of a Theological Seminary, which, without mixing or interfering with [illegible] will afford to both the means of prosperity; to the that until something of this sort is general, the public service, in the best and complete sense of term, will never be adequately performed. Those who have not been paid by the people have paid themselves and their connections out of the people's money most enormously [illegible] "all honorable men!"

On Saturday last, the members of the Royal Hibernian Academy attended on the Lord Lieutenant, when the following address was presented to his Excellency:—

To the Most Honourable Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K. G. Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency---

We, the President and Members of the Royal Hibernian Academy, incorporated in the reign of his late most gracious Majesty, for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Ireland, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our most respectful and sincere congratulations on your Excellency's re-appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

We recognise in your Excellency an enlightened and zealous supporter of every object conducive to the dignity and the welfare of your native country, as well as of every other portion of the united empire, and as professors of the Fine Arts in Ireland, we feel a proper pride in the selection of an Irishman, so illustrious for patriotism and statesman-like talents, to carry into effect the beneficent objects of our beloved King in this country.

We cannot forget that it was during your Excellency's former viceroyalty that we were honoured with the patronage of Royalty, and we look forward with respectful confidence to a continuation of your Excellency's support in our exertions to promote the advancement of the Fine Arts in Ireland.

To which his Excellency was graciously pleased to return the following reply:---

Wellesley---It was a great satisfaction to me to receive the commands of our late most gracious and accomplished Sovereign for the establishment of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and also for the encouragement of that most respectable institution.

Your congratulations, and the kind expressions which accompany them, are received by me with cordiality and gratitude.

You may be assured that it will be my earnest and assiduous endeavour to carry into effect the beneficent objects of our beloved King by every exertion for the advancement of the Fine Arts in Ireland.

DILMISSAL OF COLONEL BLACKER.

The London *Globe* makes the following announcement, which is singularly at variance with every thing that has been said upon the subject by the *Evening Mail* the organ of the Orangemen:—

We are hapyy to learn, that the step to which they [Lord Wellesley and Mr. Littleton.] had recourse for the suppression of illegal demonstration of Orangemen among the magistracy of Ulster, promises to be attended with the best results, and that a large secession from the ranks of that baneful association has taken place under the influence which the dismissal of Colonel Blacker was so well calculated to produce of a real and earnest determination on the part of the government.

AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY ON THE VIOLATION OF THE "INVIOLABLE COMPACT."

Ireland complains of injustice. Alas! with how much cause. She is despised, and ever has been. The fact is not to be denied. We may pretend to sympathise with her sufferings, but when were we disposed to redress these flagrant wrongs which, have induced them? By England she has ever been contemned and persecuted. We defy refutation. Injustice has appeared in a more odious light since 1800 than before; the very first act under the Union was a breach of faith. In 1800 the national debt of England amounted to upwards of four hundred millions with which, Ireland was to have nothing to do. This, Pitt declared, and the act itself confirmed the declaration. But, what was the result? Why, no sooner were the two countries thus cemented, than the taxes of Ireland were appropriated to the payment of the interest of a debt which has since been swelled into eight millions! And this is "national faith!" this is "justice to Ireland!" Why, that single word is sufficient to silence

the vain boast of England. While, therefore, Ireland contributes to the interest of four hundred millions with which she has nothing whatever to do, surely—apart from the odious principle of the thing—she might be released from the payment of tithes. She must be emancipated from this monstrous intolerance, and England will but mock herself if she speak of "justice" till this grand desideratum is accomplished.

Of the existing state of Ireland we can scarcely trust ourselves to speak. It is, indeed, most lamentable! Oppresaion and its offspring, outrage, still prevail.

THUNDER STORM.

An awful and very disastrous thunder storm, occurred in this neighbourhood, at an advanced hour, on Wednesday night last, at Mallahowny, a village about three miles from this town; the lightning entered the house of Patrick Kilbride, of that place, killed his daughser, a young woman twenty-four years of age, and so severely injured two other members of his family, as to deprive one, (a son) of the sense of hearing, and a second daughter of all power on one side. It also killed his pig. In the house of Andrew Lynne, adjoining the former dwelling, it killed four pigs, two cows, a horse, and a quantity of poultry. Two other cows belonging to the widow Naughten and Henry Willis, were also destroyed during this awful visitation, in the same neighbourhood, by the electric fluid.—*Bellina Impartial.*

☞ LENT ☜

Fish will be served up during the season of Lent at the Franklin Coffee House. Maiden-Lane.

feb 11 6t CLARKE & BROWNE.

The friends of Ireland are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening next, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock to receive the report of the committee.

WM. JAS. MACNEVEN, President.

EBER WHEATON, Secretary.

☞ We feel much pleasure in having it in our power to announce that the Rev. T. C. Levins has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition as to be able to preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral to morrow forenoon.

By the late arrivals from Liverpool we have received papers to the 27th of December last. Our readers will find abundance of interesting matter extracted from them in our columns under their proper heads.

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.

If ever noble eloquence came from the lips of a pure patriot, speaking of subjects nearest and dearest to his heart, in the advocacy of which he had enlisted his life, talents, and his all: such eloquence may be found in the speech of Daniel O'Connell in defence of Mr, Barrett, published in our paper of to day. We refer our readers to it as a production fraught with the purest sentiments of unflinching patriotism, incorruptible honesty, and enthusiastic devotion to the cause of Ireland. Repeal is the illustrious agitator's watchword; it is ever on his lips, and will linger there until his soul seeks a purer and a happier sphere: Repeal is the idol which he worships; Repeal is the object which he is determined to attain. If there be an Irishman—a friend of Ireland who can read this speech without sympathising in the feelings and sentiments of O'Connell, he is unworthy of liberty and happiness, if there beats an Irish heart which does not yearn towards him as an honest man and one who his country above all things, it should be plucked from his bo as a thing to be loathed and despised. Hear his remarks on the Whigs:

"They seek to attain vengeance by setting off one party against the other. They would first have satisfied their resentment against any one who spoke ill of them. and to possess the double advantage of suffocating the question of the Repeal of the Union. But I tell them and I tell you that it will be impossible to put down that question.

I hope I shall live to see, and I trust you will all live to see, when Irishmen will be combined and united together: that will come as sure as to-morrow's sun will arise, and when it does, the Union is at once repealed."

Does not every true man, every individual who can appreciate the enjoyment of the unalienable rights of man, who can sit down "under his own vine and his own fig-tree," enjoy the comforts and blessings of nature, and return thanks therefore to the Almighty according to the dictates of his own conscience; will not every such mortal, we say, respond to the "Agitator's" sentiments? For the honor of humanity, and the credit of mankind, we must believe that he will.

Ireland is a "sea-girt isle" enriched with the choicest gifts of nature, fertile, healthy, and prolific in resources: Ireland is the land "for which God has done so much, and man so little," and it is by no means strange that her sons speak of her in such enthusiastic terms:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said;
This is my own—my native land."

Is there an Irishman in this Union who does not feel his heart throb violently, and see through the *vista* of futurity a time when his country will "take her place among the nations of the earth" when in the language uttered by Ireland's best friend—there will be—

"A Parliament in College-green, its opening attended by crowds, who would bless the connexion with England, for it would then be blessed and who would then obtain from the fostering guardianship of a domestic legislature that protection which I never expect to see until we have our parliament in Ireland again."

Mr. O'Connell well said that the trial of Barrett "is not a question of crime or offence, *but it is a part of the struggle which they are making who seek to turn Ireland from a province into a nation.*"

Read this eloquent and elaborate speech from its commencement to its conclusion, and say: does it contain a single sentiment which does not breathe pure patriotism, and will not be recognized as the voice o Ireland? We say it does not; we are pleased at the outset and continue delighted and gratified to the last word, when we are almost overpowered with heartfelt and ecstatic joy; we revel in the thought that Ireland has a true friend, and we feel called upon to exclaim with the poet:—

"Oh Erin! Oh Erin! Though long in the shade,
Thy Star shall shine out when the brightest shall fade."

It is an exulting reflection for the exiled Irishman, who can never forget his home, to know that struggles are being made to free his native land from the chains of tyranny, and bring peace and happiness to her shores.

We intend publlshing Mr. O'Connell's speech in three parts. Its uncommon length precludes the possibility of its insertion in one paper entire. It must be generally admired as a specimen of impassioned, and eloquent language, and as another convincing proof of O'Connell's unshaken intention to "agitate" incessantly, and to "nail his colors to the mast," in the momentous and all important cause of *Repeal.*

INCENDIARISM IN ENGLAND.

We perceive by our files that the destruction of agricultural produce by incendiaries has frightfully increased in England. The London and provincial papers contain long details of outrages of this description in various parts of the country. They present a truly alarming picture, and show clearly that the revolting crime of Incendiarism has become fixed and, systematised in the rural districts. In an account of a fire at Petersborough we find it stated that Earl Fitz-William was amongst the *few* who exerted themselves to check the ravages of the flames "*many of the labourers stood unconcerned.*" One of the sufferers was an Irish absentee—Lord Carberry—on the whole we think those absentees could make better use of their money and be much safer residing on their own estates in Ireland, where they would only be doing an act of duty by contributing their exertions in aiding Mr. O'Connell in his great efforts for "Repeal."

IRISH TOBACCO.

"It is an evil wind that blows nobody good," is an old saying but a very true one. By the conflagrations of Tobacco effected by virtue of an order from the British government it appears that the sum paid, and to be paid to the holders of Irish Tocbacco, who are entitled to compensation for what they held at the time the Law was passed, prohibiting them from growing tobacco in future in Ireland, will amount to *Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling.*

DR. DOYLE.

It will afford sincere gratification to our readers to learn by the latest accounts from Ireland that this dignified Prelate was in "a state of steady and progressive convalescence."

LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ROMAN STATES.

The systematic and reckless revilers of his Holiness, the Pope, will find in the following announcement from the London Globe, a sufficient answer to all their calumnies:—

"The Pope has recently abolished every privilege of nobility in the Roman states, and the meanest peasant has now the right to choose mnnicipal magistrates and officers of the civic guard."

The Jesuits expelled from Portugal have found an asylum in Naples, where the King has received them with all due sympathy.

[illegible]

a point of law, for there is much of the profession about me in ot cases that I should have felt it; but his not succeeding here is grati ing to me. I am glad that the fact is to go to you. I own that I f not a little anxiety with regard to this trial. Perhaps it is from a cent want of habit in my profession, and I am, therefore, the l prepared to meet the result, should there be a disastrous result by y verdict against this publication; but I myself believe that the res will be anything but disastrous. It is a contest in which we are struggling, and this records OF IRE of that contest. It is not

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you ever hear of such a thing as, "the Russell Purge?" Did yo ever hear of the "Church Robbery Bill?" Will he call on you fo a verdict against the man who uses such phrases? I will not say what he thinks of the bill, but this I am quite sure of, that he wil not venture to prosecute before you, any man who speaks of it a the "Church Robbery Bill." Now, if in this country of revolution and strange changes, it should by any chance occur that I were fo any one moment filling the office which he now fills.—(Laughter. If that should so chance, and that I with my feeble mind, and ver inadequate abilities were discharging those duties which he nov performs, and that there was in that box a jury exclusively of Roma Catholics, and I called upon you to find a verdict against a defend ant, because he had been so monstrously audacious as to call thi bill I have adverted to, a "Church Robbery Bill,"—is there one you who listened to me on such an accasion, who would not bles the Whigs for having given you such an "Attorney-General." Th term "Algerine Bill" is complained of here. Why, that has bee the description given of a bill with such powers since Lord Welle ley was here before. In Parliament, if you may trust the newspape reports, it was called nothing but an Algerine Bill, and the phras became so common, that its supporters did not call it by any othe denomination. His Majesty's Attorney-General has decided that ought not to be called an Algerine Bill. What is an Algerine Bill It is a bill against constitutional liberty—it is a bill establishing a solute despotism—it is one that even his Majesty's Attorney-Gener calls an unconstitutional bill, because it is an Algerine Bill, for takes away all protection from the subject, and [illegible] singular and sometimes ruffianly conduct has gained him so much celebrity, was tried on Tuesday last in the Court of Sessions, and convicted of a most atrocious and unprovoked assault and battery upon a Mr. Burke, with the circumstances of which the public have been made acquainted. During his trial, this *soi-disant* Gentleman and *Ex-Sheriff* was pleased to attack the Irish.—We hope a short *absence* from this City on a visit to one of the *state colleges*, may teach him better manners and that on his return he will be convinced that it is not the "cloth," but the "conduct" of the Individual that makes the Gentleman.

NEW-YORK STANDARD.

The Standard adverts to our remarks in relation to the article which appeared in that paper, on miracles; which, in our opinion, contained expressions derogatory to the character of Prince Hohenloe. We are glad that our sentiments as to his unquestioned virtue have been so cheerfully responded to, though we cannot see that the remarks have been divested of their unfavorable tendency. Ridicule has ever been the keenest weapon with which religion has been assailed, and we deemed it our duty to refute a statement that classed an eminent dignitary of the Church with a notorious imposter who was only known to this community by the deceptions and absurdities she practiced upon her deluded proselytes. The Standard must know that the immediate influence redounded not to the honor of a creed which had advanced to preferment an ecclesiastic, who was equally unworthy as was Jemima Wilkinson, to the respect and esteem of the virtuous part of the community; therefore we sought to dissipate such a presumption whatever may have been the innocent intention of the writer; this was undoubtedly the evident construction of the article which our wary enemies would eagerly seize upon to suit their purpose. We entirely disclaim the unfair interpretation of our simple interogatory which was solely meant to point out to the Editor the extreme impropriety of admitting the article into his columns, and will not bear the harsh definition of being either illiberal or malicious. We have no desire to "punish" him for his remarks, but that for the future he might be more guarded in promulgating sentiments that would be tortured to our disadvantage by our enemies. We anxiously expressed our surprise that Hohenloe assumed "pretensions" or professed "powers" similar to Jemima Wilkinson, a mistatement without the slightest foundation, as humility and benevolence are the prominent traits in this character and the principles and practices by which he is guided are those becoming any clergyman of the Catholic Church, and as the Standard has derived its views of his character from his enemies. We are unwilling to believe that the writer was actuated by improper motives—though the editor doubtless regrets with us that it found its way into the columns of his paper, which has with this exception carefully abstained from mingling in the religious bickerings of the times, and has lent its aid in repressing the zealotry of the prejudiced and bigotted; to this we give our humble testimony with pleasure, yet confidently believing that the remarks alluded to were highly injudicious, in which opinion the editor, with the statement we have made, will, we doubt not concur.

THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The communication of "*Talbot Wexford*" is only admitted because he is a much esteemed correspondent. We beg it however, to be understood that no farther remarks on the same subject will be received, inasmuch as the matter at issue between ourselves and the "Courier and Enquirer" must be discussed editorially.

The Address to Marquis Wellesley from the Royal Hibernian Academy' which may be found in another column, is characterised by more *blarney* than truth! it is merely given "as a sign of the times."

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

A writer in the '*American Manufacturer*,' a paper published at Pittsburgh, Pa. complains that Journals devoted to Ireland, and composed of Irish news, are very scarce there. He argues, very justly, that two cents deducted from the earnings of each day, and laid aside, would, at the end of twelve months, pay for a year's subscription to such a paper, and thereby enable every individual in that community, and more particularly Irishmen, to know the situation of Ireland, and to watch the gradual change in the political aspect of Great Britain. We much wonder that Irishmen throughout the Union, do not feel more anxiety in regard to their native land, and encourage Journals devoted to her and their interests.

In Pittsburgh more especially, a newspaper like our own, must be peculiarly pleasing inasmuch as it contains all Irish news of any importance, and gives faithful accounts of all the Irish institutions established throughout the States. The author of the article alluded to might effect a change in this particular, and afford Irishmen in Pittsburgh the means of knowing the present condition and future prospects of Ireland.

The Dublin *Evening Mail*, a violent Orange print, alluding to Mr. Barrett's prosecution for libel, states that Mr. O'Connell delivered a powerful defence, and proved that the general rule does not always hold good—"that he who pleads his own cause has a fool for his client." His speech was eloquent, argumentative, and discreet. Whether, continues the "Mail," it was prudent or no, in the lovers of British connexion, and the opponents to a repeal of the Union, to afford such a man, such an opportunity, and before such an audience for a display is a matter we shall discuss hereafter. This speaks volumes. The Whigs only require a sufficiency of latitude—and their follies will utterly ruin them. So much the better for the good cause.

Paganini, the celebrated violin player, it is said, has departed from the shores of England with a cool *twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling* in his pocket. This is weighty evidence of "John Bull's" opinion of his extraordinary musical performances.

A London paper in reviewing a new publication criticises it in these terms:—The volume is creditable to the binder, discreditable to the editors, and useless to the public.—It is creditable to the binder, because it is very neatly done up in red morocco cloth. It is discreditable to the editors, and useless to the pubic; the plates are coarse and inaccurate, the style is mean, the original reflections ridiculous, and the great mass of the matter an unacknowledged plagiary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Sir—Having noticed attentively your *rencontre* with the Editor of the "*Courier and Enquirer*," and well considered the cause of combat, I am not surprised at its issue. You have not only broken down the *Gallant* Colonel's line of opposition but pursued him surrounded by the remnants of his arguments, which like himself you have left prostrate in the dust. It is well known that Ireland only demands that justice, which Americans formerly sought in vain while

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under the pernicious influence of the British government: notwithstanding this fact, the Colonel thinks it unnatural for you (being an Englishman) to advocate the cause of Ireland. Has he forgotten, that it is but natural for the *honest man* to advocate a just cause, no matter what land gave him birth?

In this country, the advocacy of an American, or an honest Englishman, in the cause of Ireland is evidently more forcible, than that of an Irishman; because the unprejudiced principle which impels the one cannot influence the other. I care not who the advocate is, if the uniformity of his integrity gives sufficient satisfaction to those whose cause he espouses: an Editor acting from pure unimpeachable principles, differing only in birth-place (a circumstance over which he has no earthly control) from the sons of the land he advocatos, being engaged in a just cause is above suspicion. If the argument of Colonel Webb on this head had any force, it would strongly militate against all adopted citizens. He will not "be lecturned" by an "Englishman," yet presumes to lecture O'Connell and demand from him an apology—and that too before he has ascertained him to be guilty!!! Is not this the man who at one time by his own confession was a Democrat—and a Jacksonian? If he knew the cause he then espoused to be a just one, then by his changing sides we have a mantle of excuse which would have shielded the notorious Arnold. If then he believed himself wrong, behold the hypocrite!!

The attack upon O'Connell is deep, deadly laid, and fraught with much mischief; *it aims at a division between the Americans and the Irish:* Yet forsooth the Colonel *loves* the latter, aye! as much as the Butcher loves the fatted animal he is about to slay.—"Good bye, Colonel," but before we part, pray inform us what *genuine* Irishman handed you the papers from the West of Ireland, from whence you derive your conclusive argument? Some "*Jemmy O'Brien*" who loves his country as dearly as you love O'Connell.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I have not infringed upon your province; you are sufficiently able to castigate delinquents: My sentiments are those of a by-stander who can dispassionately examine the merits or demerits of either combattant. Go on, Mr. Editor, pursue the bold and independent career which has already procured for you the esteem and confidence of all good Irishmen and liberal minded of all classes. Your place of birth will never be deemed by them a disgrace, but on the contrary will stimulate them to patronise you in your disinterested advocacy of the land of the "*Brave*"—would I could add the land of the "*Free.*"

Your well wisher,

TALBOT WEXFORD.

LITERARY NOTICES.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE No. XII.—*February* 1834.—BANCROFT.

The present number of this periodical we received only a few day, ago.—We find it contains well written, and pleasing articles of a Miscellaneous nature.—The work is well constructed and has become a favorite with the reading public; the reviews are generally correct both in judgement and style, though the Editors are sometimes guilty of unpardonable digressions.—In reviewing a work it is undoubtedly proper to notice matters immediately connected with its contents; but an apostrophe on a subject by no means pertinent to the work reviewed, is not a part of a Critic's duty. We are well pleased with "*The American Monthly Magazine*".

The present number, contains allusions to ourselves which we deem necessary to notice. If the Editors will look over the review of Judge Hall's address in their *January* number they will discover the anecdote to which we referred as objectionable. Our remarks we thought were sufficiently pointed to direct the attention of the reader: this suggestion must put the matter at rest, while, we hope our good wishes for the success of this periodical will be received in a kindred spirit, and at least afford one inducement to the Editors to pursue a correct and liberal deportment, and mete out "even handed Justice" to all.

PEABODY'S PARLOUR JOURNAL.—*New York.*

This "thing of shreds and patches" purports to be edited by "an association of Literary and fashionable" Individuals, and boasts of an extensive circulation.—We have examined the numbers already issued, and, find them composed of badly written communications; uninterestig selections, stale Jokes and very inferior and common prints. We would recommend the "association." if they wish success to be more careful in their choice of prints and engravings.—Messrs. Peabody should employ some talented Individual to edit their "Parlour Journal."

Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector, Bank Note and Exchange Manual—Greeley & Winchester.

The "Detector" is made up of statistical information in regard to Banks, Bank Notes, &c., and is admirably calculated for the use of persons in public business who are liable to incur losses from the passing of Counterfeit money a crime so frequent in this community. It is sold at the moderate price of 12 1-2 cents, and may be had at Sylvester's 130 Broadway.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Don Pedro has liberated General Sir J. Cambell, on his promise to return immediately to England, and not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

The will of the late Mr. Wilberforce has been proved by his executors, and his personal estate sworn under £25,000 nearly the whole of which is to be divided amongst his children.

The British Reformation Society have published a new edition of their map, shewing, within the last two years, an increase of ten Roman Catholic Chapels in England, and a total of 473; and of 7 in Scotland with a total of 74.

Glasgow University.—Mr. Cockburne has solved the difficulty about the Rectorship by voting for himself.

Irish Tobacco.—No less than 750,000lbs. weight of tobacco have been burned by Mr. Palgrave during his late tour throughout Ireland for that purpose.

An Advertising Attorney.—An Attorney advertises in one of the Dublin papers for practice, and holds out tempting advantages to his clients.

Emigration to South America.—On Tuesday, the 26th of November, about 100 men, women, and children, principally from the neighbourhood of Ross Green and New Inn, in the county of Tipperary, left this city for Liverpool, whence they will sail immediately for South America. They have been, we understand, greatly encouraged to go out by letters received from their friends who emigrated a few years ago.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

Church Patronage.—At a meeting held in Glasgow which was numerously attended, and over which Mr. Ewing M. P. for the city presided, it was resolved to petition Parliament to abolish patronage in the Church of Scotland, and to address his Majesty praying him to relinquish the patronage vested in the Crown.—The session of the Outer High Church, Glasgow, at a meeting on Thursday last, unanimously resolved to overture the Presbytery of Glasgow, that they should petition the King and the Legislature for the abolition of patronage, and likewise overture the next General Assembly to send a similar petition.

The Church and Dissenters.—Mr. Beverley's advice to the Dissenters is as follows:—"The great mass of the people of England is at this time united with the Dissenters, disgusted with the clergy as a body, and clearly understand that all their pretentions of representing the apostles is a most miserable deception, when explained by the legible commentary of clerical misconduct. The wealth, politics, pride, despotic demeanour of the clergy have completely estranged them from the people; the tithe battles in Ireland—the four thousand tithe processes now pending in the English Exchequer—the scandalous rapacity of the church rates—the undeniable Toryism of all the clerical movements—and the ever memorable conduct of the bishops against the Reform Bill—have snapped the chain of respect which a century ago, bound the people to the priesthood. From political motives, therefore, the people are at present completely united with the Dissenters, who have higher motives than the multitude for desiring church reform. In short, at this present moment, there is a train laid from one end of the kingdom to the other, which wants but a spark to set the whole in a blaze—a blaze that will thoroughly purge away the dross and tin mixed with the pure gold of the Church of Christ. The object, therefore, be it remembered, is this, a seperation of the Church from the State. of which the first step must be the exclusion of the bishops from the House of Lords, which being achieved, everything else would certainly follow. That active measures may be adopted without delay, I should suggest the propriety of forming in London, a Committee totally distinct from the United separation of the Church from the State; meaning thereby the immediate and unconditional exclusion of the bishops from the House of Lords, and the extinction of tithes and church-rates. It is not, however, proposed to such of the Church property of which the foundation does not stand on the principle of force.

Limerick. Thursday morning a violent gale of wind set in at W. N. W. and on the same evening the gale assumed all the appalling characteristics of a most furious hurricane. A spring tide, raised by the storm beyond its usual boundaries, dashed with desperate force against the quays, rolling a vast mass of waters over the docks, &c. and presenting one continuous sheet of liquid foam at either side of the river for two miles. Several boats were thrown out of the docks upon the quay, where they were left high and dry at low tide. The strong banks inclosing the Abbey river (island and salmon weir) were broken up, and the waters rushed in, deluging the fields on both sides to a great extent. The cattle grazing there, cows and sheep, were saved with great difficulty. The long pavement, or causeway, from Quinpool to the Thomond Gate distillery, was inundated, and the fields around flooded. The yards of the City Gaol were full of water, and the tide came up to its very gates. The horses of the Ennis coach had to wade knee deep several miles of the road, especially about Cratloe. Some of the strongest houses in the city literally rocked in the blast like a cradle.

Belfast. We scarcely ever recollect such stormy weather as was experienced on Thursday night. For some time it blew a hurricane, many house roofs were seriously injured, and we fear that the accounts from sea will prove calamitous. Among the many instances of the superiority of steam conveyance, we have to mention the extraordinary and safe passage made by the Glasgow trader, the Toward Castle, Capt. Steward, which left the Clyde at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and accomplished her voyage against the greatest storm we have experienced for some years past. This vessel arrived safe, and without accident. —*Belfast Chronicle.*

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

We copy the following article from an English journal of high character, the *Kent Herald*:—

With very few exceptions the English journals have, we think, dealt hardly by Mr. O'Connell. He has the misfortune to encounter a larger share of hostility from "the gentlemen of the press" than any other public character of the day, and with great truth can boast of be being absolutely the best-abused man in the three kingdoms. The latest theme for their vituperation has been the collection of the rent—the O'Connell Fund. The collection and receipt of this fund are designated as the blackest of political crimes—every epithet of reproach and contempt has been lavished as well upon the contributors as upon the recipient. We confess we do not see just reason for this. Mr. O'Connell, in possession of no ample hereditary stores, has, it is known, relinquished the practice of a profession almost unboundedly lucrative in his hands, for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to politics, as he imagines and his countrymen believe, for the benefit of Ireland. It is proposed by friends and admirers that he shall not be a great pecuniary sufferer by the exercise of his talents in the service of his country—an annual contribution is made to enable their advocate to maintain his station in society, and to continue his means of public usefulness. How often have we heard complaints that patriotism is left unrewarded poverty, that independence of mind is suffered to be crushed by corrrupt power, for want of that support which might always give to the few who possess the courage and talent requisite for promoting their cause? Yet, here is a successful example of the contrary—and how is it hailed by the public writers of England? With derision, contempt, and insult. They tell us, it is "beggary," "robbery"—the receiver is devoid of every honorable and manly principle—the contributors are wretched dupes, abject creature, who deserve to suffer even starvation for bestowing one hafpenny upon the champion of their country! How many furious tirades have we not read upon the iniquity of O'Connell's receiving this national Seminary, as of vital importance for your spiritual welfare and that of future generations, but my views extend farther; another institution of a more general advantage and equally important, not only for your children, but for all our fellow citizens, is that of a College where a complete education may become accessible on easy terms to our youth, whatever may be their future calling. It is to obtain this result that I propose to combine the erection of a College with that of a Theological Seminary, which, without mixing or interfering with [illegible] will afford to both the means of prosperity; to the that until something of this sort is general, the public service in the best and complete sense of term, will never be adequately performed. Those who have not been paid by the people have paid themselves and their connections out of the people's money most enormously. Yet they are "all honorable men!" We should like to see a different system tried, the result could not possibly be worse. It was once usual in Britain. In the United States it is practised at this day—it forms the glory of Hull's immortal patriot,* Andrew Marvel, that his services were thought worthy of the pecuniary contributions of his fellow-citizens. Let us hear, then no more vulgar sarcasms upon the "*rent*" and *the* "*begging-box*," unless the writers are willing to be ranked among the aristocratic despisers of independence and patriotism.—Let us hope rather that the English reformers will in default of advocates from among the wealthy classes [which we now scarcely expect to find] adopt the system of supporting by voluntary payments, the humbler but the talented and honest friends of the people, and send them to the legislature for the benefit of the contributors. The "Glorious Unpaid," as compared with the stipendiary functionaries. will probably become, in time as conspicuously proverbial for demerit in the legislative, as they have long been in some of the executive departments.

* Mark the revolutions of time! Hull's present patriot is Mr. Hill, who obliges the minister, votes for the Coercion Bill, traduces the liberal Irish members, and receives 1,000l. per annum from government as law commissioner!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Immediate attention will be paid to the following letters received since our last publication:—

John Spalding, Pleasant Hill, Md.; Dr. B. M. Byme, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Morford, Trenton, N. J.; B. Knower, Esq. Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Smyth. Pulaski Co. Geo.; Rev. P. Leavy, Lewistown, Penn.; John Simpson, Salina, Ala.; Hon. E. D. White, M Cong. Washington City; Thos. Eaton, Bath, Me.; John P. Oldham, Louisville, Ken.; Thos. J. B. Pentoney, Wheeling, Va.; John Teed, (Agent) Quebec, L. Ca.; M. Craney, (Agent) Miramichi; J. S. Howard. Esq. York, U. Ca.; J. S. Skinner, Esq. Baltimore, Md.; R. Marsh, Rahway, N. J.; Edward Cooke, Rahway, N. J.; Owen Murray, (Agent) Albany, N. Y.; P. Dittoe (Agent) Somerset, Ohio; Dr. Lynch, Culloden, Geo.; D. Lynch. Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. S. Greene, Watertown, N. Y.; M. McKeon. Esq. New-York; John B. Elwood, Rochester, N. Y.; P. Milton, (Agent) Buffalo, N. Y.; John Davey, (Agent) Peterboro', U. Ca.; James Wells, Norristown, Pa.; P. Bulger, (General Agent) Louisville, Ken.

DIED.—On Thursday evening, after a short but painful illness, Catharine, eldest daughter of James McBride. in the 19th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, from 63 Orange-street.

Yesterday morning, suddenly, Thomas, fourth son of John Fohey, aged 6 years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Fourth Avenue, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

AT her late residence in Newgate-street, York, on the 22d, Mrs. Mary Collins, wife to Mr. John Collins. and sister-in-law to the Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*, aged 26.

The deceased was a native of the County Monaghan Ireland, niece to the Very Rev. Wm. Harris, R. C. Vicar General of the Diocese of Clogher, and Sister to Geo. Harris, Esq. M. D. of Enniskillen. She emigrated to America with her husband in 1816—for nearly eighteen years she has struggled with the difficulties that every emigrant must encounter, (and particularly females,) in a strange land, and discharged the duties of a wife, a mother, and a friend, with a degree of zeal, exertion and ability, rarely to be met with. Her first love was entered in her husband—her first affection ever revitted to her children—and her best wishes always directed to the welfare and happiness of her friends. Her talents were of a very high order—yet she was as humble, submissive and assuming.—To her, the voice of distress was never lifted up in vain—nor have the tears of affliction even fallen in her presence without calling forth the tender sympathies of a true Christian. She died a martyr to a bilious affection, which has carried off several other members of her family, and was followed to the grave by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom, there was no hypocricy—no attendant, but a real mourner. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom, with the father and other relatives, remain to bewail her loss. R. I. P.

the vain boast of England. While, therefore, Ireland contributes to the interest of four hundred millions with which she has nothing whatever to do, surely—apart from the odious principle of the thing—she might be released from the payment of tithes. She must be emancipated from this monstrous intolerance, and England will but mock herself if she speak of "justice" till this grand desideratum is accomplished.

Of the existing state of Ireland we can scarcely trust ourselves to speak. It is, indeed, most lamentable! Oppresaion and its offspring, outrage, still prevail.

THUNDER STORM.

An awful and very disastrous thunder storm, occurred in this neighbourhood, at an advanced hour, on Wednesday night last, at Mallahowny, a village about three miles from this town; the lightning entered the house of Patrick Kilbride, of that place, killed his daughser, a young woman twenty-four years of age, and so severely injured two other members of his family, as to deprive one, (a son) of the sense of hearing, and a second daughter of all power on one side. It also killed his pig. In the house of Andrew Lynne, adjoining the former dwelling, it killed four pigs, two cows, a horse, and a quantity of poultry. Two other cows belonging to the widow Naughten and Henry Willis, were also destroyed during this awful visitation, in the same neighbourhood, by the electric fluid.—*Bellina Impartial.*

☞ LENT ☜

Fish will be served up during the season of Lent at the Franklin Coffee House. Maiden-Lane.

feb 11 6t CLARKE & BROWNE.

a point of law, for there is much of the profession about me in ot cases that I should have felt it; but his not succeeding here is gra ing to me. I am glad that the fact is to go to you. I own that I not a little anxiety with regard to this trial. Perhaps it is

ENGLISH AND IRISH STEEPLE CHASE.

I know nothing of English Steeple chasing, save from what I have read of it, and I must confess I cannot, for the life of me, understand what pleasure sportsmen can take in an English steeple chase. Six or seven horses are started to race to a given point, ignorant of the country they are to ride over, the kind of ground they are to cross, and the fences they have to encounter. There cannot be any trial either of the powers of the horse or the skill of the rider in this. The man who rides the worst horse and chances to make a good cast may win, while the best mounted man of the lot, who takes another course may meet some fences not to be got over, which detain him till some more lucky rival, who perhaps may hit upon a line of country with a gap in every fence, canters past the winning-post, amidst the shouts of the spectators. We manage the thing far better in Ireland. With us every one starts upon equal terms. Every one is aware of what kind of ground and what kind of ditches he has to get over. Every horseman knows when and where to make play, and rarely indeed is there a steeple chase in which as many changes do not take place in the position of the horses as in a race upon a flat. The course is always laid out so as to embrace every variety of jumping.—Care is taken too that there will be every description of country: if there is grass ground to ascertain the fleetness of the speedy horse, there is also ploughed ground to prove the stoutness of the slow one; and if the man 'what rides' a wall-jumper, find two or three five-feet ones in his way, he must also prepare for some twenty-feet drains that are standing with open mouths for his reception. If, instead of flying from field to field, he, Quintus Curtius like, prefer jumping with his steed into the middle—unlike the Roman pit, however, they will not close upon the first person who goes to the bottom, but they are equally open for the reception of all that follow. The entire course is double posted; the spectator is sure to have every horse pass by him, at whatever part of the course he chooses to station himself, whether he fancies the wild flying over the first fence, the cool measured jumping of two miles from home (three miles is the general length of our Irish courses,) or the boundings of the horses over the last jump when called upon to make their utmost exertion in the gallop home. He has his choice of a near view of the running at any point, from the starting to the winning-post. Another great advantage of our Irish plan is, that the riders having an intimate knowledge of the country, are able to choose the particular ground best suited to the power of their horses to make play in.—*Lim. Paper.*

FOR SALE AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—That well known establishment the BOSTON AND ALBANY HOTEL, in the City of New York, directly opposite the landing of the Boston and Providence Steam Boat line, and the Hudson River and Troy line, and the Jersey City Ferry, where the Patterson Rail Road ends, together with a great many other advantages. The establishment is too well known to need any further description. The Proprietor's object for disposing of the above property is on account of ill health. It will be disposed of with or without the furniture, and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

j15 JOHN KENNEDY, 10 West-street, N. Y.

☞ NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York during its present session, to release and convey to Edward Addy, of the city of New-York, Weaver, the right, title, and interest of the people of the State of New-York, of, in and to a certain mortgage to them, executed by Joseph Carter of the city of New-York, Teacher, bearing date on, or about November, 1833, or some time hence, upon those three certain pieces or parcels of land in the Twelfth, late Ninth Ward, of the city of New-York, whereof Alexander Mitchell died, seized, distinguished on a map or chart thereof, made by William Bridges, City Surveyor, dated July, 1830, by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, bounded easterly in front by the Bloomingdale Road—which land is recorded in the Office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, in liber No. 68, of Mortgages, page 213.

Feb. 8

W. D. SCALLY & CO. 258 Water-st. keeps constantly in Store a general assortment of the following articles,;—Jamaica Rum, fourth proof, of the most approved brands; Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy; Holland Gin, of the Imperial, Hour Glass and other brands; with a general assortment of Wines, Cordials and Groceries, which the attention of the public is respectfully solicited.

m23

DR. GARVEY, No. 6 James Street, 3 doors from Gratham Square. [28

THE COMMONITORY of St. Vincent of Lerins, translated from the correct edition of Baluzius, with Notes, Historical and Explanatory, to which is prefixed the life of the Author, and also extracts from the celebrated Bossuet's Exposition of the Catholic Faith.—By the Rev. John Shanahan, Pastor of the Catholic Church, Troy, N. Y.

This celebrated treatise of St. Vincent, called his COMMONITORY, now for the first time put into a vernacular dress for the mere English Reader, the public is indebted for to that pious, exemplary and never tiring priest, the Rev. Father Shanahan. It is said to be one of the most precious remains of Antiquity which time has spared; and the translation of it by Father S. is pronounced by the best judges to be nervous, accurate, and elegant.

For Sale by the Subscriber at his Cheap Publication Ware-House, No. 12, Liberty Street, near Maiden Lane. Price Thirty-seven and a half Cents.

JOHN DOYLE.

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription by the Rev. Virgil H. Barbour, S. J. an English Translation of

STORCHENAU'S LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

To those who are unacquainted with this work it is enough to say that the most Rev. Archbishop, the Right Rev. Bishops, and all the assistant Theologeans of the late Provincial Council of Baltimore have patronised the work by a very liberal subscription.

All lovers of sound learning are invited to put down their names to this work, and more especially the Rev. Clergy and their particular friends. It will be useless to wait until after it is published, as only a *very few* copies more than the actual number subscribed for will be struck off.

It will be printed on excellent paper and type, and delivered to the subscribers handsomely bound in one volume octavo. Price two Dollars, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions taken by John Doyle, at his cheap Wholesale Book and Stationary Ware house, No. 12, Liberty St. near Maiden Lane.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at **246** Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. They acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the Company's general arrangement renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assisted of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

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Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st.

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation on the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

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PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Emba k from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chief tain," Gossair, and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

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For Steerage Passengers,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United States, who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passrges at this Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships, sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatestt care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steamboats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from the various ports of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street.



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To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New-York, arrangements have been made to despatch a *first class American Ship* from each port punctually at the above periods.

These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpool: and if the persons sent for do not come forward the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH St., New York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Carruthers, 29 South Front street, Philadelphia; Mr Geo. W Brothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D Ellner, Buffalo; Mr. Henry E. Schweppe, Pittsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleaveland, Ohio; Macdonald Brent & Co, York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J. s. 8

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books.—Doway Bible, 4 o with 11 engravings; Doway Testament, 12mo, in plain binding; do do. steep bind ing; do do. 32mo pocket edition. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Gahan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. J. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS The Catholic Manual, with Acts, variously; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Lions Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechism of Prieres, ou Abregee de la Doctrine Chretienne; Le Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prieres; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo; Another edition 32mo; Catholic Spelling book; Dubois', Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D. The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotions to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev John Fletcher, D. D; The Memorial of a christian's life. (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, Author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calender and Laity's directory fo. 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week; Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowlands; Gossett's Exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev John Fletcher, D. D. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion in the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The Following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter; Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori. Spiritual combat 14 mo Another addition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacrament. The Devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr Challoner; A Note for the Fisher of Men: Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every christian: Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine; Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days: christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland Father Rowlands, a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2 vols 18mo. Gother's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's canons; Liguori's Tracts, Mrs Herbert and the Vaudois 1 vols. Liguori's England 14 vols fourth, rue Devotion by the Abbe Gruneweld. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A crititical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8vo The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religion by the Rev John Bell, Cobbett's History of the Reformation 3rd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates, confidence in the Mercy of God, Paleting; or the Holy Land from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand, The Sunday Monitor by the Rev H. Baker, Daily Devotions; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards, The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations; illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1 vol. 32mo.

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☞ On hand, an extensive collection of PICTURES OF PIETY, Plain and Coloured, suitable for distribution,—PRAYER BEADS.—CRUCIFIXES, &c. &c.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL CAULEY, who left the "Saracen's Head," London, on the 1st day of January, 1828, and looking in Liverpool about the 6th of same month, and arrived in New York the ensuing March. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Cauley, Bellfonti, Centre Co., Pa.

Also, of THOMAS CARROLL, from within four miles of Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland, who sailed from Limerick the 12th of April, 1832, on board of the Their, owned by Spade of the said city. Address Patrick Carroll, Curwensville Post Office, Clearfield, County, Pa. j15

OF MICHAEL FARRELLY, from the town of Quilen, co. Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in March 1827. When last heard of he was in Palmyra, from whence it is supposed he has gone to Lancaster as a Boss on the Rail Road. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by John O'Connell, Albany, State of New York, or Mr. Michael Lynch, 441 Grand-street, New-York. j15

INFORMATION WANTED—Of RICHARD CARBERRY, a native of Clonnea, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, Ireland. When last heard of he was up the Bay of Quinte Lumbering, on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal on a raft. Any information sent or given to his brother Patrick, (who lives in Auburn, Cayuga Co. State of New-York,) would be gratefully received. Feb. 8

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

OF PATKICK CRONELLY, a native of the parish of Rathaning, Co. Kildare, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin to Quebec in 1832. When last heard of he was in Montreal, Lower Canada. His brother Michael is desirous of hearing from him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing a few lines to Michael Smith, No. 15 Orange-street, New-York. Feb. 8

IF HUGH McQUADE, who left Belfast, 11th April, 1833, sailed in the ship Rob Roy, arrived in this City in June. If this should reach him, he is requested to send his address to No. 64 Bayard-st, where he will hear of something to his advantage. 4t—Feb. 8

OF JOSEPH TRACY a native of the Parish of Rathaspick, County of Westmeath, Ireland, who landed in New York, in May or June last.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Patrick Tracy, addressed to the care of James D. Farrell, Williamsport, Washington County, Md.

Jan. 25. 4t.

OF THOMAS CLANCY a native of Dublin, by profession a Shoe-maker, who emigrated to North America, Quebec, in August 1823.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Wm. Clancy, directed to No 124, Broad street, or the Office of the Truth Teller.

4t Jan. 25, 1834.

OF MARGARET BLACKENEY, a native of Cleyne, co Cork, Ireland. She left Ireland about thirteen years ago for Miramichi, from whence she proceeded to Little York, U. Ca. was married to John Calcot and had two children, and is now supposed to be living in Jesse Township, Niagara co. U. a. with her family, or in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Any information respecting any of them will be thankfully received by her Brothers, Michael and William Blackeney stone masons, residing in this city by address ing a letter to either of them, to the care of David Halahan, No. 14 Prince, corner of Elizabeth streets, N. Y. 4t feb 7

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE
MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT ·
Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1834. NO. 8.

UNITED STATES.

PASTORAL LETTER,

Of the Rt. Rev. John Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese.

Beloved children in Christ, it was my earnest desire and attention, as soon as I reached our happy shores, to render you an account of the long and arduous mission which I had undertaken for the sake of my beloved flock; but the multiplicity of cares which crowded upon me, after so long an absence, compelled me to defer it until now. Nothing could induce me to separate myself from you for so long a time, and to undergo such hardships at my advanced age, but the conviction of its absolute necessity to remove, if possible, some of the many difficulties under which this poor but very important diocese was laboring. Two objects particularly awakened my attention:—1st. The necessity of providing for a succession of able, pious, disinterested, and zealous missionaries, to attend this almost deserted vineyard: 2d. The want of an hospital, to afford our poor emigrants, particularly from Ireland, pouring in crowds on our hospitable shores, the necessary relief, artendance in sickness, and spiritual comfort, amidst the diseases of a climate, new to them. Unhappily, the convulsed state in which I found Europe, the impoverished and almost famished condition to which Ireland was reduced at that very time, the struggles under which almost every state was labouring for its very existence, forbade the hope, and consequently the attempt, of collecting any contributions for any religious or charitable purposes. In Ireland, and England only, I ventured to solicit from a few friends, a small share of the portion of the poor in favor of the projected hospital. Nearly $3,000—partly collected by myself, partly sent to me since my return—was all I could get; and truly admirable is that benevolence, which, amidst the distress which surrounded them, could still find a mite for the relief of distant calamities. But this was insufficient even to begin a work of such importance, and must be reserved for more reasonable times, which, I trust, are not very distant.

I have been more fortunate for the other object of my voyage. Thanks be to the tender solicitude of our common father and to the liberality of that pious association in France, which, overlooking the wants of their own country at this particular crisis, has viewed our infant missions with a truly Catholic spirit, I have been enabled to procure a spot and to begin the erection of a building for a College and Ecclesiastical Seminary, the former to educate our youth, the latter to form a national clergy; for, we must not imagine, that without such an establishment, we can obtain truly apostolical men, *mighty in works and words before God and all the people*. Heretofore our missionaries have been recruited chiefly from the Irish Clergy, who either were invited to come, or came of their own accord, to seek employment. I know the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the venerable prelates who compose the distinguished hierarchy of that once persecuted island, to part with their ablest and most worthy clergymen, a difficulty which is increasing every year, in proportion as Catholicity, freed from the shackles which an unjust policy had imposed upon it, spreading more and more, and requires the assistance of all the piety, genius, zeal, and labor of its native clergy. The short time which I had the happiness to spend in Ireland, has but confirmed me in that conviction. If, therefore, we have been favoured with the talents, zeal, and exemplary life, of some of the native clergymen of Ireland, it would be folly to depend for the future upon a succession of such apostolical men. As for those who come uninvited, with few exceptions, they are men of inferior capacity, or doubtful character, and on that account, obtain a ready consent from their ecclesiastical superiors, who, unacquainted with the nature of our missions, still flatter themselves that they may be rendered useful here. But even if the venerable bishops of Ireland could and would sacrifice the interests of their people, and part with some of their most talented and pious clergymen, when invited to our shores; and, if, with their consent, some ecclesiastics, prompted by a disinterested zeal to extend the kingdom of God in this new world, would be disposed to renounce their love for their native land, friends and relations, their habits, the convenience and independence they may enjoy at home, comparatively with their precarious, arduous, and often penurious situation here, how many difficulties are still in the way? Will they be invited to come, before the congregations are formed? Who will then defray their expenses? And when arrived, what will become of them, if the congregation proves unable to provide for their decent support, if they do not agree with the congregation, or the congregation with them? And if obliged to return, who will pay their expenses homewards, since no provision was made during their stay here? Must men of such talents and character, as we must suppose them to be, sacrifice a certainty for an uncertainty? Hence the necessity of a Diocesan Seminary and College whence they may issue, when there is a prospect of forming a new congregation, and where they may find a retreat, when that prospect vanishes, and those promises of support fail. And let not this apprehension of disagreement between the invited pastor and the infant congregation appear groundless. When clergymen are sent for from such a distance, the choice must necessarily be left to friends abroad; who, either partial, or ill-informed, may be influenced by the talents, the temper, or the moral character of the person they select, and not by a combination of all those qualifications which ought to be inseparable in a true missionary. And what renders such a choice more difficult, is that it is commonly conferred on those who have not a regular education, and have not been trained up to the discipline of Seminaries, of which there are but few in Ireland, and to which no youth can be admitted without being subject to that mission whose bishop recommended him for admission.

If for want of clergymen from Ireland the missions could be supplied by others from different parts of Europe, whence many equally distinguished by their learning, piety, zeal and talents, would most willingly fly to our assistance, and could be spared without inconvenience, still their ignorance of the language of the country would render their zeal unavailing, until they should have become familiar with it, and for such, an Ecclesiastical Seminary would be as necessary as for the youth we should have to educate for the ministry. And although many foreigners are scattered over this state, and the knowledge of their language may be useful, still they cannot dispense with the language of the country, the only one understood by the majority of the congregations. In this respect some of the western countries, where the French language is generally spoken, have an advantage over us and have been benefitted by the zeal of foreign missionaries.

These are the principal causes of the scarcity of efficient missionaries in this Diocese. With upwards of 200,000 Catholics, we are reduced to 26 clergymen, overpowered by the excessive labors of the ministry, and unable to afford the instructions and sick-bed consolations required by that immense multitude. In vain do hundreds of rising congregations solicit the appointment of pastors to reside amongst them, your bishop is reduced to the necessity of acknowledging with tears that he is unable to satisfy them, or that he is compelled to send them the first he can get, at the risk of sending scandal among them.

But, after all, nothing can supply the want of a national Seminary. Foreigners often bring with them the habits, prejudices, partialities, politics, of their own country, of which they cannot divest themselves until they have spent many years among us, and blast thereby the fruits which might have been reaped from their ministry, until it is too late to remove past impressions; whilst those educated in a national seminary, amalgamate themselves with the people with whom they have to live. Nor does it matter little, that the clergy should be surrounded by their family, which becomes an additional check against rising temptations which might throw them out of the line of duty, when they reflect that a mere imprudence or scandal would involve in their disgrace, and alienate for ever those who are dearest to them.

By this I do not mean to exclude foreigners of well-established merit, who, who after having been educated in the national Seminary, and proved themselves worthy to be incorporated in the American family, will carry American hearts and habits to the holy ministry without losing that tender regard for their native country, which is a pledge of their fidelity to their adopted country.

It is but just and strictly true to say that several of the highest ornaments of Catholicity in this country are foreigners, whose intrinsic worth, and splendid talents invidiousness itself dares not challenge. Let not therefore, any unfavorable insinuations be deduced from the above observations. I am aware that it has been spread about that I was averse to employing clergymen from Ireland. I deny the charge as repugnant equally to my feelings and my conduct. I appeal to the many appointments which I made since I took possession of this see. Are they not all, with two exceptions, Irishmen, or the sons of Irishmen? and truly happy do I feel in the selection. I appeal to my conduct, whilst President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary. Did I not receive with open arms those who came to it, is a sure assylum? Many of them, in almost every part of the union, are ornaments to their profession. It is true, that knowing that the distinguished prelates who compose that illustrious hierarchy, cannot, and will not spare any of their most virtuous clergymen, I object to the admission of men of inferior talents, or doubtful character, but can you blame me for it? I appeal finally to the many young Irish gentlemen whom I am now educating at my expence either in my infant establishment at New York, or in Canada, at a moment when I am obliged to deprive myself of the necessaries of life. Do all these traits evince a prejudice against the Irish character?

So far I have dwelt only on the necessity of erecting a National Seminary, as of vital importance for your spiritual welfare and that of future generations, but my views extend farther; another institution of a more general advantage and equally important, not only for your children, but for all our fellow citizens, is that of a College where a complete education may become accessible on easy terms to our youth, whatever may be their future calling. It is to obtain this result that I propose to combine the erection of a College with that of a Theological Seminary, which, without mixing or interfering with one another, will afford to both the means of prosperity; to the College, able, virtuous, well disciplined directors, professors, and prefects, whose very calling and prospects are a pledge of their immaculate conduct upon which depends their future promotion to the ministry; and to the Theological Seminary, which has no funds to defray its expenses, resources in the gratuitous education of the young men who will serve in the College, without encroaching too much on their studies. And let it not be supposed that those services will be an obstacle to the cultivation of their talents. In rehearsing, *as Professors*, the belles lettres which they ran over as students, they will engrave them deeper in their memory and go through that second course of literary studies, which young men, who wish to become perfect scholars never fail to pursue at home, when they leave the College. If, on the whole their studies progress more slowly, they will acquire more experience, more steadiness, without any additional expense to themselves, and will be fitted to launch into the difficulties and dangers of the ministry.

I am aware, my dear brethren, that my opening the College to all our fellow citizens without distinction of creeds, will be construed into a wish to make proselytes—but the contrary is proved by the example of other similar institutions in these states, the Directors of which never interfere with the religious opinions of the children of other persuasions, convinced that at their age, the judgement is not ripe for such a choice; the only advantage which we may derive, in a religious point of view, is to remove the low prejudices which ignorance or calumny spread among our fellow citizens, and thereby promote that spirit of charity and mutual forbearance which ought to unite citizens of one commonwealth; and in fact, were we such as we are represented, they could not prejudice the children more effectually against us, than by affording them an opportunity to witness those very absurdities which are attributed to us.

And let it not be said that we have already Colleges enough. Without making any comparison, always invidious, or unfolding as yet the new plan of studies intended for its institution, you are ignorant that the discipline of our Colleges differs, and must inevitably differ, from the most part of our literary institutions in this country. With us, the pupils are always under the eyes of their superiors, professors, and teachers,—who, unincumbered with the care of families, live continually among them; whilst in the others, their time must necessarily be divided between their pupils and their families. Hence, *even when boarded in the College*, they must often be left to themselves, and if associating with corrupted youth, must imbibe corruption, and abandoned to the care of hired servants, cannot obtain that paternal which the watchful presence of their professors would secure to them. But if *boarded out of the College*, as is frequently the case, having no one to watch over them but persons interested in gratifying their caprices not to lose their custom, they are exposed to contract most pernicious habits. And to this the illiberal reflections and calumnies which too often they hear uttered against our religion, a kind of warfare which I can aver is never carried on in our Colleges against the children of our dissenting friends, and the comparative cheapness of education under our system, whilst the high salaries demanded by the professors in the other Colleges, and the heavy charges required for boarding, by the people who live by it, raise necessarily the expense of the students to a large sum. In our Colleges where no expense are incurred, education is brought within the reach of the middle class of society as well as of the richest. To this may be added another consideration. In other Colleges professorships and other offices are considered by men intended to raise a family, as a ladder to ascend to a more lucrative employment. Hence it happens that as soon as an opportunity offers, they leave their office, at the moment when they begin to acquire some experience in the difficult task of teaching and governing youth, to others as little experienced as they were themselves when they began; whilst, in our system, there is a continual rotation of teachers succeeding to one another, brought up on the same method, and who, when peculiarly gifted, can be gifted, can be continued in their office, without being led away by ambition. It is true that we have several Colleges of ours managed on the same principles, in some of the states, which, for the talents and virtues of the directors and professors, by their excellent discipline and method are entitled to our greatest veneration, but experience has proved to me how unwilling parents are to send their children so far out of their reach.

In order to obtain these ends and obviate these inconvenien

ces, I have purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the North River, at the distance of upwards of of thirty miles, and of quick and cheap access from the city by steam-boats. A more desirable situation could not be selected for the purpose to which it is destined, The air pure, the water wholesome, and every facility to conduct it from several springs to any part of the buildings, the soil rich, and abounding with an inexhaustible quarry of free-stone; the spot sufficiently remote from the noise and distractions of the city. and still within the reach of all its resources and advantages. Eighteen thousand dollars have already been expended towards the purchase of the property and the erection of the principal edifice, which has attained its second story. My funds are exhausted, and it remains for you, my beloved brethren, to decide, whether or not an establishment of so important a character will be carried to perfection. Without your aid and concurrence, it would be impossible to go through with an undertaking of such magnitude. A common sacrifice must be made; our common exertions must be united; our energies must be roused in the public cause; the interest of all, the education of your children, the perpetuity of the ministry, the purity of your religion, call for your co-peration in this work. Your names will be in benediction with generations yet unborn, and the prayers of millions who will be benefitted in this sanctuary of learning and piety, will ascend in your behalf in odour of the sweetness to the throne of mercy. To render this establishment permanent, and secure all its advantages, an application will be made to the Legislature of this State during the present session, for an act of incorporation.

To this end, I earnestly request all pastors of souls in this Diocese, to read the present mandate to their respective congregations on the Sunday following its reception; and those who attend several congregations alternately to do it successively when they will attend them.

2d. As the contributions, to be effectual, should be general, every member in the city will be waited upon by one of my zealous reverend brethren, assisted by one or two members of each ward, who will consent to unite his exertions to ours. And in the country the reverend pastors are supplicated to do it accompanied also by one or two respectable members of their flock.

3d. Such an undertaking will be attended with great loss of time and trouble, such of the contributors as will vouchsafe to call on their respective pastors of their own accord, will confer an additional favor on the Bishop, and have a new claim to his gratitude.

4th. The names of the donors, with the amount of the subscriptions to this all important work, shall be recorded and deposited in the archives of the College, and remain there as a perpetual monument of their zeal and piety, which will entitle them and their families to every favor and privilege which the circumstances of the College and Seminary can bestow hereafter.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

† JOHN, *Bishop of New York.*

CAUTION AGAINST DR. BROWNLEE'S QUOTATIONS.

BY THE REV. FELIX VARELA.

In his 30th letter, Dr. Brownlee affirms that in the Bull of Paul IV. "*All Protestants be they kings or subjects are solemnly* CURSED; and this bull is a part of the canon law."

The word *cursed* is not to be found in the whole bull. which is very long indeed, nor the word *Protestants*, though this may be understood as included in the general condemnation of those who deviate from the faith.

"The Council of Lateran under Innocent III, can. 43, thus declares—By the authority of the Holy Council we declare it unlawful for the secular princes to require any oath of fidelity or allegiance of THEIR CLERGY: we peremptorily forbid ALL THE PRIESTS from taking any such oath if it be required."

The Canon runs thus: Nimis de iure divino quidam laici usurpare conantur cum viros ecclesiasticos *nihil temporale* detinentes ab eis, ad praestandum sibi fidelitatis iuramenta compellunt . . . . . Sacri authoritate concilii prohibemus ne *tales clerici* personis saecularibus praestare cogantur huiusmodi iuramentum.—Some laymen endeavour to usurp the divine right by compelling the *clergymen who receive nothing temporal from them*, to taken a oath of fidelity to them.—By the authority of the holy council we forbid that *such" clergymen* should be forced to take such an oath, in favor of laymen. Dr. Brownlee very artfully translated *their clergy*, whereas the Council says the contrary, for I do not know how any government could say to be its clergy those who receive nothing temporal from it.—And the Council very properly distinguishes these clergymen from those who being proper subjects to the Princes are bound to take the oath of fidelity. He also altered the canon by saying that the Priests are forbidden from taking the oath, whereas the canon only says that the authorities are forbidden to force them, and it does not say this neither in regard to the Priests in general, as Dr. Brownlee translated it, but in regard to such Clergymen who receive nothing from the government and are not its subjects, because if a Clergyman is a subject to the government, then he is bound as such to take the oath of fidelity—for no canon ever dispensed any Clergyman from this duty. As to the other Clergymen the Council considered it as an insult to bind them to take an oath, that is not taken by any other individual in similar circumstances.

The word *allegiance* is not in the text, but is taken from *Dr. Brownlee's stuffing Dictionary*, wherefrom he takes a great many materials to fill up any text, which does not answer very well his purpose. We have an instance in the text of St. Augustin, *de vera religione*, where speaking of the Saints Dr. Brownlee added *not to worship them in any religious manner*, I observed it. and he never answered a word, nor has he dared to refer us to any work of St. Augustin where such words can be found. As to the present text. how could the Council make use of the word *allegiance*. which only can take place between two independent sovereign Powers? It would be ridiculous indeed to apply it to the oath of an individual in favour of a government.

The Council pretend to command the Princes!—I answer, by agreement and proper understanding of the words.—The King as a Catholic is the same as any other person. and the Council speaks to him as to a child of the Church, and tells him what he must do to save his soul, doing justice to the rest. But the Council acknowledges the authority of the King to reject the canon and the King receives the canon under this impression, that if he would choose to reject it he might, by only incurring as any other Catholic the censure of the Church. This I say as to the canons on matters of faith, because as to those of discipline nothing is so common as to reject them without incurring any censure whatever; and after so long a time that this agreement or *concordatum* has been kept between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, it requires no explanation, whenever any new canon or bull is given.

"Pope Gregory, IX., says Dr. Brownlee, declared that no secular judge may condemn a Priest. Hence it is canonical doctrine of the Roman Court that Papal ecclesisastics are not subjeot to civil laws!"

The declaration of Gregory IX. is subject as all the bulls and canons to be admitted or rejected, because it is on a point of *mere* discipline. In those countries where the ecclesiastics have a particular court or tribunal of their own, the judges are not appointed by the Pope, nor is he consulted; they are appointed by the King, or by the established law of the realm. This tribunal judges according to the civil as well as the canonical law, and the former is preferred to the latter, for nothing is decided against the laws of the realm. This court is as *national* as the civil court, and only differs as to the qualification of the judges who are the Bishops. From this Court appeal is made to the King, and never to the Pope. Dr. Brownlee draws a consequence which he puts in *italics*, so as to make the people believe that those are the words of some canon, but they are not—No canon ever established that the clergymen are not subject to *civil laws*, but to *civil judges*. The difference is great, and the want of logic in Dr. Brownlee's conclusion, is also great and evident. Not only the clergymen, but also the military men have a court of their own in Spain, and several other countries, and they are not judged by civil authorities even in civil matters, but always according to *civil laws*, for there are no military laws for the transactions of men in society. For this reason a Counsellor at Law is appointed by the King for the Military or Martial Court, and the appeal is made to the Supreme Civil Court of the Province, called *Audiencia*, and from it the appeal is made to the King. Therefore, it is plain, that nobody in any country whatever, is not subject to the civil laws, though some may not be judged by civil judges.

"The King Witiza, of Spain, assembled the great Council of Toledo, in 704, and decreed that *the Bishops of Rome had no authority in Spain either in Church or in State.*"

It is the common statement of historians, such as Mariana, Fleury, Ducroux, &c., that the acts of that named Council, are not published, and therefore I should like to know where did Dr. Brownlee see that text. I know that Witiza denied obedience to the Pope, and gathered that Council, or *conciliabulum*, for that purpose; but I do not think that this fact authorizes any one to contrive words of a text that nobody has seen. Will Dr. Brownlee tell us why did Witiza oppese the Pope? I will spare him that trouble. The good Witiza, was a precedent to the *pious* Henry VIII. of England. The fellow married many wives at once, and in order to have protectors, not only allowed, but even forced the clergymen to marry; so that being guilty of the same crime, with their king, they would not refuse to sanction his *marriages*. Such were the members of that *great Council* quoted by Dr. Brownlee, and therefore the acts never were received by the Church, nor by the nation. (See Mariana and Natali's Alexander.)

In my next, I will take into consideration the *Bull in Coena Domini*. which Dr. Brownlee says is read in the Churches of New-York, not in English, (as he formerly said) but *in latin*. What a clever fellow this Brownlee is! Always in good humor.

IRELAND.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. BARRETT'S TRIAL;

MR. O'CONNELL, in continuation stated—

The publication proceeds;—"The first of these measures is the suppression of 'Whitefeet' outrages I used the word "Whitefeet," because it is the last name assumed by the miscreant wretches who have, in so many places assumed the shapes, and for so many years, plunged various parts of Ireland in horrible crime against poverty, and stained our country with the turpitude, the atrocity, and the demoniacal repitition of murder: crimes demanding the vengeance of man, and, alas, bringing down the vengeance of God.—Long and long since would Ireland have shaken off the yoke of her worst grievances but that her friends are disheartened, disgusted, and almost silenced, by reason of the commission of 'Whitefeet' crimes, whilst every enemy of Ireland is strengthened and fortified by the natural and necessary consequences of that criminality. The present Anglesey's gagging bill could never have introduced—base and worthless as the Whigs are—yet they never could have introduced the present despotic bill, but for the color and pretext afforded them by the atrocious murderers of the villainous 'Whitefeet.'—Our first concern, therefore, is, to put down 'Whitefeet' outrages. In that sentiment every patriotic Irishman concurs. I will, in my future letters, develope that organization the 'Volunteers.' which, without violating the existing 'Algerine' law must enable us to contribute effectually to terminate the predial crimes now called 'Whitefeetism.'—In the mean time, it is the study of every honest Irishman to exert all his faculties and energies to put down 'Whitefeetism.' Wherever any of us; have influence let it be directed to this object. Let each of us, in his own sphere, redouble all former exertions to this effect—and, above all, let us impress on the mind of every body within our reach the impossibility of ever giving freedom to Ireland, whilst 'Whitefeet' crimes contaminate, degrade, and weaken our native land." I have read that entire passage for you. I now ask yourselves is there one amongst you who would be ashamed of being under the author of that passage? Is there a man amongst you who would not feel indignation if he had composed that passage, or any improper motive being assigned to him in writing it? What is manifestly the object of the writer? Is it not to put down Whitefeet crimes, and every species of outrage? Is it not plain that he who wrote that passage was desirous to remove the great cause from which those crimes, these horrible crimes, find their origin—that he wishes to make absenteeism more rare than even before the Union took place? Is it not manifest that he wishes to combine all repealers of the Union for that desirable object—the removing of the causes that lead to Whitefeet outrages? It is my opinion that the man who has an estate in Ireland should be bound to live on it. One of the old Irish statutes required residence upon property in this country, or they inflicted a penalty of 75 per cent. upon the absentee proprietor. Nine-tenths of the estates in Ireland were, I can tell you, granted upon the condition.—The estates of the Earl of Wexford, now inherited by the Earl of Shrewsbury, were in the reign of Henry VIII., taken away from the former by the Crown, because the arrears of 75 per cent. as an absentee had become so large, as to render the estate no longer worth retaining by him who then possessed it. This is what we may make a subject of discussion. This is all that is discussed in the letter that has been prosecuted.—It seeks to put down Whitefeet disturbances, and outrages of every kind—it seeks to do that by bringing back the landlords to Ireland, and thus establishing throughout the country the best of militias, a resident gentry, surrounded by a grateful tenantry, supporting them, and being suported by them; and thus giving the most effecient means of repressing crime, and, in fact, cutting off the springs of discontent and misery, from whence crimes and offences fllow. This is proposed to be done: while the wicked criminal shall suffer for the offences committed against the law. God forbid that the object of the writer should be to instigate to the committal of such crimes! How can such an object be imputed to him? Are they no. spoken with horror, and denonnced with the strongest terms of execration? And yet this is called, by the law officers of the crown, a seditious libel! I have read to you the entire of that passge; and see now what was the spirit of the writer. I have read to you the repeated desire he expresses peaceably, legally, quietly, and constitutionally, to obtain Repeal. I have told you what the indictment charges that letter with attempting to do, and, after that, I ask you, is it not monstrous to attempt to prosecute such a publication? Oh! it was in the insolence of the success of their bill—of their coercion bill—their Algerine bill, that they suppossed they could suppress for ever even the name of any thing like constitutional agitation. Did you ever hear of a man who, when it suited his own purposes, called out, "Agitate, agitate, agitate?" (Laughter.) I do not suppose that such a man ever lived but if there were ever such a man, believe me that the very moment that contitutional agitation manifested an anxious desire that the grounds should be taken from the Whigs by the removal of Whitefeet outrages and crimes—for recollect this, that if those crimes did not exist there would be no pretext for having such a man in all the "pride pomp, and circumstance" of a lord paramount to rule it over the land—it is, I repeat, such a man who would at one time call out, "Agitate, agitate, agitate,"—that would also call for a prosecution against the individual who attempted to interfere between him and that crop of crimes which brought such a man his harvest of power. I am sorry to trouble you at this length, but remember it is my duty, and it is your's to give this case the most full attention. Gentlemen, this day is an important one—this day will be marked as most momentous in the sad story of our common country, and will be a bright and shining spot, illumining the page of Irish history—the first dawn of the opening day of light and heat, bringing with it the genuine glow of kindness, mutual attachment to each other, and general prosperity to this long-divided and unfortunate land. How does the fancy of realising such a scene cheer and animate me! I feel I am not gifted with any thing of poetical inspirations; but I am urged on by ardent desire to see my country a nation. My heart feels and my tongue utters but the one sentiment. Some of us were born when Ireland was a nation, and I trust that I shall not go to my grave until I see Ireland a nation again.—"The second preliminary is one of more easy attainment—it is to conciliate all classes and persuasions of Irishmen towards each other. I have the liveliest happiness in being able to state that the approximation of Irishmen (Protestants, Orangemen, and Catholics) towards each other is progressing with a rapidity which exceeds my expectations, and almost equals my ardent wishes for entire and universal conciliaton." This gentleman. this is the language which the Attorney-General declares, and calls upon you to say, inspires hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects! The writer may too totally anticipate that union and conciliation for which he here expresses so anxious a desire. His wish to conciliate may mislead his judgment as to the fact of being able to accomplish it; but I ask you—I appeal to you, gentlemen, is it not becoming in a Christian to desire that conciliation? It is our duty. as we each inculcate Christian charity, to practice mutual forbearance and forgiveness towards each other. Blessed be God for it! in this country our differences are mere matters of speculative belief. There is no sect amongst us that does not persuade its followers to mutual charity and benevolence. No matter to what place of worship we may repair upon the Sunday, we all hear but the one doctrine taught—"charity and forgiveness." With such feelings it is plain the writer was impressed when he dictated this letter. Such are the doctrine he here seeks to enforce It is in the name of our common Christianity he wishes all classes of his countrymen to combine for the attainment of a most desirable object. The conciliation of all classes, their entertaining feelings of charity for each other, is that for which we are, as Christians, all bound most devoutly to desire, and most sincerely to pray for. It is this sentiment runs through the entire composition,—let it be taken altogether, and you will find that this is the great end aimed at. It is not one particular phrase you are to find your verdict upon—it is upon the whole publication look at it from the begining to the end, and you will see that the inculcation of charity is the burthen of the song, and is the spirit of entire composition—"There are to be sure, some who continue obdurate and prejudiced; but the number is daily diminishing, and, even in the North, the Orangemen are—many of them at least—beginning to perceive that, while as Protestants they have nothing to fear, they, as Irishmen, have everything to gain from the establishment of a domestic legislature in Ireland." Yes, I proclaim, I announce it; I do so in the name of that God, in whose presence you have been sworn this day, that if I thought Protestants had any thing to fear from the restoration of her Parliament in Ireland, there breathes not a Protestant in Ireland who would more strongly or strenuously oppose Repeal than I should. Let any man who thinks it would injure Protestants come out on me with arguments, and show me that it would do so, and I shall at once join with him in opposing the Repeal of the Union. Let me ask you here, is it not plain that the object of the writer is not to injure any class, but to promote the good of all; to put an end to the discontent and to the despair which display themselves too frequently in the crimes of a most wretched and miserable peasantry. To put an end to the despair, to remove the discontent, and thus banish the committal of crime, are the objects of the writer. Stand, then, between us, honest Protestant jurors—stand between us—stand between the people of Ireland and this Whig prosecution; let them obtain from you protection. and when the Whigs call upon you for a verdict, point to the North, the South, and the West, and ask them what compensation bre they about to give for the sacrifice they ask of you this day. Remember, Protestant jurors, that if you make us the sacrifice to-day, you will yourselves be sacrificed to-morrow, and the Whigs will ride lords paramount over this beautiful and too long oppressed country. "Fellow-countrymen—These are now your greatest and most paramount duties—First—to put down, now and for ever, Whitefeet crimes and outrages. Second—To reconcile to each other, and to bury in eternal oblivion, the dissensions between Protestants, Catholics, and Orangemen, showing to all that they have a general as well as individual, and an equal interest in the regeneration of our now unhappy, impoverished, and, alas, most grossly insulted and oppressed country."—These, gentlemen, are the two duties inculcated in this letter. There is a libel for you! Yes, a libel it must be; for it says the first duty of the people is to put down Whitefeet outrages! Who is that that will tell me—who will presume to tell me, that this is a libel? If any man will dare to tell me so, he must be an odious Whig—he must be one interested in the perpetration of crime, and whose advantage it is to see the country disturbed. No Irishman will, I am certain, so think—nore will sanction such an opinion with their verdict. Those who now would crush us, will not spare you; and if you lend your weight to the mechinery of the oppressor, although you may be the last to suffer, be certain that your turn of the wheel will certainly come round. The first duty, the writer says, that the people have to discharge, is to put down Whitefeet outrages. What is the second? To conciliate all classes of Irishmen. Are Bible-battles for ever to be perpetuated? Are the phrases of dissension to be for ever continued—are they to be constantly hurled against each other? Is this charity? Is this, I ask, common sense? No—it is my wish to convert all—to prevent the Protestant, and the Protestant from abusing the Catholic. It is not by abuse that either sect of Christians can convert the other—the sincere Christian, the man who firmly believes in the faith that he professes, never does so. Every man thinks that his own persuasion is true, and he never can be convinced it is otherwise by the unmeasured reviling of his creed. It is our duty, as Christians, to conciliate each other; for until the battle is over, until the abuse and villi-

fication ceases, 'the still small voice" of reason is never heard, the ears of each are closed against it, and we are deaf as adders to its admonitions! What, then, is the duty inculcated here? To put down Whitefeet offences, and to conciliate all classes of Christians; and yet this publication, it is said, is intended to promote dissensions and to carry a measure by intimidation and force, and you, you gentlemen of the jury, are called upon to swear that such were the intentions of the writer. I am mocking you when I say this. They were dreaming when they thought they could get you to do this. The imported Whigs and the exported Whigs, of every class, know us not when they suppose they could get you to do this. But, then, they look for your verdict. You will tell them by that verdict, we will not be made your instruments to-day, that we may be your victims to-morrow. They do not know you, gentlemen; but they will know by this trial, and your verdict, that the delusion is over; the scheme is at an end. Your consciences will answer the appeal that I am now making to you, and they will find, that in the attempt to make Irishmen enslaved, they will not be aided by Irishmen helping to crush each other. Those are now falling, and rest all upon your verdict to stay their fall; let your answer to them be, mind your own domestic concerns, and leave us to manage ours. "I now come to the most interesting part of my subject—the mode of continuing, without any violation of the 'Anglesey gagging bill,' our national exertions to procure the Repeal. We must not violate the law." Oh, what a libel that is! "We must keep within the strict bounds of the statute. But we can, within these bounds, continue and even extend our peaceable exertions for the Repeal. I know the spirit of Irish patriotism is still 'unfading and warm,' and so long as that spirit reigns paramount in the breasts of the honest men of Ireland, I will take care that it shall not want the mode or the means of working out the political salvation of the ever-loved and lovely land of our birth." Yes, my heart aspirates, my tongue pronounces such language as that; to the political salvation of my native country every wish of my heart, every exertion is devoted, and they shall be used to secure her independence. It is by the spirit of conciliation I wish to be guided. It is by Protestants and Catholics being conciliated—it is by uniting together that we shall become too strong for the oppressions of those who are our common enemy. This day will decide much, and your verdict will determine many things for your country. Give me but the assistance; give me but the honest support of your verdict, and it will enable me to do much for Ireland, while those who have heretofore used you as instruments, will be found counting you as friends, as they can no longer hope to make you their victims. There are here five or six passages in the publication which I should willingly pass over, as I presume they do not form the subject of the prosecution, and I would certainly omit them but that I am to be followed by the Solicitor-General, and he, in his candor, might aver that I had purposely omitted them. The paragraphs are these:—"The Volunteers can aid, but they shall not be the *only* legal body to advance the interests and the rights of Ireland. However, in order to understand fully the safety and security, as well as the utility of my plans for continuing wholesome agitation under the Algerine law, it is necessary that I should point out briefly some of the mischiefs which that law does NOT perpetrate. Let it be recollected that in this letter I am treating of the law in districts not proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance and outrage, that is, not Whitefeet districts. In all other districts, save those contaminated by 'Whitefeet,' the Algerine bill, as it left the committee of the House of Commons, and was ultimately passed, has these circumstances of mitigation about it:—First—It gives no power to the magistracy over meetings of any kind. Understand, the magistrates have no authority whatsoever given them under this act. He is just where he was before this law was passed. It is most important to observe this point, because it leaves all meetings which are not prohibited by an express and notified proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant, precisely as legal as they have been hitherto. It is, indeed, comfortable, amidst the gloom of discontent naturally and necessarily created by this most unconstitutional law, to perceive this one gleam of consolation, that all parties in the house disclaimed the Irish magistracy as unfit to be intrusted with any additional powers. Except amongst the extreme Irish Tories this was the universal sentiment of the house. Accordingly, no additional power whatever is given to those unlauded animals, the Irish magistrates.

Secondly—No meeting can be rendered illegal under this act until it has been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, and that proclamation notified to the persons so meeting. There are, therefore, under this act, two ingredients necessary to make a patriotic meeting illegal. The first is a *proclamation* by the Lord Lieutenant; the second is a *notification* of that proclamation to the persons intended to be affected by it. This is clearly a great improvement in this act over the Wellington Algerine act,' and I must claim the merit—because I believe it to be mine—of suggesting this improvement. It is, to be sure, melancholy and heart-rending to think, that notwithstanding this amendment, yet the Lord Lieutenant may, under this most unconstitutional law, prohibit and render illegal, by his *notified* proclamation, the most useful, the most necessary, nay, the most charitable meeting of Irishmen. It is, indeed, deplorable beyond the powers of language to be obliged to confess that a pseudo reformed parliament should have given such a power as this to any Lord Lieutenant—for example, to so unwise a person as Lord Anlesey. It is a power which no lover of liberty would give to the wisest and best of mankind; but the parliament which gave it is—thank heaven!—sufficiently alien from Ireland. Thirdly—The power of the Lord Lieutenant is confined to rendering a meeting illegal—observe, '*a meeting*.' I say it emphatically. For example, the Lord Lieutenant may issue a proclamation to prohibit any meeting of 'the Volunteers.' After such a proclamation, any *meeting* of the Volunteers would be illegal, and none such will take place whilst this gagging bill is law. But the association of the Volunteers would not, and cannot, thus be rendered illegal. It will be no offence to continue to be a Volunteer; I will continue to be a Volunteer, until I see that body restored to their pristine honor and dignity by an act of parliament, and empowered by law to arm themselves, and become the unpaid police of Ireland.—I repeat, therefore, that the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will, of course, prevent the Volunteers meeting; it will render meeting of the Volunteers illegal; but it will leave the association the Volunteers as legal as they were before the act; and although do not meet in any assembly, we can co-operate as individuals; can direct and regulate our conduct by correspondence, especially through the newspapers, for we have not, and never will have, secrets.—Thus the Volunteers can, one and all, continue their tions to elucidate the evils Ireland has incurred by and from the on—to keep alive the genial glow of patriotic ardour for the re- of that most disastrous and fatal measure, and at the same time e their best exertions to put down all predial outrages and es; and, lastly, to conciliate and reconcile all classes of their y-countrymen by burying in a generous oblivion of all party and religious dissentions amongst Irishmen." Let it be remembered what is here said of the Volunteers is equally applicable to the rvative Society. That society has not yet been proclaimed, still egal but if the Lord Lieutenant chooses to proclaim it, he y the coercion bill, put it down. After this, there are other pahs which I shall pass over without comment. "Let my advice nded to, and 'the Volunteers' will again shine forth in Irish . Let them obey the law, and preserve themselves and their cause for better times. To them is the deposit of Irish liberecially commended. Let this be their watchword and their '*Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis.*' I will in this mode ond with the Volunteers, and assist them to crush outrages nes, and to promote such rational arbitrations amongst the people as may keep them away from the petty and general sessions. But these are no more than the outskirts of agitation. We must arrange under the new state of affairs our future plan for as general a combination as possible, to attain, by legal constitutional means, a redress of Irish grievances. It will be my business to bring that plan before the public. I will, in these my public letters, in order to vindicate the confidence the volunteers have reposed in me, point out the modes by which the people may be kept from despair, and the enemies of the people prevented from exasperating suffering millions into madness and insurrection. We must teach the people the paths of peace, which alone can conduct them to prosperity and liberty. I proceed to open my plan for the liberation of Ireland from her present thraldom, and for the restoration of her domestic legislature. The first element, and the leading principle of that plan is, the proper use of the elective franchise." This is, gentlemen, a libel! It is a libel to say that the first element to be employed is the proper use of the elective franchise. The people are told to put down Whitefeet outrages—to conciliate all classes of Christians, and next to make a proper use of the elective franchise. Who is it will say that it is not right to use this constitutional mode of carrying a great principle? Is it not the very thing which the constitution directs for obtaining the redress of grievances? And it is a libel to suggest the use of that! Do not suppose that I am joking—it is to be found in the words of the indictment. The proper use of the elective franchise is the very thing which the Whigs seek to extinguish. The letter then says:—"This is my first position. It is absolutely necessary that the people of Ireland should render the elective franchise as available as possible. The first step in the new agitation is to organise the elective franchise in every county, city, town, and borough in Ireland." This species of agitation has these two great recommendations. First—it is perfectly safe. Secondly—It must be eminently useful. It may be said that we are only in the beginning of a parliament, and, therefore, the advantages to be derived from the organization of the elective franchise are remote. This is not so. There never was a parliament so likely to be short as the present. In the first place, the age of the King, and the precarious state of his health—matters to be spoken of with respect and regret—enter as ingredients in our calculation of the duration of this parliament. In the second place, the disconnected and hetrogenous materials of which the present ministry are composed, render it next to impossible that they should continue long in office. I anticipate the dissolution of the present ministry even before the end of the present session." The writer, I admit, was wrong in his anticipation; but why was he wrong, because of mutual concessions amongst the Whigs themselves, and because he could not anticipate that they should have been able to drag the reformed parliament through the mire—because he could not anticipate that they who voted one way on Thursday, could be brought to vote the opposite way on the Monday following. These were things he could not suppose would possibly happen, and, therefore, he was so far wrong in his prophecy.—"In the next place, the total abandonment by the present ministry of the old principles; the trampling under foot of all those principles in the Irish despotism bill; their sacrifice of the trial by jury, the palladium of the safety and liberty of Englishmen." Is not this the fact? We have no security in the trial by jury. Have they not, gentlemen, voted you out of that box? Are you there by right of the constitution? No; you are merely there by sufferance. Are your lordships sitting there by right of common law? Is the sacred ermine with which you are surrounded—that emblem of your security from all vulgar approach—are even you, my lords, there by right? No; you can be dismissed from that bench without the committal of any crime by you. There is, my lords, law for it. The Whig law officer can quote law for it. He can put you, gentlemen of the jury, out of that box, and he can drive you, my lords, from that bench, and for you he can substitute seven or eleven red coated men, with sashes and swords, to decide whatever they please. Is there any appeal to you from what they have done? No matter what they may choose to do, your lordships can have no superintendence over it.

All appeal to you from them is taken away, and you can give no relief to any one who may suffer from their decisions, no matter how unjust their decisions may be. And by whom has all this been done? I remember the denunciations, the thundering exclamations, to have been raised by those very men against the passing of the insurrection act. Night after night, they filled the public ear with what may be called mere declamations about public freedom, and yet that act, against which they exclaimed, did not turn the judges of the bench; it did not totally abolish trial by jury, and it gave some power to the gentry and the magistrates, who could take part in the proceedings of the courts established under it. Oh! these are the men; these are the declaimers about public liberty, who have annihilated trial by jury; who have also superseded the bench; and these, too, are the very men who have the audacity here to call upon you for a conviction. It is not the guilt of the publication of this paper they are anxious to establish; they want to make you partners in their crime; they want to associate you with their criminal ministry; they want to make the Bible of God the dagger to your reputations. I call upon you, by the oath you have taken; I call upon you, as you value your reputation; I call upon you; I beseech you not to join in the conspiracy against Ireland. They think they can delude you; I warn you that there is a conspiracy against you, as well as against the country. Perhaps they have promised to uphold you. There is a man named Coulson; he is a government commissioner, and the editor of the *Globe* newspaper. Now what think you has this Coulson recently discovered? That you, the Orangemen of Ireland, are a most proper, discreet class of men, and "one that any government might be proud of." When did he make this discovery? Just on the eve of the present prosecution. Now, I can tell you, and you may remember the fact, that some one of the ministry somewhere said that "the Orangemen were but the broken remnant of a contemptible faction." But, then, the question was suddenly to be tried here, and then it was discovered by this Whig placeman, who is the conductor of a newspaper, that the Orangemen are the best men in the world. I have read somewhere of this phrase, I believe it was in an Orange newspaper, "very fine flummery." [Laughter.] Is this like the conduct of honest men? I put it to you, Protestant gentlemen, what is the meaning of this phrase? Why should it be inserted now? We have heard a good deal to the contrary from the same quarter; but the moment this prosecution is recommenced, then it is that a government hireling discovers that "oh! the Orangemen are the sweetest people in the world." [Laughter.] That was done for the occasion. The packet will come in to-morrow; let us see what it will say. The trial will then be over, and the Orangemen will be as black as ever in the columns of the *Globe*.

You may from this perceive an example of the way in which the Whigs suppose they can manage this country. "Their sacrifice of the last resource of the wretched, the right to complain—their sweeping indemnity to the military, and subjecting them to no other punishment save by courts-martial—these, the leading features of the Irish despotism bill, sink deep into the minds of the thinking and reasoning part of the British community, and are silently but rapidly producing such sentiments of disgust and abhorrence of the present ministry in the public mind of this country, that it is not possible they should long continue in office. Add to this, that this ministry has done nothing—is doing nothing—promises nothing to the suffering and overburdened people of England, who were led to expect confidently great relief from the reform bill, and are getting none at all. But the faults of this ministry are not merely of a negative quality. They have committed actual errors, which the people of England call crimes—they have refused an inquiry into the distress of the people!!—they have refused an inquiry into the practicability of a plan to relieve productive industry from taxation, by placing taxation upon property alone!!!—they have determined to continue naval and military sinecures!!!—and, lastly, they have totally refused to abolish flogging in the army!!! These are the doings of a reforming ministry, in the first session of a reformed parliament. Well may the people of England ask, 'if these things be done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry?' Believe me, this ministry cannot stand. I do repeat it. Believe me, this ministry cannot stand—"They will shrink out of office amidst the shouts of indignation of all parties." This, gentlemen, is a libel! It must be a libel, and I will tell you why—because it is perfectly true. It was said once that the more true any thing was, the more libellous. They have, however, reserved for another occasion, indicting us, for this species of libel, "This ministry must soon be dissolved." This, in the eye of a placeman, is a rank libel. The complacency of a placeman is offended at it, and the complacency of my learned friend, the Solicitor-General arises, I suppose, from his former ferocity as a patriot. [Laughter.] He is, I assure you, a most admirable Repealer, and he wished very much to add to the number of Irish representatives. [Laughter.] "This ministry must soon be dissolved. It is impossible to go back to Toryism. We are one hundred years, as years reckon in political life, beyond the possible restoration of Toryism. Let us, then, be prepared for the event. The dissolution of this ministry necessarily leads to the dissolution of the parliament. Let us, then, and from this moment, prepare for the event. This is my first step in the new agitation. I must be the prime agitator myself. Without co-operation it is, of course that I should be powerless; but with the aid of a few honest and active men in each locality, the people shall and can be ready for a new election—to promote their friends, and to punish their enemies. I think I may pledge myself that I will openly, and in the face of the day, organize this "agitation," without any infringment of the "Algerine Act."

My second letter shall be devoted to the details of my plan; and I before-hand invite criticism and remark, friendly or unfriendly; I will weigh well every objection, and yield to those which appear to me to be supported with good reasons or incapable of being obviated. The conduct of the Irish members, during the discussion on the gagging bill, is fresh in every recollection. There has been a faithful band, true to every engagement and pledge. There have been instances of violation of every duty which serve to degrade our very nature that there should have been found human beings capable of such conduct. All these we will weigh in our coolest moments, when irritation has gone by, and when we can calmly calculate the crime that has been committed, and the political punishment which ought to follow. My first step is, therefore, to organize the means of serving and sustaining friends, and of flinging off enemies. Let us, then, begin the new agitation with the organization of the elective franchise. It will require from me minutes of detail and great perseverance. I promise to bring both to the task. My next letter will develope those details. In the mean time, the patriotic men who intend to co-operate with me, will commence by procuring an accurate knowledge of the state of the registry in their respective parishes and baronies. For the present, I say no more on this subject, save this, that I begin with a subject quite safe and most useful I am convinced I shall receive abundant assistance. I cannot conclude this my first letter to the people of Ireland, enslaved as they are by the first act of a reformed parliament, without making a passing remark on more recent events. It is true that we have got rid of Stanley, who was, at least, consistent in his opinions—but, then we have got Hobhouse, who has been a ferocious patriot, and is now a complaisant placeman. I do not know that Ireland can have gained much by the change. Hobhouse, however, has one consolation, he cannot possibly be worse to Ireland than Stanley. I am induced to think the less favorably of Hobhouse from his speech at the hustings. It is attributed to him to have been guilty of the unconceivable absurdity of making these two assertions: First—'That the Irish people would, within three months, discover that this bill (meaning the despotism bill) was for their good.' There is a profound statesman for you—for your good!!! to deprive us of the very first principles of the constitution!!!—for your good!!!—Poor man! what a wretched exhibition of that species of vulgar assumption of the superiority of English over Irish intellect does this assertion exhibit. Poor man! For your good!!!—aye, just as the slave-driver in the West Indies uses the lash on the bare back of the expiring negro—for his good. The second assertion was—'That within the same three months he would so redress Irish grievances as to be the most popular man in that country.' See what an adequate idea he has of his own powers on the one hand, and of the effects of seven centuries of misgovernment on the other!! What a heavenly born statesman we have got amongst us—within three months, surrounded by Tories, Conservatives, monopolists, and the Attorney-General; having, in addition, Lord Anglesey to manage, and Lord Plunkett to satisfy, he is to work miracles of conciliation and kindness by the light of his sweet and gracious countenance. Well done, little Cam! as Cobbett calls him. Now, I have as good a right to become "Pastorini" as little Cam has, and I venture to prophecy that Ireland will not derive any one benefit, or date any one advantage from the secretaryship of Sir John Cam Hobhouse" Certainly the writer was not astray as far as respects Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and prophesied truly of him. The publication which is prosecuted, thus concludes:—"But when the interests of a great nation—its liberty and prosperity are at stake—when a generous and long oppressed people, instead of relief, are afforded only Algerine acts and gagging bills, it is unpardonable to consume time in commenting on the flies that are whirled around on the wheels of the state machine, although those flies should imagine that it was they that turned the wheel which merely carries them round. For the present, I conclude with the repetition of my oft-given advice to the people—no riot, no violence, no crime. But, above all things, no dsspair. We are eight millions." I congratulate you, gentlemen, that the letter is not longer: but I have read it for you carefully, and I ask you has it not been wrongly described in the indictment? The leading idea contained in it is the repeal of the Union. I do not want to say that you are Repealers; but that it shall be an open question. That letter seeks the suppression of Whitefeet disturbances and outrages, and that there shall be no riot, no violence, no crime. I ask you, on your oaths, is not this a short description of the entire publication? I do not argue as to the taste or talent displayed in this letter; but I appeal to you, is not that and that only a correct abstract of the entire publication? If any man should follow me and attempt to weigh single words, or comment on particular phrases, I tell you that you are bound to take the entire.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

MELANCHOLY CONDITION OF THE SMALL FARMERS OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

Some slight idea may be formed of the extent of the distress which prevails among the small farmers of this county, from the statement of the following circumstances which a few days ago fell under our observation. A poor farmer, holding about 18 acres of land, from the neighbourhood of Tullaroan, came into town last week with four pigs for sale, the produce of which, it is of course needless to say, did not go into his pocket. * As soon as he sold the pigs, he waited until one of them was killed, for the purpose, as he said, "of taking home some

of the entrails and blood, to afford him something to eat for himself and his family during Christmas ! !" Is it any wonder that this state of things should exist, when such an anomaly, as the county taxation presents, is suffered to continue.

But the above fact is not all. We know it to be the case that the pawnbroker's shops in town are filled not only with almost every article of clothing which a sense of decency alone can spare, but with all those little household articles of the most sacred kind, which nothing but the direst distress could induce the poor people to part with, such as presents, keepsakes, love tokens, relics, nay even wedding rings ! How long, we ask, shall such a state of things be suffered to continue ?—*Kilkenny Journal.*

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHAPEL IN KILKEEL.

On Sunday last, the 15th Dec., the Chapel of Kilkeel was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. M'Garry and Maguire, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Curoe, who officiated as his chaplain. The chapel, which is the largest and best of any in the country parts of this district, was crowded almost to suffocation. All the respectable Protestant and Presbyterian gentry of the surrounding country were present, and seemed much pleased with the solemnity of this religious ceremony, which was distinguished by that edifying and unfeigned piety that marks every action of a prelate, who is esteemed and venerated by all who know him. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Marmion, curate of Dundalk. The effect produced by his truly eloquent discourse exceeds description.—*Newry Examiner.*

REV. C. E. COSTELLO.

On the 15th of Dec. the remains of the Rev. Christopher Elias Costello, [one of the brethern of the Carmelite Order, who died at Rathmines on the 2d inst.] attended by the usual funeral honours by which the Irish people show their respect for departed worth, were conveyed to their last repository, at Golden-bridge. The friends of this worthy ecclesiastic who were faithful even in death, formed a long and peculiarly mournful procession on this occasion. The ministers of religion, [the Very Rev. Messrs. Whelan and Spratt,] who endeavored to alleviate his sufferings during a long and painful illness, stood over his premature grave and planted the cross to mark with the sign of faith his last earthly dwelling whilst they swelled the vocal and heartfelt prayers of his sorrowing parents and friends, for his eternal felicity, through the merits of his divine Redeemer, Christ Jesus our Lord.—May he rest in peace—Amen.

THE POLICE.

We apprehend that little, if any difference of opinion now exists, as to the mischievous policy which advised the late change of station in the constabulary force throughout Ireland. A man of notorious bad reputation, against whom a magistrate's warrant had been some months' issued for murder, and whom the old police could instantly identify, had the audacity to walk into a village public-house, where two of the new police had called, and drank in their presence with the most perfect non-chalance. This man was totally unknown to them. He had industriously avoided the former police, and dared not shew himself until the late change was completed : yet, this criminal, no doubt, since triumphs in secret with his friends at having baffled the civil authorities, and the police were not informed until next day, that they were in company with a murderer, for whose apprehension the original warrant had been transmitted to themselves !—*Limerick Chronicle.*

WRECKS OFF THE IRISH COAST.

The Minerva having encountered the storm at sea, had become water-logged, and was driven into Youghal on Sunday. She was then a complete wreck. For a fortnight previously, she had been buffeted about by the tempest, and during this period, the sufferings of the crew were extreme. From the time that she became unmanageable, they were obliged to seek for safety in the rigging, where they were exposed to all the severities of the weather. While in this situation the mate died ---one of his arms had been broken a day or two before, and he was unable longer to bear up against the multiplied miseries by which he was surrounded. The Captain, whose name was Muid, died through privation and fatigue, having previously, in anticipation of his approaching fate, consigned his papers and watch to the care of one of the crew, named Hanlon, a native of Youghal. The vessel was boarded on Sunday by some of the inhabitants of that town, by whom the exhausted crew were conveyed on shore. When she first encountered the gale, she was only off the bank of Newfoundland, when three of the crew were washed overboard. Three others, who had their limbs fractured during the voyage, have been taken into the Hospital at Youghal, where it is hoped they will recover.---*Cork Chronicle.*

At Waterford, the vessels bound to the mooring ground. broke loose, snapping a chain each link of which weighed 40 pounds! At Passage, near Waterford, there was an extraordinary return of the ebb tide, and in one hour the water fell perpendicularly about four feet. In Sligo the shipping sustained much injury; four or five were driven ashore, and it is supposed that some have been totally wrecked. In Limerick throughout the night the scene was terrific. and the streets presented a most a desolate appearance. The strong banks enclosing the Abbey river, (Island, and Salmon Weir) were broken up, and the water rushed in, deluging the fields to a wide extent. The cattle grazing there, cows and sheep, were saved with great difficulty. The horses of the Ennis coach had to wade knee-deep several miles of the road, especially about Cratloe, without a vestige of the ordinary landmark. At Coonagh Point, a turf boat was swamped, and two persons drowned; the remainder of the crew, with two females, clung to the mast until the flood subsided, and were thus saved. Several boats were thrown out of the docks upon the quays. where they lay high and dry at low tide. Eight sheep were drowned near Clonmackin.

At Ennis, a Correspondent, under date of the 29th of Nov. writes—"The lower parts of the town were quite inundated; in the office which is at least eighteen inches above the level of the street, there were ten inches of water, and it was a perfect deluge in the ground apartments of the adjacent houses.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?

DISCLAIMERS.

Daniel O'Connell,	A. C. O'Dwyer,
John O'Connell,	C. Fitzsimon,
R. L. Sheil,	W. Blackney,
Hon. L. Shiel,	N. Fitzsimon,
F. O'Connor,	Wm. Roche,
Dr. Baldwin.	O'Conor Don,
C. A. Walker,	E. S. Ruthven,
J. H. Talbot,	J. Roe,
C. O. Brien,	Morgan O'Connell,
R. M. Bellew,	Richard Sullivan,
Patrick Lalor,	G. S. Barry,
D. Ronayne,	A. H. Lynch,
Wm. Fr Finn,	E. Ruthven,
W. O. N. Daunt,	Maurice O'Connell,
H. W. Barron,	Sir R. Nagle,
Thomas Fitzgerald,	David Roche,
Charles O'Connell,	Henry Grattan,
W. M'Namara,	L. M'Laughlin,
L. Dobbin,	

IRISH MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT AS YET DISCLAIMED.

M. L. Chapman,	F. W. Mullins,
J. M. Galway,	N. A. Vigors,
James Grattan,	More O'Farrel,
Luke White,	J. H. Burke,
F. French,	

TO THE EDITOR OE THE D. E. POST.

Sir—Feeling as I do that every man's own breast must either convict or acquit him of the charge mentioned in Mr. Hill's address to his constituents, I shall not condescend to write to that gentleman on the subject; but as my name appears in the newspapers as one of those who have not disclaimed the charge and as the constituency of Ireland may expect to be satisfied of the conduct of their representatives, I beg to inform them, through your paper, that although I voted against the coercive bill, I neither spoke in the house on the occasion, nor I had no conversation with any member of the administration upon that subject.

My vote was from principle; I did not wish to entrust the execution of such a law to the discretion of any individual, well remembering the illegal and unconstitutional acts committed by some of those in authority on a former occasion, when the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and martial law then proclaimed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient sorv't.
LEONARD DOBBIN.
Member for the borough of Armagh.
Armagh, December 15, 1833.

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.

Merrion-square, 14th December, 1833.

"Oh! union how social, oh! union how rare!
"All Sects and Religions may equally share?
"Unites in one cause,
"Both the rich and the poor,—
"Makes the fate of our tyrants
"Denied and sure."

Antrim Weaver's Song.

Fellow-Countrymen—Such were the strains which, sung to an old Irish air, beguiled the labor of the sturdy Presbyterian weaver, ruminating upon what his native land might be, if well governed. It was before the criminal and *secret* union of traitorous import had plunged the country into confusion and blood, to leave behind long-continued discord and ungodly rancor. He, as he sung, mused on the convention of Dungannon, and on the glories of the great leaders of the first Protestant families of Ulster, who, leaning on their ready-drawn swords, unanimously declared.

That a claim of any body of men—OTHER THAN THE KING, AND COMMONS OF IRELAND, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ILLEGAL, AND A GRIEVANCE.

This declaration was re-echoed by the Protestants of the county of Cavan, of Tyrone, of Londonderry, of Armagh, of Down—in short, of all Ireland. I should fatigue you were I to repeat the one-fifth part of the resolutions, in tone and import similar, which were adopted in every district in Ireland. I will confine myself for the present to one more Volunteer resolution, and will select it because the Earl of Charlemont was in the Chair, It runs in these words—

"*That we will not acknowledge the jurisdiction of any Parliament, save only the King, Lords, and* Commons of Ireland; *and that we will, in every capacity, support them with our* lives and fortunes *in asserting* our rights *against any* pretended authority *of the British Parliament.*

Such were the terms in which Irish Protestants were accustomed to speak in by-gone times, and when Ireland had a parliament of her own. Where is that spirit that fled ? Are you not Irishmen ? Protestants, are you not, I repeat, Irishmen ? Is not Ireland your country ? Is not this fertile and luxurious soil—is not this beautious, this lovely island, the land of your birth, and of your affections ? Think you was she destined by nature to be a pigmy province ; or rather, does she not disclose before you all the features of a great—of an independent nation ? Shall any man presume to address the Protestants of Ireland in the words of the poet,

Lives there a man with soul so dead.
Who never to himself has said—
This is my own—my native land?

I disclaim the thought, that the same pulse which beats in my heart at the name of Ireland does not throb with equal violence in the breast of my Protestant fellow-countrymen.

Protestants of Ireland, I do, therefore, address you with confidence. Is it not a favour or a courtesy which I require. I want nothing from you as a kindness to any party to which I have been attached, or to any religious persuasion to which I belong. My present object is altogether devoid of any partizan feeling, or sectatian advantage, I want nothing from you personally. The Catholics have nothing to ask of you. Placed on the same political level as yourselves—having attained political equality—they desire no more, as Catholics. We only call on you, as Irishmen, to assist to restore the legislative independence of Ireland.

I will be quite candid with you. I do at once acknowledge, that much as I desire the repeal of the Union, I would not at present consent to that Repeal unless a large majority of the Irish Protestants joined in the desire to restore our native parliament. Without such a combination of Repealers much, very much, of the result of legislative independence would be lost. The object—*my* object, to give to *all* the people a country—to augment the comforts of *all*—to promote and cherish industry—to increase the security of every Irishman from personal injury—to enhance the value of the property of every Irishman. Now, these advantages can be gained only by a peaceable and nearly unanimous alteration of the present system, for a better. They cannot be procured by force and violence, and, above all, it is utterly impossible to attain them by bloodshed.

It is, therefore, in the interest of all the working classes especially that we should avoid all violent or forcible change in our political system. How is this desirable end to be obtained? It is by submitting to the evils and oppressions which are so numerously and so grievously inflicted on the land? By no means. It is true that some may contrive to submit, from what has been called philosophic motives, and several from the impulse of refined religion; but the multitude cannot continue to submit to continued wrong and contumely—individuals may submit, but the nation cannot, and the postponement of the proper remedy only insures a little latter a violent and sanguinary struggle—a guilty, an ensanguined, and a totally destructive social revolution.

Protestants of Ireland, your duty is—the duty of us all—to obviate the frightful approach of convulsion and crime, and whilst there is yet time, to arrange and nurture that tranquil, peaceable, legal, and constitutional plan of alteration which will produce all the good effects hoped for by the advocates of force, and which will ameliorate the condition of all without injury to the person or property of any one individual.

Protestants of Ireland, it is to participate in such an alteration—in precisely such a revolution as was affected in 1782—that I now invoke you to combine with your fellow-countrymen who differ with you in religious opinions. It is to make your native land and ours once again an independant kingdom, connected with England by the golden link of the crown, but sustained and fostered by a resident and native legislature.

Is there one man amongst you who does not admire and venerate the memory of the glorious Volunteers of 1782?—Had you a father, an uncle, an ancestor, in the ranks? Oh, do you not boast of him in your private and domestic circles, as the pride and ornament of your family? Give, then, to your children, to your descendants, an equal cause to be proud of you, and to vaunt *your* patriotism.

Is there one amongst you who does not know and feel that Ireland would be better attended to by a parliament of her own than she can possibly be by a British parliament? Would not Irish trade, Irish industry, Irish manufactures, Irish agriculture, be more safe under the protection of Irishmen than of the men of any other country ? Is it not repugnant to common sense and to common experience, to imagine that others would take better care of our domestic affairs than we should ourselves.

But I mock you and myself by wasting my time in asking such questions. The answers are of obvious truth, and, indeed, of palpable necessity. Still there are so many and such irristible reasons in support of "the Repeal," that I will, in my next letter, enter into some details of the principal motives which should induce us all to insist, peaceably, legally, and constitutionally, on the restoration of a domestic parliament. It is a matter of supererogation to enter into lengthened arguments to prove that which is as clear as the noon-day.—He who requires it to be proved to him that his native land ought not to be subject to any other, has not the faculties necessary to comprehend reasoning—neither is he of the class of beings who are worth the labor of conviction.

Protestants, are you not Irishmen ? Is not Ireland your native land as well as mine ? Are you not friends of liberty ? Are you insensible to the prosperity of Ireland ?

Why should Protestants neglect, or desert, or hate the land of their birth ? Is not the love of freedom, and of national independence, a Protestant virtue ? Alas! alas! did you Protestants but stand by Ireland as we Catholics are ready to do there would be an end of our national degradation, and Ireland would once more spring forward in the career of prosperity really emancipated and disenthralled.

Protestants of Ireland ! Shall we be told that there is in England, or in Scotland, a race exalted above us——. But I will not pursue the degrading topic. Submit to its reflection if you can—I would almost say, if you dare—and then, Irishmen, to your homes, and tell the sweet and chaste sharers of your most secret thoughts, that there are human beings before whom you veil your heads and acknowledge your paltry inferiority. All gentle as these partners be, I leave you to the punishment of their scorn.

This is, however, too painful a subject to be dwelt upon yet the Union—the Union—speaks in trumpet tongued—and you witnessed the scenes I have beheld, and heard the cries and the shouts of derision and their Irish vassals.—It drives me mad, and I desire to be considerate and cool.

Something must be done for Ireland, else we go on from bad to worse, until the calamities of the people become unendurable, and, in despite of all the influences of present popular leaders, and of humanity and religion, some violent convulsion will scatter the elements of social order, and leave behind it ruin and devastation, blood-shed and ruin.

Hitherto we have been divided, The people of Ireland have been divided, Dissention and discord prevailed. It was in vain—reasoning would not be heard. The passions, stirred by adverse interests, kept us asunder, and prevented the possibility of a reconciliation. There was a substantial and solid motive to prevent conciliation. Our contest was a-

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lid and substantial interests. The Protestants possessed a valuable monopoly. The power and emoluments of all offices were theirs, by law and practice. The legislature was exclusively Protestant. A Catholic lord was only a gentleman with a nickname. No Catholic could be a member of the House of Commons. They were all Protestants. The judges were all Protestants—the law officers of the crown and the King's council were all Protestants—The sheriffs were all Protestants. The law required all this. The corporations were essentially Protestant—none but Protestants could hold any of the offices in the corporations. I need not proceed further. See what a body of power, authority, wealth, and influence, was consecrated in the comparatively smaller class of Protestants.

In general the Protestants clung with clasps of steel to their valuable monopoly. It gratified their pride, as well as their avarice and ambition. They, therefore, naturally clung to the monopoly with desperate tenacity. It is true, there were some Protestants who, actuated by the noblest feelings of patriotism, and by the most cherished principles of Christian benevolence, joined the ranks of their excluded countrymen, and sought with us to substitute equalization of civil rights for political exclusions.

On the other hand, the Catholics—and I was one of their leaders—insisted on breaking up that monopoly, or repealing the laws which sanctioned and maintained it, and obtaining a perfect equality of civil rights and frachises.

Whilst this contest continued, it was impossible to conciliate the jarring interest with each other.

But the contest is over—the controversy is at an end. We, Catholics, have gained the prize—you, Protestants, have lost the monopoly. We have attained all we desired—political equality—you have nothing more to withold from us. We have nothing that is yours, no matter on what title, to require or to desire.

The contest is over—the march of practical equalization is still on its progress. The last remaining of the Protestant monopolies is about to disappear—the corporations are about to be reformed.

We have nothing more to contend among ourselves.—Why, then, will you not join us for our common country? The heat, the resentment of defeat, are gradually diminishing and dying away. Why should they be continued? Let us tread out together, and extinguish for ever the last sparks to be still found amongst the dying embers of our former dissentions.

I propose—if I get time—to canvass with you my plan of a restored domestic parliament, and to discuss, more at length, the leading reasons which should impel every Irishman to be a "Repealer."

But there is one subject of vital importance upon which it is necessary we should first understand each other. I mean the Protestant Episcopal establishment. I may displease you, Protestants, or, at least, many of you; but I will not conceal from you my opinions or plans. There shall be no charge of delusion or deceit.

The principle I go upon is this, that no one Christian should be *compelled* to contribute to the support of any religion which he believes not to be true—that is, in other words, that no person of one sect or persuasion shoud be *compelled* to contribute to the maintenance of the ministers of any sect or religion. The Catholics should not be compelled to maintain the clergy of of the Presbyterians, or Protestant Episcopalians. The Catholics and Protestant Episcoplians ought not to be obliged to pay the Presbyterians, nor the Presbyterians the clergy of either of the other two religions.

This is explicit. It goes to the very root of the temporalities of the Protestant establishment. I am decidedly for taking away those temporalities for extinguishing a great part of them, such as the tithes, and for employing the remainder to other public purposes. These are changes which will certainly take place—perhaps before "the Repeal"—beyond a doubt soon after.

If, therefore, this view of result of the Repeal deters any portion of the Protestants from joining the struggle for that measure, I cannot help it. I would rather lose "the Repeal" forever than obtain it by deceiving or deluding any of my countrymen. I will not do it. One of my great objects for the good of Ireland is depriving the established church, by legal enactments, of its enormous and oppressive temporalities.

Let that be distinctly understood between us. And now, shall this basis on which I seek Protestant support, prevent them from joining in "the Repeal? Why should it alienate the Episcoplians? will not their Protestantism be as pure as persuasive without its genereus temporalities as with them? It may not to the selfish, the interested, the wordly minded; but it assuredly will to every Episcopalian Protestant who is so in conscientious belief.

Again—Why should it alienate the Presbyterians from seeking "Repeal" which would certainly, and for ever, free them from the payment of tithes to a clergy from whom they derive no spiritual assistance—I mean the clergy of the law-established church.

One word more on this subject. I am decidedly in favour of respecting the vested rights of individual clergymen. I will not turn any living Protestant clergyman adrift on the world without adequate support and maintenance. But I would give that support at and from the public treasury.

For the present, I close. Protestant fellow countrymen, you see the basis on which I solicit your co-operation to restore to our common country a domestic legislature. I ask not the co-operation as a favour or as a kindness—above all, I ask it not as a boon to the Catholics. No such thing—I seek it for our own sakes—for your own benefit, and to secure the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

Accept the invitation in the spirit in which it is given—the spirit of Christian benevolence and universal charity—of conciliation—of peace—of perpetual harmony.

Even should you refuse, the Union *will* be repealed: The Catholics alone are seven millions at the least. It will be possible—that this nation should consent to leave its rights, liberties, and prosperity, in the hands and under the control of any save Irishmen. If you, Protestants, do not join, still—still the Union *will* be repealed!—not so soon, I admit, as if you aided—not so well or satisfactorily, I do avow and proclaim, as if you co-operated, but with unerring certainty notwithstanding. Protestants, if you think fit to co-operate with us for "the repeal" generously, and speedily before twelve months we may, without difficulty have the Irish parliament in College-green once again.

I have the honour to be,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

[*From the Freeman's Journal.*]

Long-Orchard, Templemore, Dec. 15, 1833.

Sir,—I yesterday saw, for the first time, an observation in the *Standard*, that I had not yet, *explicitly and in writing*, made any statement with respect to the speech of Mr. Hill. The statement made by me was, as I conceive, explicit—and with regard to its not having been in writing, I followed the example of Mr. Hill, for I selected in a full public meeting the same medium for the defence of my character as that gentleman had chosen for the vindication of his conduct in the House of Commons. I readily, however, set down in writing what I have before distinctly averred. Mr. Hill is reported to have said, in a speech which he has not disavowed, that an Irish member who had spoken violently, and voted against every clause of the coercion bill, went to the ministers and told them not to give up one jot of it, for that if they did there would be no living in Ireland. This allegation is distinct and unequivocal, and upon its faith the vote of Mr. Hill appears to have been in a great measure given. If it has been applied by Mr. Hill's informant to me, it is a base falsehood. On this positive averment (reserving to myself the right of adopting such further steps as I may consider to be proper) for the present I take my stand. I trust that in this stage of the transaction (of which it is reasonable to anticipate the developement by "the informant," upon whom I call to come forth,) this assertion will be considered sufficient by those who conceive that at the bar of public opinion a man is to be tried, upon principles analagous to the maxims of that law into which Mr. Hill has been selected by his Majesty's ministers to inquire. Placed near the highest legal authority in the empire, and connected by his official relation with our system of salutary judicature. Mr. Hill must look with abhorrence upon that tribunal in which the accused was apprised of the charge, but all knowledge of the accuser was withheld. As the learned functionary will be slow to suggest the reception of hearsay evidence in those courts of British justice, whose practice he has been nominated to investigate, he will be the first to feel that no man ought to be sentenced to the loss of character upon the authority of an anonymous whisperer by whom, in a moment of yielding credulity, the virtuous reluctance of a popular representative was overcome.

With regard to Mr. Hill's letter, I shall content myself with making a single observation. He has omitted to mention that he will furnish his informant's name. Who is he? The character of Mr. Hill may stand so high at Hull, that his constituents may not think it necessary to ascertain whether the recollection of his informant is in perfect coincidence with his own. But although the people of Hull may conceive that the authority of "an informant," whom I shall not call nameless, but who is as yet without a name, is quite sufficient for the exculpation of Mr. Hill, it is manifest that without the disclosure of that name, the question of treason or of calumny cannot be determined. Mr. Hill made what at Hull may be considered an approach to specification. He said that he could refer his hearers to a man well known and much respected at Hull. Why does he not refer to him? At Hull the materials for conjecture are afforded, but beyond its precincts no light is supplied. It is not, therefore, very unreasonable to call on Mr. Hill for the authority on which he not only acted in Parliament, and defended his conduct out of it, but has been instrumental in putting the most injurious rumors into circulation. It is to be presumed that the informant of Mr. Hill cannot have any objection to the disclosure. If he have, what opinion ought to be entertained of the gentleman "well known and respected at Hull," who influences one member of Parliament by the imputation of perfidy to another, and having endeavored to do the deepest detriment to a political antagonist, and involved in embarrassment a political adherent, shrinks from the resentment of the man he wrongs, to put forward the man on whom he prevails, and skulks in ignominious security behind the screen which the convenient generosity of an accommodating confidant may induce him to supply.

Let Mr. Hill's informant announce himself, or let him be disclosed by Mr. Hill, and I pledge myself to open an immediate communication with him.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.

Sir R. B. St. George, Esq. A. St. George, Esq. W. E. De Montmorency, Esq.

BARONY OF FAPADINEEN.

The only proprietors in this barony, who are considered of sufficient importance to be summoned on the grand jury, are Major Bryan and the hon. C. B. Clarke Wandesford, both of whom are now, and have been for a long time past, absent from the county. The Marquis of Ormond and the Earl of Carrick are generally resident.

These statistics will serve as a commentary on the rise and progress of Whitefootism in this country, the principal causes of which I have already stated. In the mean time nothing whatever is done to give employment to the immense numbers who are willing and able to work. On the contrary, it would seem that the absence of all useful industry is considered as one of the most effectual means of tranquilizing the country, instead of its being the first to incite the people to turbulence and crime. Numberless have been the jobs encouraged and sanctioned by all the administrations that have borne sway in this country for a series of years, whether Whig or Tory, for the purpose of gaining over or securing political partisans; but now that a public work of acknowledged practical utility is proposed—a work that would prove of the highest possible advantage, not only to the interest of this country but of every part of Ireland, the authorities at the Castle hesitate to lend it their support, alleging, as their reason that they are not sufficiently assured as to the security of the amount to be advanced. What a mean and miserable calculation! The work to which I allude is a navigable canal, intended to be formed from the estuary of Innistiogue to this city. The distance is about seventeen English miles; the expense would not be more than 100 000l. and the benefits resulting from the undertaking, if it were once completed, would, in a short time convince every man in the country that it might be long since realised even at five times the amount. English coals might be imported by it a reduction of seventy-five per cent. and all sorts of agricultural produce might be shipped from this city and its vicinity to all quarters of the world that presented a favorable market. The marble quarries of Kilkenny are inexhaustible, and the stone is of the very best quality. What advantage would it not be to England that a communication should be facilitated by which it could receive in abundance so valuable an article, and at a very low price. But Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Spring Rice, though ready enough to vote away 20,000,000*l.* to the white masters of the black slaves of the topics, have very great difficulty in making up their minds to grant 100,000*l.* towards improving the condition



hout a subversion of the Constitution. Yet were they granto preserve and strengthen the Constitution, and so must legislative union be dissolved to maintain the connexion needs some effrontery to deny that the two Countries cannot sist again under similar relations to those in which they have sisted already and lived for ages. But the contentions it is said, re many during that period; yes, when they were provoked called up by the ill-judged encroachments of your governnt upon the liberty and commerce of Ireland. Let those se, an Irish Parliament alone can stop them, and there eds no legislative union to make you one people. This preided fear of seperation resulting from a revival of the Irish rliament, though the argument most put forward, is, we belieye, the evil least anticipated by the ministerial opposition. u all behold, as well as we, the decisive example existing re, of independent states, united-heart and soul in one great nfederacy, deriving liberty with its concommitant blessings m their independence and power, and security from their uni- Consolidated they would be less free, seperate they would be s independent. Like their geographical limits, their state hts and federal duties are defined and bounded, and care is ken, through written compacts, to guard against encroachents from either side. In its own state Legislature every one these nations, for such we may consider almost all, finds ne and opportunity for the consideration of its own immediate ncerns, for the raising and applying of its own money to its n uses, for every species of improvement it is willing to untake and satisfied to pay, and no power other than its own gislature can discuss with it those delicate matters. The estions of most sensitive import between industrious neighurs, can scarcely ever become subjects of controversy beeen our states and the supreme government, or between em and one another, and the result is connexion with peace; od will and stability, with liberal feeling and sincere attachent. The differences between prescriptive rights and the insions of force heretofore conflicting, have subjected the Irish bad law, which required for its execution bad men, and the ople had no controul over either the law or its officers. Had ey not been stripped by foreign legislation of all protective wer, and of all existence, we might say, political and comrcial, how many fertile sources of hostility would have been ided! The Parliament of Ireland moved occasionally by instinct of of its dignity and interest, sought to obtain its im of rights and to cast off the extraneous evil. Its effort was ce portentous, but the assault and not the shield is chargeawith the the alarm.

The commercial relations of the two Countries and the sense a common security are their proper bond of union. To see w such a tie can bind and conciliate, look to its effects in the ited States. Here behold how easily the best objects may obtained by honest means and fair equality.

The connexion was safe, it will perhaps be said, because the h parliament, one way or other, either by force or by fraud, in the hands of the English government. But is that safehich is only possession by a military force—that lasts no ger than an opportunity is wanting to throw it off. It is ain that acts of coercion always exasperated, and always d to subdue the spirit of the Irish: They never attachhe People to England and never confirmed her authority. er, we are told, was Irelard more unsettled or hostile than

[illegible] dets will present to their late able and respected Captain, Thomas Riley, a most superb pair of silver Pitchers, as a token of their respect and esteem, this day (Saturday,)—after which the Corps will parade through our principal streets;—And on *Monday Evening*, they will give a splendid Military and Civic Ball, at Sherrio's, in honor of Washington's Birth Day, and the second Anniversary of the Company.

The Members of the Irving and Moore Literary Association, are requested to meet on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE—A meeting of the Society of Hackney Coach Owners and Drivers will be held this evening, at 348, Broadway, at 8 o'clock.
The members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance to the Society is about being brought forward.
F. 22. JOHN M'GRATH. Sec.

of the entrails and blood, to afford him something to eat for himself and his family during Christmas ! !" Is it any wonder that this state of things should exist, when such an anomaly, as the county taxation presents, is suffered to continue.

But the above fact is not all. We know it to be the case that the pawnbroker's shops in town are filled not only with almost every article of clothing which a sense of decency alone can spare, but with all those little household articles of the most sacred kind, which nothing but the direst distress could induce the poor people to part with, such as presents, keepsakes, love tokens, relics, nay even wedding rings ! How long, we ask, shall such a state of things be suffered to continue ?—*Kilkenny Journal.*

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHAPEL IN KILKEEL.

On Sunday last, the 15th Dec., the Chapel of Kilkeel was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. M'Garry and Maguire, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Curoe. who officiated as his chaplain. The chapel, which is the largest and best of any in the country parts of this district, was crowded almost to suffocation. All the respectable Protestant and Presbyterian gentry of the surrounding country were present, and seemed much pleased with the solemnityof this religious ceremony, which was distinguished by that edifying and unfeigned piety that marks every action of a prelate, who is esteemed and venerated by all who know him. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Marmion, curate of Dundalk. The effect produced by his truly eloquent discourse exceeds description.—*Newry Examiner.*

REV. C. E. COSTELLO.

On the 15th of Dec. the remains of the Rev. Christopher Elias Costello, [one of the brethern of the Carmelite Order, who died at Rathmines on the 2d inst.] attended by the usual funeral honours by which the Irish people show their respect for departed worth, were conveyed to their last repository, at Golden-bridge. The friends of this worthy ecclesiastic who were faithful even in death, formed a long and peculiarly mournful procession on this occasion. The ministers of religion, [the Very Rev. Messrs. Whelan and Spratt,] who endeavored to alleviate his sufferings during a long and painful illness, stood over his premature grave and planted the cross to mark with the sign of faith his last earthly dwelling whilst they swelled the vocal and heartfelt prayers of his sorrowing parents and friends, for his eternal felicity, through the merits of his divine Redeemer, Christ Jesus our Lord.—May he rest in peace—Amen.

THE POLICE.

We apprehend that little, if any difference of opinion now exists, as to the mischievous policy which advised the late change of station in the constabulary force throughout Ireland. A man of notorious bad reputation, against whom a magistrate's warrant had been some months' issued for murder, and whom the old police could instantly identify, had the audacity to walk into a village public-house, where two of the new police had called, and drank in their presence with the most perfect non-chalance. This man was totally unknown to them. He had industriously avoided the former police, and dared not shew himself until the late change was completed : yet, this criminal, no doubt, since triumphs in secret with his friends at having baffled the civil authorities, and the police were not informed until next day, that they were in company with a murderer, for whose apprehension the original warrant had been transmitted to themselves !—*Limerick Chronicle.*

WRECKS OFF THE IRISH COAST.

The Minerva having encountered the storm at sea, had become water-logged, and was driven into Youghal on Sunday. She was then a complete wreck. For a fortnight previously, she had been buffeted about by the tempest, and during this period, the sufferings of the crew were extreme. From the time that she became unmanageable, they were obliged to seek for safety in the rigging, where they were exposed to all the severities of the weather. While in this situation the mate died ---one of his arms had been broken a day or two before, and he was unable longer to bear up against the multiplied miseries by which he was surrounded. The Captain, whose name was Muid, died through privation and fatigue, having previously, in anticipation of his approaching fate, consigned his papers and watch to the care of one of the crew, named Hanlon, a native of Youghal. The vessel was boarded on Sunday by some of the inhabitants of that town, by whom the exhausted crew were conveyed on shore. When she first encountered the gale, she was only off the bank of Newfoundland, when three of the crew were washed overboard. Three others, who had their limbs fractured during the voyage, have been taken into the Hospital at Youghal, where it is hoped they will recover.---*Cork Chronicle.*

At Waterford, the vessels bound to the mooring ground. broke loose, snapping a chain each link of which weighed 40 pounds ! At Passage, near Waterford, there was an extraordinary return of the ebb tide, and in one hour the water fell perpendicularly about four feet. In Sligo the shipping sustained much injury; four or five were driven ashore, and it is supposed that some have been totally wrecked. In Limerick throughout the night the scene was terrific. and the streets presented a most a desolate appearance. The strong banks enclosing the Abbey river, (Island, and Salmon Weir) were broken up, and the water rushed in, deluging the fields to a wide extent. The cattle grazing there, cows and sheep, were saved with great difficulty. The horses of the Ennis coach had to wade knee-deep several miles of the road, especially about Cratloe, without a vestige of the ordinary landmark. At Coonagh Point, a turf boat was swamped, and two persons drowned ; the remainder of the crew, with two females, clung to the mast until the flood subsided, and were thus saved. Several boats were thrown out of the docks upon the quays. where they lay high and dry at low tide. Eight sheep were drowned near Clonmackin,---

At Ennis, a Correspondent, under date of the 29th of Nov. phatically protest. For what purpose, we would ask, have laws of naturalization been enacted ? For what purpose, did the foreigner shake off his foreign character, and become an *American* citizen ? If the doctrine of the Courier be correct, the great object of naturalization is to confer on the foreigners. the enviable privilege to hew wood and draw water. We have always viewed it differently. The object was, as we understand it, that the well disposed foreigners might be admitted to the privileges of natural citizens, and that a political amalgamation of them and the natives might take place, but editor Webb would exclude them from public meetings, especially on all questions in which his interest runs counter to the public weal, and as he, being up for pay, a mere *mercenary*, will henceforward be always on the wrong side, where alone he can find either pay or employment, and as the foreigners will, as usual, be on the right side, so would the general exclusion of them, if he could accomplish it, be to him a possible source of profit. We do not believe that the whole body of adopted citizens would be sufficient to obtain a restoration of the deposits to the bank of the United States, or to obtain a renewal of its charter, so thoroughly unpopular is that institution ; but could such a support resuscitate the fallen fortunes of the bank, it could not be obtained. The adopted citizens, so far as they are Irish have been entirely ruined, and so far as they are British, pretty severely scorched by a national bank. To the national bank of England, the British owe their national debt, to it they owe the immense tax they are compelled annually to pay, to it they owe their assessed taxes, to it they owe the extreme extension of their poor rates ; to it Ireland owes that the land is literally naked, trade extinguished, manufactures suppressed, the people beggars, the nation ruined ; to it Britain and Ireland owe every foreign war, and nearly every domestic evil that has befallen the state. Does the British government desire to accomplish any foreign evil design, does it desire to perpetrate any evil domestic enterprize, does it want to raise or to suppress a rebellion, does it want to carry a parliamentary measure by bribery of its members, or an election of members by bribery of the electors, does it require to do aught at home or abroad, however dark, or dishonourable, does it require aught however bad which money can effect, and that money, whatever its amount, can be obtained as fast as national bank notes can be printed and signed, in anticipation of a revenue to be extorted from the people by the instrumentality, should it be necessary, of an army, and those to be paid by the money thus raised. We have heard great outcry, and we say justly, against an union of church and state, but it is a fact that to an union of bank and state, Britain and Ireland owe nearly all the evil and injury inflicted on the British and Irish people. What honest man can avoid admiring the disinterested patriotism of President Jackson, who patriotically opposes the Bank of the United States, while it is an indisputable fact, that by lending his influence in its support, he might assume the splendour of a monarch, or prosibly be invested with the power of a despot. The venerable chief thinks but of his country, and studies but the happiness of his fellow-citizens.

We should like to know whether the Colonel is aware that present course is calculated to embody foreigners, contrary

Ourlin Weaver's Song.

Fellow-Countrymen—Such were the strains which, sung to an old Irish air, beguiled the labor of the sturdy Presbyterian weaver, ruminating upon what his native land might be, if well governed. It was before the criminal and *secret* union of traitorous import had plunged the country into confusion and blood, to leave behind long-continued discord and ungodly rancor. He, as he sung, mused on the convention of Dungannon, and on the glories of the great leaders of the first Protestant families of Ulster, who, leaning on their ready-drawn swords, unanimously declared.

That a claim of any body of men—OTHER THAN THE KING, AND COMMONS OF IRELAND, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ILLEGAL, AND A GRIEVANCE.

This declaration was re-echoed by the Protestants of the county of Cavan, of Tyrone, of Londonderry, of Armagh, of Down—in short, of all Ireland. I should fatigue you were I to repeat the one-fifth part of the resolutions, in tone and import similar, which were adopted in every district in Ireland. I will confine myself for the present to one more Volunteer resolution, and will select it because the Earl of Charlemont was in the Chair, It runs in these words—

"*That we will not acknowledge the jurisdiction of any Parliament, save only the King, Lords, and* Commons of Ireland; *and that we will, in every capacity, support them with our* lives and fortunes *in asserting* our rights *against any* pretended authority *of the British Parliament.*

Such were the terms in which Irish Protestants were accustomed to speak in by-gone times, and when Ireland had a parliament of her own. Where is that spirit that fled ? Are you not Irishmen ? Protestants, are you not, I repeat, Irishmen ? Is not Ireland your country ? Is not this fertile and luxurious soil—is not this beautious, this lovely island, the land of your birth, and of your affections ? Think you was she destined by nature to be a pigmy province ; or rather, does she not disclose before you all the features of a great—of an independent nation ? Shall any man presume to address the Protestants of Ireland in the words of the poet,

Lives there a man with soul so dead.
Who never to himself has said—
This is my own—my native land ?

I disclaim the thought, that the same pulse which beats in my heart at the name of Ireland does not throb with equal violence in the breast of my Protestant fellow-countrymen.

Protestants of Ireland, I do, therefore, address you with British ministry could under any circumstances, prevail upon him to accept office. As usual, however, the "paid" portion of the Press have got the idea from the "*Courier*," and their columns are occupied with nothing else than the imposing intelligence of Mr. O'Connell's being "bought up" by the ministry. The Editor of the "*Courier*" proceeds to argue thus :

'Ministers have overcome the greatest difficulties in Ireland, in spite of Mr. O'Connell; and, to ask him now for aid—now, when he professes hostility—seems like begging him to share the triumph of that pacification which he has tried in vain to prevent. Mr. O'Connell's power in Ireland is, we believe, less than it was. There is no longer any master-grievance by which he can move the people. The Repeal of the Union is of too doubtful utility, and of too distant advantage, to enable him to work that into a very popular question. He is, in fact, half disarmed by the concessions already made.'

What difficulties we should like to know, have the ministers of England overcome in Ireland ? By means of a powerful standing army, and the still more unsanctified means of the suspension of the ordinary laws, they have suppressed, as far as could be done, the expression of public feeling (which the Government presses call "outrages") in the disturbed districts. This has been done, but how long the same unconstitutional measures may enable them to keep down that feeling a very short time will shew. Our latest accounts leave us in great doubts as to the duration of this pacification. The people have been too long held in bondage by their task-masters, to remain much longer quiescent under the rod of tyranny and despotism, so unmercifully wielded by the English Government—nay, the *people* of England will themselves raise the hue and cry for their deliverance.

But says the Editor " O'Connell's power is *less* than it was, there is no longer any master-grievance by which he can move the people."—This is indeedstrange, would the "*Courier*" inform its readers what grievances—what acts of tyranny and oppression affecting those classes of the community over whom O'Connell's influence is so potent, have been removed since the last elections ? Does not the "sinecure church" remain ? Are not cattle seized for tithe, and is not the sale *maugre* the aid of troops successfully obstructed ? Are the Landlords more merciful—and less needy ; are the parsons less rapacious—is the competition for land less ruinously keen—has any provision been made for the poor. Are not the same elements of discontent still scattered throughout unhappy Ireland ; and will its persecuted population in consequence be not more desirous—anxious to support the great Agitatorthan ever.—And will O'Connell lose the golden opportunity of moulding their grievances to further his great object—and enlist the feelings of Englishmen on behalf of his injured and persecuted Country.—

As to the "Repeal" the times were never more favorable than at present Mr. O'Connell's enlightened speech upon that subject on the trial of Mr. Barrett will go a great length in convincing the people of England of the *absolute necessity* of granting that point. The English people have been accustomed to look on the "Repeal " as an absurd and visionary scheme, alike disadvantageous to both countries. Very probably however a change of opinion wil soon occur. Not to dwell upon graver points, on which opinion may change, we may mention one, which at present seems but a joke. Repeatedly, during the last session of Parliament, there was a very general expression of disgust and impatience at the un due absorption of the time of the House by the Irish Members. The business of England, Scotland, and the Colonies, was for a long time laid on the shelf, as was taken down to be replaced there, or despatched in the most slovenly and hurried manner. Men in town and men in country, solicitors and their clients, merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, uttered curses loud and deep on the unintiring volubility of Irsh Members, and the neverending discussions on Irish affairs. If the delegation from Ireland, instead would have safely been transported to College Green, there to legislate themselves, it would have been an infinite relief to many. Let this grievance be continued for two or three sessions, and it will be thought no jesting matter. More astonishing things have happened in our time than a general call, even on the part of England and Scotland, for a rapeal of the legislative union. That such an event will shortly take place we entertain very little doubt.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

We have recived a side likeness of the Liberator admirably executed and pronounced by Gentlemen—who have had repeated opportunities of seeing Mr. O'Connell to be a most striking resemblance. He is represented in the act of delivering that portion of his speech made to the people a few months after he had received the news of the junction of the Whigs and Tories for the purpose of crushing the liberties of Ireland by the passage of the coercion bill.

The following are his words :—

"I have news for you---The Whigs and Tories—tho' long divided by their seperate interests have now formed a most unnatural union, a union to crush the Liberties of Ireland. They would attempt to introduce the same oppressive measures amongst Englismen, but they dare not for a *reason* that they know as we know in Ireland."—

Mr. Coleman at his repository of the arts and sciences in Broadway has a few copies of this print for sale.—We recommend the admirers of O'Connell who are desirous of having a correct likeness of this celebrated man to make early application.

VOL. X. The Truth Teller NO. 9.

THE FINE ARTS.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

We called in few a evenings since and saw the *fac-simile* of this splendid painting, now being exhibited by Browre in Broadway. This production has not like many novelties been trumpeted into notice by our brother editors, and therefore does not attract so many visitors as it would, were it generally known to the Public. It is painted on canvass 12 by 16 feet, and contains about sixty figures all as large as life. After an examination we do not hesitate to pronounce it a very meritorious painting, correct as a copy, and displaying great force, vigour, and truth. Many parts of it will bear comparison with the Original, and taken as a whole, it is, highly creditable to the artist from whose pencil it originated. The figures of Christ, St. Peter, the Sick Man, and the Jewish High Priest are well delineated, and painted. The countenance of Christ beams with purity, philanthrophy, and universal benevolence; his hands are extended as if imparting health and happiness to all; The Sick man carried to the temple from a couch where his death had been momentarily expected, clasps his wasted and attenuated hands together, and fixes his eyes steadily upon the Saviour, breathless, as it were, with adoration and gratitude; St. Peter seems wholly engrossed in prayer and heartfelt delight, while the eyes of the High Priest scowl from beneath his heavy eye-brows,—his face characterised by envy, malice, and hatred.

This painting is moral and instructive, and graphically illustrates one of the most sublime passages in Scripture; it may be seen by at with delight, and cannot fail to impress the beholder with veneration for the author of all good. We earnestly advise our readers to visit this exhibition; the price of admission is but 25 cents, and no one often having made the expenditure will have reason to regret it.

DEDICATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois will dedicate to the service of Almighty God, the above Church; on Sunday 9th of March next, at 10 1-2 o'clock in the forenoon.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Pise, Chaplain last year to the United States Senate, and the choir will receive the powerful aid of the Italian Company.

The Rev. Mr. Cummiskey will deliver an address in the afternoon at vespers and a collection will be taken up forenoon and afternoon, to defray the expenses of the Church.

Those who wish to witness this splendid ceremony of the Catholic Church, and to hear the fervid and purely classical eloquence of the Rev. Dr. Pise and the unrivalled musical powers of the Italian band, will do well to secure tickets of admission as early as possible as a limited number only can be issued.

Tickets may be had, on Monday next, of the Rev. Clergy, the Trustees and Sextons of the different Catholic Churches and at the Bookstores of Mr. James Ryan 426 Broadway and Mr. Owen Philan, 52 Chatham-st.

EFFECTS OF ABSENTEEISM.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kilkenny, Dec. 9.

In my last letter of I made some practical illustrations of the effects produced by absenteeism upon the moral and social condition of the people of this country; I am now enabled to furnish you, from authentic and official sources, with the names of the absentees themselves, and also with a list of the few proprietors that constantly reside upon their estates. Meanwhile you may form some idea of the extent of delegation that develves upon agents, and the utter disregard evinced by the landlords towards the well being of their tenantry, when I state in a district lying within four miles of this city, and comprising upwards of 15,000 acres, there is not a single resident gentleman!

The absentees whose titles and names I subjoin, may be divided into two classes—those who reside altogether out of Ireland, and those who may happen to live in some part of the country, in England, or on the Continent, but who scarcely ever come near the country of Kilkenny, except for the purpose of drawing off from it the last shilling which the rigour of their agents can drain from the occupants of the soil. It must, however, in justice be admitted that there are among them certain proprietors who, though not giving to the country the salutary influence of their presence, because they have still larger possessions in other of parts Ireland, yet act in a most praiseworthy manner; and I find that their conduct is appreciated accordingly. I shall instance them as I go along; and you may be assured that my information is derived from a quarter not to be questioned.

ABSENTEE NOBLEMEN FROM IRELAND, HAVING ESTATES IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Lord Clifden, (22,000l. a-year. Dispenses in charity from 40l. to 50l. a-year); Lord Ashbrooke, Lord Normanton, Earl of Clonmell, Lord Dungannon, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Bosborough.

It is estimated that the whole amount of property drawn out of the county by these and some few other absentee peers, and spent either in England or on the Continent, cannot be less than 100,000l. a-year.

PROPRIETORS GENERALLY ABSENT FROM THE COUNTY BUT RESIDING IN SOME PART OF THE EMPIRE.

Earl of Courtown, Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, (esteemed a good landlord); Marquis of Downshire, (a kind and indulgent landlord); Earl of Portarlington, Earl of Rathdown, (a high conservative, but represented even by his political opponent to be the best landlord in Ireland. Almost all the tenants on his estates are Roman Catholics, and they are all in easy comfortable circumstances, Not a Whitefoot has ever been among them); Earl of Kenmare, (a Roman Catholic peer; bears a negative character as a landlord but his tenantry are, to a great extent, independent of him, for they have very long leases, and hold their lands at reduced rents); Earl of Donoughmore, (negative); Marquis of Waterford, Lord Carberry, Hon. Charles Butler, Clarke Wandesford, Bishop Clogher, Cripps Villiers, Esq. Sir Coghill Coghill, Bart. (much disliked as a landlord); Rev. J. Crammer, Rev. M. Roberts, Owen O'Maley, Esq. Major C. Kearney, Major-General Kearney, Mr. Justice Moore, Richard Cahill, Esq. Sir Joseph Meredith, Bart. George Glasscott, Esq. William Madden Glasscott, Esq. Sir J. Tuke Evans, Bart, Sir T. Leighton, Bar., the two Messrs. Shepherd, of Waterford, R. M. Wall, Esq. R. W Morris, Esq. A. Pope, Esq. R. Pope, Esq, General Browne William Cuffe, Esq. Hon. and Rev. J. Agar, and Sir Felix Agar, Bart, (relations of Lord Clifden); —— Scully, Esq M. Maher, Esq. J. B. Stopford, Esq. J. Caulfield, Esq. J Helsham, Esq. the Misses Loftus, Hon. and Rev. —— Moore, Serjeant Lefroy, Alderman M'Kenny, Hon. W. S Monck, Thomas Kavenagh, Esq. Mitchel Gore, Esq. (representative of the late Colonel Gore's large preperty now in Chancery); Ponsonby Baker Esq. Lindsay Bucknall, Esq. Thomas Barnes, Esq. and J. P. Winter, Esq. (joint property) ——Watts. Esq. ——Bolton, Esq. R. Hely, Esq. Thomas Bushe, Esq. W. H. Greene, Esq. A. Cliffe, Esq. Samuel Boyce, Esq. Mrs. Browne, Archdeacon Galway, and Colonel Prescott; J. Goff, Esq. E. Murphy, Esq. Thomas Bagley, Esq. G. Ivie, Esq. H. Ivie, Esq. J. E. Scott, Esq. H. Watson, Esq. Rev. —— Goslin, Arthur Thomas, Esq. Hugh Power, Esq. H. Briscoe, Esq. J. H. Waters, Esq. Francis Marsh, Esq. (a minor); Lundy Foote, Esq. Matthew Frankes, Esq. Major Snow, Major Briscoe.

The whole number of taxable acres in the county of Kikenny is 320,000, and it is ascertained as a fact, that more than two thirds of the entire rental is substracted and spent out of it either by persons who are altogether absentees from Ireland or non-resident in the country. From this it will be seen that the great mass of the people, being abandoned by those whose influence could give a moral direction to their conduct, are either left to follow their own will and reckless impulses, or seek the counsel of designing men, who have a direct interest in making them instruments of outrage and violence. One effect of this most baneful system is, that the expences of the police force for the county, during the last year has amounted to upwards of 28,000l., a tenth of which sum would be sufficient for all the purposes connected with the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of order, if the gentry resided on their estates and exercised a proper controul and guardianship over the population in their respective districts.

The following is the list of the resident proprietors in the nine baronies of the couuty, and it will be seen that they bear but an inconsiderable proportion to the absentees. They are all of them eligible to be called on the grand jury, and the twenty-four who serve are generallly chosen out of about thirty gentlemen that regularly attend.

BARONY OF GALMOY.

Hon. Pierce Butler, M. P. Hon. H. P. Walker, George Hely, Esq. P. A. Warren, Esq. Robert Neville, Esq.

BARONY OF KELLS.

W. M. Reade, Esq. A. W. Baker, Esq. Daniel Osborne Esq.

BARONY OE IDA.

J. H. Jones, Esq. P. Power, Esq. D. O'Neill, Esq. P.E Forestall, Esq. A. Sherlock, Esq.

BARONY OF SHILLELOGHER.

R. Flood, Esq. John Shee, Esp. H. Wemyss, Esq. Thomas Neville, John Baker, Esq.

BARONY OF GOWRAN.

Sir F. H. Loftus, Bart. Sir J. W. Cuffe, Bart. J. Power Esq. W. F. Tighe, Esq. Thomas T. Bookey, Esq. James K Aylward, Esq. Peter Conollan, Esq. W. R. Hunt, Esq. M Warren, Esq.

BARONY OF IVEEK.

Lord Duncannon. M. Cox, Esq. E. Briscoe, Esq.

BARONY OF KNOCKTOPHER.

(It was in this barony the first tithe affray took place, in which several of the police lost their lives). Sir E. Langrishe, Bart W. Baily, Esq. John Flood, Esq. H. P. De Montmorency Esq. Bartholomew Dillon, Esq.

BARONY OF CROMAGH.

Sir R. B. St. George, Esq. A. St. George, Esq. W. E. De Montmorency, Esq.

BARONY OF FAPADINEEN.

The only proprietors in this barony, who are considered of sufficient importance to be summoned on the grand jury, are Major Bryan and the hon. C. B. Clarke Wandesford, both of whom are now, and have been for a long time past, absent from the county. The Marquis of Ormond and the Earl of Carrick are generally resident.

These statistics will serve as a commentary on the rise and progress of Whitefootism in this country, the principal causes of which I have already stated. In the mean time nothing whatever is done to give employment to the immense numbers who are willing and able to work. On the contrary, it would seem that the absence of all useful industry is considered as one of the most effectual means of tranquilizing the country, instead of its being the first to incite the people to turbulence and crime. Numberless have been the jobs encouraged and sanctioned by all the administrations that have borne sway in this country for a series of years, whether Whig or Tory, for the purpose of gaining over or securing political partisans; but now that a public work of acknowledged practical utility is proposed—a work that would prove of the highest possible advantage, not only to the interest of this country but of every part of Ireland, the authorities at the Castle hesitate to lend it their support, alleging, as their reason that they are not sufficiently assured as to the security of the amount o be advanced. What a mean and miserable calculation! The work to which I allude is a navigable canal, intended to be formed from the estuary of Innistiogue to this city. The distance is about seventeen English miles; the expense would not be more than 100 000l. and the benefits resulting from the undertaking, if it were once completed, would, in a short time convince every man in the country that it might be long since realised even at five times the amount. English coals might be imported by it a reduction of seventy-five per cent. and all sorts of agricultural produce might be shipped from this city and its vicinity to all quarters of the world that presented a favorable market. The marble quarries of Kilkenny are inexhaustible, and the stone is of the very best quality. What advantage would it not be to England that a communication should be facilitated by which it could receive in abundance so valuable an article, and at a very low price. But Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Spring Rice, though ready enough to vote away 20,000,000*l.* to the white masters of the black slaves of the topics, have very great difficulty in making up their minds to grant 100,000*l.* towards improving the condition

ithout a subversion of the Constitution. Yet were they granted to preserve and strengthen the Constitution, and so must legislative union be dissolved to maintain the connexion needs some effrontery to deny that the two Countries cannot bsist again under similar relations to those in which they have bsisted already and lived for ages. But the contentions it is said, ere many during that period; yes, when they were provoked d called up by the ill-judged encroachments of your government upon the liberty and commerce of Ireland. Let those ase, an Irish Parliament alone can stop them, and there eds no legislative union to make you one people. This prended fear of seperation resulting from a revival of the Irish rliament, though the argument most put forward, is, we believe, the evil least anticipated by the ministerial opposition. ou all behold, as well as we, the decisive example existing re, of independent states, united-heart and soul in one great nfederacy, deriving liberty with its concommitant blessings m their independence and power, and security from their uni, Consolidated they would be less free, seperate they would be ss independent. Like their geographical limits, their state ghts and federal duties are defined and bounded, and care is ken, through written compacts, to guard against encroachents from either side. In its own state Legislature every one f these nations, for such we may consider almost all, finds me and opportunity for the consideration of its own immediate oncerns, for the raising and applying of its own money to its wn uses, for every species of improvement it is willing to undertake and satisfied to pay, and no power other than its own egislature can discuss with it those delicate matters. The uestions of most sensitive import between industrious neighours, can scarcely ever become subjects of controversy beveen our states and the supreme government, or between em and one another, and the result is connexion with peace; ood will and stability, with liberal feeling and sincere attachent. The differences between prescriptive rights and the insions of force heretofore conflicting, have subjected the Irish bad law, which required for its execution bad men, and the eople had no controul over either the law or its officers. Had ey not been stripped by foreign legislation of all protective wer, and of all existence, we might say, political and comrcial, how many fertile sources of hostility would have been ided! The Parliament of Ireland moved occasionally by instinct of of its dignity and interest, sought to obtain its im of rights and to cast off the extraneous evil. Its effort was ce portentous, but the assault and not the shield is chargeawith the the alarm.

The commercial relations of the two Countries and the sense a common security are their proper bond of union. To see w such a tie can bind and conciliate, look to its effects in the ited States. Here behold how easily the best objects may obtained by honest means and fair equality.

The connexion was safe, it will perhaps be said, because the h parliament, one way or other, either by force or by fraud, in the hands of the English government. But is that safehich is only possession by a military force—that lasts no er than an opportunity is wanting to throw it off. It is ain that acts of coercion always exasperated, and always d to subdue the spirit of the Irish: They never attachhe People to England and never confirmed her authority. er, we are told, was Irelard more unsettled or hostile than [illegible] dets will present to their late able and respected Captain, Thomas Riley, a most superb pair of silver Pitchers, as a token of their respect and esteem, this day (Saturday,)—after which the Corps will parade through our principal streets;—And on *Monday Evening*, they will give a splendid Military and Civic Ball, at Sherrio's, in honor of Washington's Birth Day, and the second Anniversary of the Company.

The Members of the Irving and Moore Literary Association, are requested to meet on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE—A meeting of the Society of Hackney Coach Owners and Drivers will be held this evening, at 348, Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

The members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance to the Society is about being brought forward.

F. 22. JOHN M'GRATH. Sec.

of the entrails and blood, to afford him something to eat for himself and his family during Christmas ! !" Is it any wonder that this state of things should exist, when such an anomaly, as the county taxation presents, is suffered to continue.

But the above fact is not all. We know it to be the case that the pawnbroker's shops in town are filled not only with almost every article of clothing which a sense of decency alone can spare, but with all those little household articles of the most sacred kind, which nothing but the direst distress could induce the poor people to part with, such as presents, keepsakes, love tokens, relics, nay even wedding rings ! How long, we ask, shall such a state of things be suffered to continue ?—*Kilkenny Journal.*

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHAPEL IN KILKEEL.

On Sunday last, the 15th Dec., the Chapel of Kilkeel was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. M'Garry and Maguire, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Curoe, who officiated as his chaplain. The chapel, which is the largest and best of any in the country parts of this district, was crowded almost to suffocation. All the respectable Protestant and Presbyterian gentry of the surrounding country were present, and seemed much pleased with the solemnity of this religious ceremony, which was distinguished by that edifying and unfeigned piety that marks every action of a prelate, who is esteemed and venerated by all who know him. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Marmion, curate of Dundalk. The effect produced by his truly eloquent discourse exceeds description.—*Newry Examiner.*

REV. C. E. COSTELLO.

On the 15th of Dec. the remains of the Rev. Christopher Elias Costello, [one of the brethern of the Carmelite Order, who died at Rathmines on the 2d inst.] attended by the usual funeral honours by which the Irish people show their respect for departed worth, were conveyed to their last repository, at Golden-bridge. The friends of this worthy ecclesiastic who were faithful even in death, formed a long and peculiarly mournful procession on this occasion. The ministers of religion, [the Very Rev. Messrs. Whelan and Spratt,] who endeavored to alleviate his sufferings during a long and painful illness, stood over his premature grave and planted the cross to mark with the sign of faith his last earthly dwelling whilst they swelled the vocal and heartfelt prayers of his sorrowing parents and friends, for his eternal felicity, through the merits of his divine Redeemer, Christ Jesus our Lord.—May he rest in peace—Amen.

THE POLICE.

We apprehend that little, if any difference of opinion now exists, as to the mischievous policy which advised the late change of station in the constabulary force throughout Ireland. A man of notorious bad reputation, against whom a magistrate's warrant had been some months' issued for murder, and whom the old police could instantly identify, had the audacity to walk into a village public-house, where two of the new police had called, and drank in their presence with the most perfect non-chalance. This man was totally unknown to them. He had industriously avoided the former police, and dared not shew himself until the late change was completed : yet, this criminal, no doubt, since triumphs in secret with his friends at having baffled the civil authorities, and the police were not informed until next day, that they were in company with a murderer, for whose apprehension the original warrant had been transmitted to themselves !—*Limerick Chronicle.*

WRECKS OFF THE IRISH COAST.

The Minerva having encountered the storm at sea, had become water-logged, and was driven into Youghal on Sunday. She was then a complete wreck. For a fortnight previously, she had been buffeted about by the tempest, and during this period, the sufferings of the crew were extreme. From the time that she became unmanageable, they were obliged to seek for safety in the rigging, where they were exposed to all the severities of the weather. While in this situation the mate died ---one of his arms had been broken a day or two before, and he was unable longer to bear up against the multiplied miseries by which he was surrounded. The Captain, whose name was Muid, died through privation and fatigue, having previously, in anticipation of his approaching fate, consigned his papers and watch to the care of one of the crew, named Haulon, a native of Youghal. The vessel was boarded on Sunday by some o the inhabitants of that town, by whom the exhausted crew were conveyed on shore. When she first encountered the gale she was only off the bank of Newfoundland, when three of th crew were washed overboard. Three others, who had the limbs fractured during the voyage, have been taken into th Hospital at Youghal, where it is hoped they will recover.—*Cork Chronicle.*

At Waterford, the vessels bound to the mooring groun broke loose, snapping a chain each link of which weighed 4 pounds ! At Passage, near Waterford, there was an extraord nary return of the ebb tide, and in one hour the water fell pe pendicularly about four feet. In Sligo the shipping sustaine

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DR. C. C. RICE, No. 10 Delancy-street. sep14

JOHN M'KINLEY, Taylor and Draper, Bowery. feb8

JAMES KERRIGAN, Taylor and Draper, Chatham-street. feb8

JOHN HOGAN, Counsellor at law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Utica, New York. feb 3

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription by the Rev. Virgil H. Barbour, S. J. an English Translation of

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AGENTS—Mr. John Carruthers, 29 South Front-street, Philadelphia ; Mr Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston ; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y. ; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore ; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester ; Mr. E. D Elner, Buffalo ; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Pittsburg ; Mr. Horace H. Goodman Cincinati, Ohio ; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleaveland, Ohio ; Macdona'd Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada ; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J. s.8

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INFORMATION WANTED,

Of MICHAEL CAULEY, who left the "Saracen's Head," London, on the 1st day of January, 1828, and tooking in Liverpool about the 8th of same month, and arrived in New York the ensuing March. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Cauley, Bellfonti, Centre Co., Pa.

Also. of THOMAS CARROLL, from within four miles of Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland, who sailed from Limerick the 12th of April, 1832, on board of the Thetis, owned by Spade of the said city. Address Patrick Carroll, Curwensville Post Office, Clearfield, County, Pa. j15

Of MICHAEL FARRELLY, from the town of Quilen, co. Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in March 1827. When last heard of he was in Palmyra, from whence it is supposed he has gone to Lancaster as a Boss on the Rail Road. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by John O'Connell, Albany, State of New York, or Mr. Michael Lynch, 441 Grand-street, New-York. j15

INFORMATION WANTED—Of RICHARD CARBERRY, a native of Clonnea, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, Ireland. When last heard of he was up the Bay of Quinte Lumbering, on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal on a raft. Any information sent or given to his brother Patrick, (who lives in Auburn, Cayuga Co. State of New-York,) would be gratefully received. Feb. 8

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

OF PATKICK CRONELLY, a native of the parish of Rathaning, Co. Kildare, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin to Quebec in 1832. When last heard of he was in Montreal, Lower Canada. His brother Michael is desirous of hearing from him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing a few lines to Michael Smith, No. 15 Orange-street, New-York. Feb. 8

IF HUGH McQUADE, who left Belfast, 11th April, 1833, sailed in the ship Rob Roy, arrived in this City in June. If this should reach him, he is requested to send his address to No. 64 Bayard-st., where he will hear of something to his advantage. 4t—Feb. 8

Of JOSEPH TRACY a native of the Parish of Rathaspick, County of Westmeath, Ireland, who landed in New York, in May or June last.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Patrick Tracy, addressed to the care of James D. Farrell, Wiliamsport, Washington County, Md.

Jan. 25. 4 t.

Of THOMAS CLANCY a native of Dublin, by profession a Shoe-maker, who emigrated to North America, Quebec, in August 1823.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Wm. Clancy, directed to No 124, Broad street, or the Office of the Truth Teller.

4t. Jan, 25, 1834.

Of MARGARET BLACKENEY, a native of Cloyne, co Cork, Ireland. She left Ireland about thirteen years ago for Miramichi, from whence she proceeded to Little York, U. Ca. was married to John Calcot and had two children, and is now supposed to be living in Jesse Township, Niagara co U. C. a. with her family, or in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Any information respecting any of them will be thankfully received by her Brothers, Michael and William Blackeney stone masons, residing in this city by addressing a letter to either of them, to the care of David Halahan, No. 14 Prince, corner of Elizabeth street, N. Y. 4t feb 7

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE

MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT

Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1834. NO. 9.

UNITED STATES.

The association of the friends of Ireland in this City having resolved to address the people of England on the repeal of the legislative Union, Dr. Macneven was appointed a committee for the purpose and made the following report on the 21st. of February. It was unanimously accepted and ordered to be printed and circulated.—

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

The association of the "Friends of Ireland" *of all Nations in the City of New York, in the United States of America, beg leave to address you.*—

Organized, as our title imports, for the purpose of aiding the people of Ireland in their legal efforts to procure for themselves, such political happiness as they need, as they may properly seek, and as they may receive without injury to others, we are also advocates of universal civil and religous Liberty. We ardently wish to see those blessings established on equal and durable terms between the neighbouring Islands of Great Britain and Ireland. Good will among men, peace among nations, is the new Doctrine growing out of more just views of society, now happily spreading itself through the world, and we anxiously hope that England may not be the last to feel those influences, and that she commit no error that might prove injurious to herself or her associate. Animated by such sentiments, we would impress upon you, that the great object of the Irish people is in perfect accordance with the principles we advocate, and in no shape adverse to any reform you may deem necessary to your own welfare. We speak under full conviction that a 'side by side' effort of the Englishman and Irishman must secure and quickly obtain for each, all that each seeks or claims, without the application of destroying force, without the loss of blood, or subversion of the order of society.

Whence happens it, People of England! that you and the Irish have been for centuries under one government, and are not one People. It is that you had over your foreign neighbors so much Power that you were generally able to treat them ill, and abusing of your means, perhaps seduced by the impunity of transgression, you stopped at no injury against them which promised to be beneficial to your yourselves. Had your connexion reposed upon a more kindly footing of just equality, it would have saved you the many crimes, and spared them the many sufferings, which have kept you both in perpetual contention; and long ere this, you would have been more cordial friends, more beneficial neighbors, and a more united nation of stable greatness.

The jealousy of your rulers has always been too sedulous to restrain Ireland from the managemont of her own concerns, while the laws they imposed were not calculated to work her any good. It is time that you dismiss your pretentions to legislate in local matters for so numerous and distintct a People; and, after so long an ill-omened experience, it would be no less magnanimous than wise to trust yourselves no longer with a mode of administration which misleads you, as we have continually seen, into the commission of wrongs against Ireland that tend of necessity to make her a foe to your dominion. While she feels this in the miseries of her People, is it natural that she should wish for its continuance? and though the abuses she complains of should profit your aristocracy, are they worth preserving with the certainty of alienating simultaneously so great a portion of your best friends?

We are not of those who would accuse our fellow men of gratuitous evil, and we judge the English people as favorably as others. Notwithstanding the constancy of their oppression in Ireland, we attribute this to original and permanent error in their policy rather than to criminal intention; but as the mistakes of the understanding are more easily corrected, than irritated feelings are appeased, we call upon the English to be just and wise, before we can ask the Irish to be tranquil and attached. Your great mistake was your avidity to leave Ireland no power over herself. You would grasp it all, and you hold it now. Give away part of that corrupting possession, which if you do not wish to abuse you need not be desirous to possess, and you will find moderation a stay to your authority. It were an act of wise generosity at the call of Ireland, to consent in good feeling to restore her native Parliament, regenerated and improved. The means by which she was despoiled of it would vitiate any compact. It was carried off by fraud, violence and corruption. Be nobly honest and return what should never have been taken from her. You will thus make some atonement for a long train of unwise and wicked misrule, much fitter to dissever than to unite the two nations. Though interrupted at intervals by the fears and inability of the English cabinet, this body as regularly relapsed into violence as it recovered from apprehension. Through all those vicissitudes Ireland felt at every turn the want of a parental administration, and the few days of happiness in her history are but temporary advantages she forced from her Government. Ill treatment so persevering on one side, so keenly felt on the other, could never be followed by a contented union. It was a more natural cause of divorce than fitted to make the parties one. Whatever has increased the ability of your country was employed first or last, to take something from Ireland in the shape of exaction or commerce; and then in the shape of Liberty and Power, lest she should do herself justice; and lastly in the shape of a native Parliament, that no parental anxiety should be left alive to rescue her from destitution. This lasting course of rigour and resentment could not possibly have the effect of making you one People.

When we admit that this propensity to grasp at Power and to use it for selfish purposes is the weakness of human nature, we make for the constancy of your oppression all the apology that can be asked; but it will forceably show to Ireland that her wrongs must be perpetual, if her destiny is to depend forever on your will. It was not owing to the barbarism of past times, nor the bigotry of an ignorant age that those injuries were committed. Up to the last year, even in 1833, we find them again recrudescent. They belong to a never weaning cause—the selfishness of man. As prudent persons the Irish can expect nothing better from time to come, and should not further trust your legislation; as honest, conscientious men, you can as little expect it as they, and should not trust yourselves. Then do not longer be led into temptation, but putting away the besetting sins of covetousness and pride, embrace towards Ireland a more equal polity. This one act of wise and magnanimous concession will augment your own greatness, improve your liberties, endear your Government to its subjects, and compose your fellow citizens for ever.

What we recommend and desire is a full, fair and adequate representation of the Irish People in a House of Commons of their own. One which they would honour and cherish as their own, to which they would give the frank adhesion of conscience, in place of the reluctant and unbinding submission of necessity.

It was through the perversion of the legislative function of the British Parliament that all the discontents of Ireland grew up. From the baneful assumption of the competency of that Parliament to make law for Ireland, from this prolific tyranny, pursued under every form, openly or in disguise, by force or by fraud, and though ruinous in every shape, still adhered to up to the passing hour, have resulted fruits of bitterness and unsettled authority. We earnestly submit a different course, which we offer with the more confidence as we speak from the experience that surrounds us, deriving from it a conviction so strong as to make our fear of seeming obtrusive give way before a sense of duty.

The object of the Irish is an independent national Parliament, with a commons chosen by the people, and a federal Executive, for both Realms: Such a civil polity as makes in America the mildest government and the most happy People upon earth. Do not be alarmed at the gratuitous assertion of your ministers that a repeal of the legislative Union would dissever the connexion. Ministerial prophecies are so deceptive and have been so often falsified as to merit no confidence. A thousand times ministers predicted that Catholic Emancipation would destroy the protestaut religion. They also declared a thousand times that neither emancipation nor reform could ever be conceded without a subversion of the Constitution. Yet were they granted to preserve and strengthen the Constitution, and so must the legislative union be dissolved to maintain the connexion It needs some effrontery to deny that the two Countries cannot subsist again under similar relations to those in which they have subsisted already and lived for ages. But the contentions it is said, were many during that period; yes, when they were provoked and called up by the ill-judged encroachments of your government upon the liberty and commerce of Ireland. Let those cease, an Irish Parliament alone can stop them, and there needs no legislative union to make you one people. This pretended fear of seperation resulting from a revival of the Irish Parliament, though the argument most put forward, is, we believe, the evil least anticipated by the ministerial opposition. You all behold, as well as we, the decisive example existing here, of independent states, united-heart and soul in one great confederacy, deriving liberty with its concommitant blessings from their independence and power, and security from their union, Consolidated they would be less free, seperate they would be less independent. Like their geographical limits, their state rights and federal duties are defined and bounded, and care is taken, through written compacts, to guard against encroachments from either side. In its own state Legislature every one of these nations, for such we may consider almost all, finds time and opportunity for the consideration of its own immediate concerns, for the raising and applying of its own money to its own uses, for every species of improvement it is willing to undertake and satisfied to pay, and no power other than its own legislature can discuss with it those delicate matters. The questions of most sensitive import between industrious neighbours, can scarcely ever become subjects of controversy between our states and the supreme government, or between them and one another, and the result is connexion with peace; good will and stability, with liberal feeling and sincere attachment. The differences between prescriptive rights and the invasions of force heretofore conflicting, have subjected the Irish to bad law, which required for its execution bad men, and the people had no controul over either the law or its officers. Had they not been stripped by foreign legislation of all protective power, and of all existence, we might say, political and commercial, how many fertile sources of hostility would have been avoided! The Parliament of Ireland moved occasionally by the instinct of of its dignity and interest, sought to obtain its claim of rights and to cast off the extraneous evil. Its effort was once portentous, but the assault and not the shield is chargeable with the the alarm.

The commercial relations of the two Countries and the sense of a common security are their proper bond of union. To see how such a tie can bind and conciliate, look to its effects in the United States. Here behold how easily the best objects may be obtained by honest means and fair equality.

The connexion was safe, it will perhaps be said, because the Irish parliament, one way or other, either by force or by fraud, was in the hands of the English government. But is that safety which is only possession by a military force—that lasts no longer than an opportunity is wanting to throw it off. It is certain that acts of coercion always exasperated, and always failed to subdue the spirit of the Irish: They never attached the People to England and never confirmed her authority. Never, we are told, was Irelard more unsettled or hostile than last year; then, to the last moment, the whole of the English policy has failed. Try a new experiment. Whenever a process in Philosophy disappoints our trials, we do not stupidly continue to reiterate what always fails, we study the sources of error, and try if we cannot succeed by other means. One thing is certain that Ireland never wore in peace or prosperity the fetters of English law. Let her then make law for herself. Suffer her to fix the internal regulations best suited to her welfare. For once give way to the dictates of liberty and good sense, and in place of political inferiority and a military regimen—try the effect of moral obligation and honourable alliance. These are the means that were never tried, and as the process is new the result may be fortunate.

When Ireland shows you reasonable ground for ardently desir-

ing the repeal of the legislative union, it is to be presumed that your own equitable judgment will decide you to consent to her wishes and welfare. She proceeds upon the incontestable evidence of the the whole history of the connexion, that your legislating for her, directly or indirectly, was always destructive of her peace and happiness, If to this you reply that the errors of the past shall be corrected by the improvements of the future, she meets you with your bills of the last session, your coercion bill, your tithe bill, all your recent bills, to prove that, up to last moment, your legislation, whether carried on in an English or Irish Parliament, so far as it is yours, has one and the same character. She then turns to the short period of the comparative freedom of her own Parliament, when her popular virtue and the consternation of the ministry co-operated, in the American war, to redeem her from foreign restraint. She points to the prosperity that rapidly followed, the content and peace that prevailed through the land, and the cheerful, confiding hope that all befitting ameliorations would be obtained in time, by sober and successive changes. A generous paternal Government, if before only mistead and not intending evil, would seize upon the occurrence as a fortunate discovery, and take from it a golden lesson of conduct. The problem was solved, the road to Irish prosperity and peace was opened, the first steps were actually taken to reconcile and bless both nations. We do not advert to the spirit of your domination in all times past and present, but to shew that it is utterly subversive of impartiality and harmony, and that if you deem those things worth employing in your intercommunication with Ireland, you must change the principles of your intercourse. Your oligarchs and your Government are naturally inclined ro concentrate power, and use it despotically; but you the people, are not shares in their spoil and should not be dupes to their stratagems. If you, who have no enemy in the rear to control your movements, will heartily join your Irish fellow subjects in this their indispensible pursuit of happiness, you will achieve all the objects you seek, in communion with theirs.

From the country whence we address you, your fore fathers were implored not to descend to the ungrateful task of forging chains for their friends and fellow subjects, and instead of giving support to freedom, turn advocates for slavery and oppression. Yet what was the subject then in controversy but simply that England should not assume to bind th colonies by laws passed in a Parliament which did not represent them, and taking of consequence, in its power their lives and property. Precisely similar is the complaint of the Irish. The English Parliament does not represent them. It is essentially other than Irish. Their numbers there as so few as to keep the representation of Ireland in a perpetual minority, and in consequence of this praucity of numbers, the English majority has the power, which it is not slow to exercise, of making laws exclusively against Ireland, laws that do not affect the English constituency. It exercises a power against Ireland which the decision of the old congress declared to be rank tyranny. It levies taxes upon them against their consent. The tithe tax is levied against their consent, and this is tyranny by the decision of the American Revolution. In an Irish Parliament, tithes would be promptly abolished, but in yours they are upheld, because in yours Ireland is not represented.

We sincerely wish peace, good order and tranquility on all sides, but we think that the surest way to establish the peace of the country is to take away the power of oppressing it, to put a bar to the selfishness of the English oligarchy, the covetousness of the English monopolist, the forced levies of the sinecure church, and the cancer of external legislation. If instead of this you countenance your Parliament and Government in sporting with the rights of the Irish, if neither the voice of justice, the principles of freedom or the suggestions of humanity can influence you to interfere for Ireland, remember that by the over-ruling motives of self preservation the Irish may be compelled, as were the Americans heretofore, to adopt measures detrimental in their consequences to your greatness as a nation. They may add the strength of their brave people and populous country to your force, or they may array it against you; and is not that loyal strength better preserved than the abuses which provoke and may justify its abstraction? Than a useless church establishment, than a beggaring restriction of trade, than a factious administration of law, than a jealous prevention of improvement; a withering subjection to the absolute will of English legislation, which has ever kept the home of the Irishman poor, uncultivated, unhappy, enslaved. The colonies supplicated, but your ancestors thought they could subdue them, and spurned their complaint. The colonies conquered and your ancestors, in turn, sued for an accommodation but they were now too weak and had their contumely repayed, unfeeling pride received a fall, and the great republic has arisen.

Such results prove beyond a doubt that the policy of the English Government towards Ireland was never enlarged, statesmanslike nor humane. It proceeded on the more homely, contracted cunning of "divide to govern" and the predominating form in which it chose to operate was that of religion. While the Protestants were fewer than they are at present, the Parsons and Corporators were an efficient auxiliary force and formed the strong English garrisson of the country. They could be paid until the tithes and corporate peculations failed. These are now in course of reduction, and that army will be dismissed. It worked the better for its employers in times past for being a compact body, possessing the strong holds of Parliament and office, and acting over a dispirited, uneducated, people. All these relations are changed. The Protestants are now too many to be effectually reached from a decreasing fund, and as they approach to the population of the country it is natural they should feel like it, see their own depression in its abasement, or their advancement in its prosperity. They will also bring the influence of their commanding sectarian character along, to show Ireland and her enemies that she is united. The more numerous they are or shall become, the more they will be animated by the spirit of an Irish people, the more confident in their united strength and less disposed to hang upon a needless foreign support. We shall then see that the absurd fears of a Catholic ascendancy will not scare them from the maintenance of their rights and the pursuit of happiness, nor cause them to sacrifice to religious partialities any more than the Presbyterians of Massechusets or the Episcopalians of Virginia. Here no man's politics are known by his religion.

We who have no religious prejudices do not forget, but justly aknowledge, that the Protestants chiefly furnished the volunteers: Tnat illustrious band, and patriotic according to the enlightenment of its day, who armed for their country, her defence and her freedom, who recovered her trade, restored her Independency and gave her an honourable renown: We cannot believe that their children will run counter, at this day, to their own best interests and the glory of their fathers, that they will grow narrow minded and bigotted, as the world grows liberal, and all to wear the legislative yoke of an alien power. We cannot believe that Ireland will any longer be thus weakened and thus ruled; but that the Protestants of the present, apart from their clerical establishment, will sooner emulate their sires than put fetters on their country.

Were you fully acquainted with the vexations constantly inflicted upon Ireland, you would admit, we are confident, they are all unconstitutional, and your proof would be that they are all oppressive. We are equally confident you are too candid not to acknowledge that Ireland cannot be legislated for with a due regard to her rights and interests in a Parliament, in one House of which her representation is but one to five of the whole number, and in the other House, not one to ten; in both of which, the majority are strangers to the persons, the wishes, the wants. and the interests of the Irish people. For such a state of things we submit that a repeal of the legislative union is the fittest remedy.

Make the case your own, and try it by that test. The Parliament of England and Ireland, in the year 1800, made a bargain that they should be consolidated into one parliament, to sit in London, not by a commixture of the whole body of one with the whole body of the other, but by a commixture of a small portion of the Irish with the whole of the British. Now if this power of consolidation was constitutionally vested in the Parliament, if might have been as well exercised in the converse mode. If the rump of the Irish Parliament could be properly consolidated with the whole body of the British, the rump of the British Parliament might be properly consolidated with the whole body of the Irish. This Imperal Parliament might have held its sesssion in Dublin, the British Lords and landlords might have been drawn to the green fields of Erin, British manufacturers might have been ground into dust, the ruined laborers of Britain, for want of employment at home, might be compelled to resort to Ireland for subsistence. Had these and several other evils been brought on Britain by such a legislative union, had a large army been placed there to guard this precious union, and an unconstitutional coercion bill enacted by this Imperial Parliament to silence and punish complaint, what People of England! would be your language? What People of England! would be your deeds? How it would surprise you to see petitions coming from the merchants and traders of Dublin and Belfast, entreating the King to discourage the cottons of Manchester, the cutlery of Sheffield, the potteries of Worcestershire, for that they interfered with the business and profits of his Irish subjects. Yet such petitions were presented to the deliverer against the woollens of Ireland; and, as in duty bound, he promised to destroy them, and an English Parliament, giving the law to Ireland, actually carried the object into full effect.

To us it is apparent that England herself has not gained by the legislative union. Has she become greater, more powerful, more respected, more influential in the nineteenth than she had been in the eighteenth century? Has she become happier by the new position in which that inauspicious union has placed her? We ask it of the impartial of your people, we ask it also of the working classes, of the tax-payer, of the laborer in the factory, of the operative at his meals, the poor in the work house.

Whom has the union benefitted, and for whose use was it made? We find a clue to the solution in the character of the minister by whom the evil act was planned and consummated. The man who took more from the liberties, and added more to the burthens of the people, than any other who went before him. The legislative union placed the free spirit and growing fortunes of Ireland in chains at his feet. He was fearful of both, and by that act he hoped to extinguish them together. The legislative union was not sought for the good of either country. It was all a ministerial measure, designed to ease the position of ministers and strengthen their hands against the people. It would increase. it was seen, by a band of unconnected strangers, the satellites of the Government in the House of Commons, and make it less dependent upon the borough-holders. It would give it Parliamentary aids at competition prices. It released the patronage of Ireland from the troublesome demands of the Irish creditor, and left it more available for English uses, substituting the application of force for the adminstration of Ireland, and for that of England the more gentle means of influence. Under altered circumstances it is equally convenient for the powers that be, in furnishing them with mercenaries notwithstanding the reform. To Pitt it was particularly gratifying to avenge himself on the Irish Parliament, which had twice discomfitted his absoluteness. That shrine, he foresaw with malign sagacity, might be again visited by the Divinity of Freedom. Other Floods and other Grattans, with lips made eloquent by heaven's own fire, might again inspire and lead their country And such men have arisen in our day, who, with a Parliament in Ireland to sustain their genius and virtue, would have long since removed her manifold wants, composed her agitated bosom, educated her people, cultivated her soil, and made her great, prosperous and free. The legislative union still further enlarged the rich domain of the English oligarchy, won over to the minister the commercial jealousy of the English manufacturer, and at that time promised to support the temporalities of the church to an indefinite period, by removing the question of emancipation to another country.

The Parliament of Ireland was seen to have occasioned starts of patriotism and ecomony. It was quite sure that it would not assume the debt of England, but it was very certain that an English Parliament would impose it. The minister saw this and how the absorption of the Irish Parliament would simplify the machinery of his administration by the cheap and compendious assistance of absolute power. Since then the whole control of the state has been in the hands of his successor; for good or for evil, his will has been supreme in Ireland; and what improvement has he encouraged, what manufacture has he advanced, what commerce has he fostered; nay, what dissention has he not fomented, what harmony left undermined or undestroyed? Amidst this ruin, one important truth, however, he has confirmed, and left it a theory no longer,—"that nothing can supply the place of a resident Parliament." With those views before your impartial judgment, you will not insist, we trust, people of England! that the Irish had better receive their laws from your Parliament than from one of their own. If partiality should blind you so far, we will again ask you to make the case yours. It is very probable that your neighbors the French would gladly take you into a legislative union with them, and allow you one member to five in their legislative chamber, after which your country would be precisely as well conditioned as Ireland is now.

There would be still some human apology for this abduction of the Irish Parliament, if what Ireland lost of prosperity had been gained to England. If wealth acquired during eighteen years of successful industry consequent upon the Parliamentary assertion of free trade, had been transferred and not annihilated; if that enriched England which made Ireland poor. But slavery enriches no one, beggarly customers are not they who can enrich England. The harvest of the legislative union is for the minister, increase of power, increase of patronage, increase of Parliament stipendiarias, in place of the rotten boroughs that are cut off. Ireland is now one vast barrack, a strong military force is there in position and regular training for civil war. After subduing liberty in Ireland, it can perform the same service upon you, and in the mean time you have the consolation of paying the assessed taxes for its support. The Irish landlord flies from the desolation of his own land to spend its produce abroad. The Irish laborer follows to compete, in British fields and British factories, with the English operative, for the lowest pittance that starving neccessity will accept. How much better would it be, by sending back the Irish Parliament, to return the Irish laborer to his country, and restore the English operative to his wonted wages and his wonted fare.

Ill as you deem yourseves treated and far short of your privileges. the Irish are still more curtailed of their rights. Your members of Parliament live among you, and are under the control of your censure, if they transgress their duty; or confirmed by your approbation when they promote your welfare, The Irish members live abroad, they do not hear the distant voice of their constituents: nor praise nor blame can awake their apathy. They have a seven year's lease of venality to the court, and of treason to their country. Badly as their former Parliament was constituted, yet by sitting at home in the midst of its constituency, it often imbibed the public spirit, it was swayed by the public opinion, and a large proportipn of its members was naturarally interrested in the nation's welfare. An improved representation legislating at home is what the Irish desire. Without that, they are well assured that, to the end of time, they will be misgoverned, disquieted, plundered and enslaved. The church establishment which rises on them an ecclesiastical, more oppressive than a military, contribution, may not care for this. The oligarchy which absorbs the rich patronage of their country, may not care for it. The ministry, for whom the Irish auxiliaries form a sort of Swiss guard, may cling to it, but for you, the people, who are more durable than all those, it is a question of serious import, not affecting alone your sense of equal and impartial justice, and your love of liberty, but your permanent greatness as a nation. Eight millions of brave, intelligent, generous fellow-subjects are cheaply held in bands of faithful connexion, by relinquishing to them the same tutelary privilege of self-government, which you deem essential to your own preservation, which you possess yourselves. You have grievances to redress and acquisitions to make as well as the Irish, your adversaries are the same with theirs. By common efforts, based upon equal rights and advantages you will both succeed; if you desert your Irish fellow-subjects on their question, you may both fall.

It was not without the aid of the patriotic Irish members that you carried your bill of reform. They have earned in that struggle a right to your reciprocal assistance, and proved to you how much you both can effect by liberal concert. Recognise in this the cement of your union: that each should be independent in his own home, and joined to other for general purposes; that it is by a federate, not a consolidated government, you will have a free and united kingdom.

WM. JAS. MACNEVEN, President.
Eber Wheaton, Secretary.

IRELAND.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. BARRETT'S TRIAL;

Mr. O'Connell, in continuation stated—

Was it unfair—was it improper to give the advice contained in this publication? Oh! I indignantly deny it, unless, indeed, it be guilt to put down outrages, which would be used for an increase to the power of the Whigs; for unless there were those crimes their power would be extinct. Let there be an end to the dissentions which have degraded us equally, and divided us from each other. Let us do that, and their domination is for ever at an end Let them, I say, no longer delude us—let them no longer succeed by playing off one party against the other—let them not treat us as if we were madmen confined in a lunatic asylum—indulging one ward today, and treating with harshness another ward tomorrow.—If we are not mad, we will not lend ourselves to such an insane system of government. We have a country—we had a country once, and we ought to have one. There is not a more lively land on the face of the earth. There is none in which the annual profits taken from the soil is so great. God has blessed her with a soil teeming with uncounted millions—her fields are covered with plenty—in them the green stalk leans under its over loaded ear—the granaries are filled—the stores for corn are bursting their lofts—the land gives to man its choicest treasures, and yet, oh! yet, famine threatens with its blighting aspect to assail us—the wretched potato crop, is one-third deficient. That miserable food on which the population depend is failing—the season has been plentiful, and still starvation is coming. Why is this? Because abundandance of the land is of no avail to its people—the poor man yields it all up to the landlord, to be collected in rents, which are expended in England, France, in any other country but Ireland. Upon every parish door in the country it is proclaimed, it is proclaimed to the people the increase is not for you—as well as for you, if there had mildewed every ear of corn, and blighted the land with sterility—been a blighted season, and as if the vengeful hand of the

Deity had famine, people of Ireland, famine is abroad. Why? Because Ireland is a province instead of being a nation. This is the language of the barrister that addresses you. There was another barrister, and his name will long live in the memory of his country. How did he speak of the Union? Is it in the feeble language? Is it in the humbleness of tone who asks, at least, that starvation should not be eternal—that the Irish peasant should not for ever depend upon a wretched vegetable. Oh! I ask, I entreat, that famine may not be perpetual and misery hereditary in the country. Another barrister speaks of the Union—mark what he says of it. "I see nothing in the Union but one question—will you give up the country? I forget for a moment the unprincipled means by which the Union has been pro[illegible] Franklin's memory was treated with disdain because, having been one of the founders of a great state, he had also been a journeyman printer. It would be hissed off the stage, even in the most aristocratical city in Europe. But being a king, it is dangerous to have been any thing more natural or self-created. Royalty shudders at the approximating of a claim founded in reason. To him legislature was extorted able man, and carved—English dominion was always used to oppress, and it was by an exertion of our virtue that we obtained an independent legislature. Is it not the property of virtue to be as eternal as the God it represents? If it was a "virtue" in 1782 to extort our independence—can it be a crime to argue about it now? Are Irishmen so depraved that they should consider mere argument upon such a subject improper?—but I will not do you the wrong of supposing that you think so. Recollect, we want not to extort Repeal—we are the sons of a more miserable race, and we dare not think of any such thing—we are content pitifully to argue the question, and miserably to entreat.---We do not even attempt to follow the course which has been approved of by the member for Callan. Let it be for us humbly to beseech for our rights; but do not you, Protestant jurors, interpose yourselves between the regeneration of the country, and the blessings which Providence intended for her. Perhaps the contract of the Union was volnntarily---perhaps it was one voluntarily agreed to, which no man should dare to violate. But before I proceed to argue that, let me call your attention to the following:---"But you are to be improved into British manners and British customs! Idle talk; much as I admire Britain, I am not ready to give up the Irish character, to make a sacrifice for a change. But it is to be effected? I answer, how will the transporting our legislature, our men of fortune, and men of talents invite them? Will men come with a view of profit to settle in a country, at a moment when the principle customers, who may be in their contemplation, are in the act of leaving that country and going to them?" Most truly indeed was it said here, that it was folly to expect from a Union with England that English capital would come here, when by that Union the customers by whom that capital would be circulated would be taken from us. The speaker then adds, "Mr. Pitt says, it will give to Ireland the common use of British capital, will identify Ireland with England, and so forth; those general, unsupported expressions have no meaning." In another place he says, when speaking of the Union, "You talk of its restoring tranquillity; it is but talk. Will taking men of property out of the country do it; will a clan full of the seeds of jealousy and discontent effect it? Will depriving a nation of the liberty it has acquired, and to which it is devoted, insure content? If religious jealousies disturb its quiet, are they to be allayed by a British parliament? No, Sir; leave our own concerns to our own parliament; we are equal to their management; and we will not yield in wisdom, liberality, patriotism or firmness to any parliament that can sit in Britain, formed on new speculations unknown to the constitution." This is the language of John Foster, a man whose character is well known to you. In describing the Union, he says: "The Union seeks to take away our parliament, our freedom, and our prosperity. The Catholic is equally a native of Ireland, equally bound by duty, by inclination to his country; he sees with us the danger of the attack, and he joins with the Protestant to prevent its approach." Blessed be God! I did join with the Protestant in preventing its approach, and proud am I to think that that was the first act of my political life. He proceeds, "The Catholic joins with the Protestant to prevent its approach, and save the constitution; he is wise in doing so; all differences are lost, they are asleep in the common cause; he joins heart to heart with his fellow subjects to oppose the common enemy." This, recollect, is the language of John Foster; but he goes on to say of the Union: "This damnable, destructive, and I had almost said, deceitful measure; if I were to ransack every dictionary in the English language, I could not find words strong enough to express my abhorrence of the plan, or my dread of its fatal consequences." Is such a passage as this permitted to be printed? It may perhaps be said, that the language here quoted was used in parliament. It certainly was; but then it was published afterwards, and could it not I ask have been met by an indictment? Recollect it was the measure that was so denounced that is alluded to in the publication upon which you have to determine. The result of the decision this day will determine whether we are to be at liberty even to discuss that question. Will you put yourselves between the people and that discussion? I shall read the opinion of another upon the Union: "But it is the sincere conviction of my mind, that the proposed Union, the inflicting so deep a wound on our national pride, the death of our parliament, the reducing a powerful, growing kingdom, to a small and petty member of the empire, will multiply and invigorate the friends of the French connexion, and dishearten, disgust, alienate and diminish the friends to the British interest. Who are they whose pride and consequence will be most humbled? the loyal and spirited yeomen and gentry, who have fought and bled in supdort of our constitution as it now stands. Who will leave the country, or swell the list of absentees, (a consequence which the advocate for Union admits,) the wretched, corrupted rabble, with the profligate conspirators; or the loyal and powerful nobility and gentry? Five and twenty of the principal nobility, eighty or ninety of the first gentlemen, necessarily withdrawn to attend parliament; add to these, all who will be attracted by interest, or seduced by pleasure, or sickened at the deserted streets of Dublin." This is the opinion of a gentleman of the Irish bar; this is the opinion of a gentleman named Richard Jebb. This is the opinion of one who was afraid of the Union, and who truly prophecied that the death of our parliament would be the reducing of a powerful, growing kingdom, to a small and petty member of the empire. He also says, that "every one in short, who could command, reclaim, or soothe a wretched peasantry, will be lost to Ireland, and the kindom will become one vast barrack, for military force will be the only one left to keep down our corrupted and licentious people." Why then was not the prophet listened to? And if his prophecy has been realised; if a powerful and growing kingdom has been transferred into a petty member of the empire; if it was patriotism and virtue to announce this, shall it be sedition and libel to struggle to do away with it? Surely the man who struggles to serve his country ought not to be denounced as seditious and a libeller, when his aim and his object is to give to the wretched peasant the protection of the gentry, to restore capital to Ireland, and before all, and above all, to make Ireland, instead of being a petty and a paltry province, a great and growing kingdom. Yes, we are too big to be a province—we have it in our power to be a nation—we are sufficiently strong to be so, and it is now in your hands whether that struggle should proceed as we would wish it; or whether you will, as far as you can, sacrifice it to the present administration. I hope the consummation of this trial will be the generous sinking of all differences amongst ourselves. There are some more passages which I shall read for you. The authority that I quote from stands so high that you cannot but respect it. He says, "You may make the Union binding as a law, but you cannot make it obligatory on conscience. It will be observed as long as England is strong; but resistance to it will be in the abstract a duty; and the exhibition of that resistance will be a mere question of prudence." *Non meus hic sermo.* It is not I who put forward such opinions. Recollect what is said, "you may make the Union binding as a law, but you cannot make it obligatory on conscience. It will be observed as long as England is strong; but resistance to it will be in the abstract of a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance will be a mere question of prudence." Who was it said that, gentlemen of the jury? Was he an ignorant, an unenlightened man? Was he a mere country gentleman? No; he was one of the first constitutional lawyers the country ever saw; and however I may differ from him upon political subjects, no man is more willing to admit than I am his great legal knowledge and research. The gentleman who said this was the Right Honorable William Saurin. He is not a man of flippant character; he is not one of mercurial temperament; but he is one particnlarly distinguished for calculating good sense: he is a man who weighs his words, and the even tenor of whose way could not be lightly shaken by circumstances.. He is literally a steady man, and there is his opinion deliberately given; that the Union could not bind our consciences, and that resistance to it is a duty. Oh! I warn those who urge on this prosecution of the consequences of what they are doing. We speak not of resistance; we talk not of turning out in the field or of forming battalions. No; our only object is to concentrate the public sentiment, to embody the public mind, and to enforce our rights means of the elective franchise. We seek, too, to abolish religious feuds, and to put an end to all discussion. Why, then, my God! have our rulers been so mad as to bring on this prosecution? Their hope is in you; our protection is in the trial by jury, and I hope that those who calculate they will be able to suppress the agitation of Repeal by means of you, will find themselves disappointed. If the verdict be against us here, the agitation for Repeal may assume a more angry form; but, I trust, that under the angel wing of trial by jury, it will be protected, and that what was meant for the injury of Repeal will only lead to its advantage. I will now read one or two passages for you: "Take up any volume of your statutes upon that table, you will find the municipal acts of parliament in the proportion of more than forty to one to the imperial; what has within the memory of many men alive changed the face of your land? What has covered a country of pasture with tillage? What has intersected an impassable country with roads? What has nearly connected by inland navigation the eastern channel with the western ocean? A resident parliament. This is not theory—look at your statutes and your journals, and there is not one of those improvements which you cannot trace to some document of your own public spirit now upon that table, and to no other source or cause under heaven. Can this be supplied in Westminster? Could a committee of this house make a road to Yorkshire? No; nothing can supply a resident parliament, watching over national improvement, seizing opportunities, encouraging manufacture, commerce, science, education, and agriculture, applying instant remedy to intant mischief, mixing with the constitu ent body, catching the sentiment of the public mind, reflecting public opinion, acting upon its impulse, and regulating its excess. And yet a superior view of the danger would tempt me to abandon that argument as comparatively light and insignificant; it appears principally formidable to me. as removing the control of power, and as leaving not a vestige of the British constitution in the kingdom.—What ferm of government is to be left in this country after a Union? A provincial despotism, and nothing else; every function of power will be resident, and the control of power will be remote; a Lord-Lieutenant at the head of an executive government perfect in all its branches, a distinct army, judicature, church and revenue is to govern this country, and he is to be controlled by what? By a parliament in Westminster—call this government by what name you please, it is not the British constitution." The member for Callan says this happily and well, and goes on to say: "Perhaps at some future day the various departments of the state may be filled with men selected for corruption and incapacity; and if that were to be the case, I ask you, where would be the protection for the life, liberty, or property of any honest man, too proud to bend his knee in submission to the provincial despot? Believe me an iron military government must succeed to your present constitution. The government of this country must become the worst kind of absolute monarchy—a provincial monarchy. In this point of view let England beware of the formidable precedent of five millions of men, governed by uncontrolled power—it is a formidable precedent. In this reign the influence of the crown has made sufficient encroachments upon the liberty of the subject. Two parliaments in one empire have not been found too many bulwarks for the constitution; and if the liberty of Ireland sinks, let England beware of the vortex in which her own may be absorbed."

Is this the language of a factious lawyer? He continues: "If this be factious language, Lord Somers was factious, the founders of the Revolution were factious, William III. was a usuper, and the Revolution was a rebellion. For what did James II. lose his crown? Can the case of the seven bishops be compared with the case of Ireland? I shall not draw the parallel. I have too long troubled you; but before I sit down, let me for once conjure this house to consider whether this be a transaction altogether uppon which they are willing to commit themselves, their properties, their characters, and their children. Let me conjure them to weigh that question well, if private honor and public virtue be not a name, and if every generous feeling be not banished from amongst us. Where is that spirit which in the year 1782 swelled the crest and glorified the character of Irish gentry, which achieved liberty for ourselves, and extorted justice from England, and admiration from Europe? Is it fled and extinguished for ever? I will not believe it."

I ask, too, the same question---where is that spirit which swelled the crest and glorified the character of the Irish gentry? Is it sunk? Is it gone? Is it forgotten for ever? Were they not your fathers, your uncles, your relatives, who assisted in exalting the crest of Ireland, and raising her to the rank of a nation? Are you not the sons of these men, upon whom a Whig administration now calls to aid them in lowering the crest of Ireland, and continuing her in a state of provincial degradation? But Irishmen know too well now their rights, ever again to permit themselves to be robbed of them; Mr. Busbe talked of "extorting justice from England." We are not to presume to say any such thing; the language must be far different, and even though it be so, the Attorney-General institutes a prosecution for libel. But listen again to the sentiments of the Hon. Member for Callan:—

"But were every appeal to every thing human fruitless and vain, I would invoke that Providence which even in my short life has so often stretched his protecting arm over my country; in my short life, my country from a province has become a nation; has been protected from a bloody rebellion and a formidable invasion, and has seen one desperate attempt against her liberties and constitution frustrated and overthrown—I will rely on God to save Ireland."

And oh! may that life be spared, that he may again see his country rise to the rank of a nation—he sees it a province—may he behold it a nation! I feel that as the counsel for the publisher here—as an advocate at this bar my sentiments are tame and feeble when compared with his to whom I have referred. May we see the spirit revive which animated such sentiments! may we see the country which is now a province rise to be a nation again! Is the wish; is the desire for this to be accounted a crime? Is it for this the gaol and the prison-house are to be prepared? Remember we do not talk, we do not dare to think of "extorting justice." No; all that we ask; all that we seek for, is the discussion of facts and the consideration of arguments. Oh, God! what a miserable nation has this become! Why is it that we so long have submitted to this species of degradation? Have we not the blood of men amongst us? Can we watch the struggles of Poland for freedom; can we look on. and give our empty applause to her glorious achievements and mighty sacrifices? Is the aspiration but a cold feeling? is it a mere theatrical exhibition? Are our sorrows and our tears only for the kings and queens of tragedy, and do we not enter into the interests of life? Are we men? Are we Irishmen? Are we so sunk in our paltry, pitiful, and disgraceful party struggles, that we forget we are Irishmen---that we forget we have a country, and that it is the duty of all to save her? Should the notes of liberty sound so strangely in our ears. that the very echo will startle us? Can we not listen to them? Are we not even to dare to talk of freedom? We strive not to attain our ends by blood; for Ireland has not been a Poland, nor has it been subject to a Nicholas; but long, too long, has it been the victim of emaciating and cruel laws. Shall we not presume to speak of the Union, nor dare to show even that it has been violated? And what is this act which it is sought to prevent us even from discussing? It is an act which has been in repeated instances violated. It has been violated in reference to the English debt due in 1800. That debt amounted to 420 millions, and was subject to an interest of 15,800,000l. a year. The act declared that this debt should be England's debt, and should be defrayed out of England's taxes exclusively. Ireland's taxes are now appropriated to the payment of its interest, and here is a violation of the act in one of its fundamental principles. The proportion of contribution fixed upon for Ireland was the 2-7ths—that is, for every 7 1-2 millions of English contribution there should have been one million for Ireland. This was founded upon a prodigious over estimate of the capability of Ireland. Her receipts of revenue proved that she was not able to raise one million to every ten or eleven millions raised by England. To make her then contribute one to 7 1-2 was absolutely unjust; yet, if we are to judge from the amount of money borrowed in her name, she has been compelled to contribute far more. According to a parliamentary document lately published, Ireland owed 110 millions in 1816. As she owed only 26 millions at the Union, this was an increase in 16 years of 84 millions. What were her actual receipts of revenue in the intervals? About 81 millions more. Then her expenditure in 16 years was 165 millions. And what were her liabilitius under the act of Union? She was to pay the interest of her own debt, amounting in the aggregate to 16 or 17 millions, and two seventeenth of the joint expenditure was enormous in the time, but two seventeenths of it did not require 165 millions or any thing like its amount. It did not require an additional borrowing of 84 millions, or half 84 millions. It has been calculated that if the affairs of the Irish exchequer were properly managed, and money borrowing year after year, to make up the deficiency in the Irish revenue, and that deficiency alone, the entire of the additional borrowing would not to more than 25 or 26 millions instead of 84. When more than that amount was borrowed in the name of Ireland, the proportions fixed upon at the Union, unjust as they were departed from, and the act was again violated. Then this act, which it is sought to be made criminal even to discuss, guaranteed to us the application of our surplus revenue to the lessening of our debt, the reduction of our taxes, or the internal improvement of our country. Is our surplus revenne appropriated to such a purpose now? Not at all; it goes over to pay the interest of the debt which was declared to be exclusively English. Millions upon millions have gone over to be thus appropriated, and thus we have stationary debt, stationary taxes, and no internal improvement that can properly be called by that name; Here again is a violation of this act. It has added a tax drain to our absentee rent drain. Even the case of the Primate of Ireland cannot be unknown to you—the quit rents sought from him were not to be applied to Irish purposes. The quit rents are aken from this unfortunate country to employed in beautifying London, If any of you should have the misfortune to go to London, look to Charing-Cross. and you will there see how the quit-rents of Ireland are expended; while the poor and paltry sum of 300l., which the merchants of Dublin sought, to get a survey executed for a ship canal, thuogh the utility of such a national work is beyond all dispute, was refused with as much contumely and contempt as they would refuse a beggar who asked them for alms! Crown and quit-rents to the amount of 3 or 400,000l. have, within a few years, been remitted from Ireland to be thus expended, and still they refuse a shabby grant of 300l., tho' it is sought for to effect a work of the deepest importance to the whole country, but to this falling city especially! And after all this, they tell us we shall not dare to discuss the measure of the Union. They take from us our property, and because we are robbed, they tell us that we must be silent. Is not this, I ask, the country of Bushe, of Jebb. of Saurin, and of John Foster, of 1800, and are we not, I ask, their countrymen? We are, and it is not a Whig trafficking cabinet that can defeat us, by exciting divisions between Protestants and Catholics—persecuting a printer here, and insulting a magistrate, and endeavouring to trick both. But we set them at defiance, and we tell them, that Ireland was a province—but she shall be a nation. Let us all perform an open and a manly part, and we must succeed, let us unite together, and our victory is certain, Is that I ask, to be accounted in 1800, virtue and Protestantism, which, in 1833, is to be regarded as a foul and calumnious libel, worthy only of the jail, and perhaps of the gibbett? Such are not my sentiments; for I will 'rely on God to save Ireland.' Such was the language of one when speaking on behalf of his country. The prayer was not heard, but his piety was not the less sincere. The arm of God's vengeance has passed over this afflicted country; we are punished for the crimes of our people! Oh! let us, while we bow our heads in humble submission to the Divine will, also kneel and worship in the temple of our common country, and while we all aspire for her liberty, let us act so as to deserve it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GREAT MEETING IN THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

On the 13th Dec., a meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of Kinneagh, Fanlobus, Ballymoney and Morragh, was to have been held at Enniskean, for the purpose of addressing the Lord Lieutenant for the removal of the Stipendiary force from that part of the County. The meeting was, however ad journed, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., till the 20th of December.

This meeting excited the greatest possible interest, and was most numerously and respectably attended. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Feargus O'Connor arrived, and was received with every possible demonstration of joy. The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan P.P. of Enniskean, was unanimously called to the chair; when—

Mr. O'CONNOR presented himself, and addressed the assembled thousands as follows:—

Gentlemen—I now address you personally for the first time since I had the honor of being placed in the high and dignified situation which your independent support has raised me; and, perhaps the choice of an audience was left to myself, I should select the present in preference to any other—and why?—because here I am in sight of my castle; because here I am personally known to every individual present—and a few months of assumed honesty could not

obliterate the misdeeds of the past. Gentlemen, my pretensions to your confidence do not depend upon the mere fleeting changes of political fashion. Early in life my resolve was taken. I stood by the people. My political creed is formed upon reasoning, and after mature and deliberate consideration. I am a Radical and Democrat—(immense cheering.) I do prefer this very spot, because here I not only submit my conduct to your scrutiny as your Representative in Parliament, but as your neighbour, and as a resident Country Gentleman; and I ask you—and he who can say aye, and does not, is a coward—have I ever committed one single act which you could censure (No never and cheers,) have I ever oppressed or deceived, or wronged any man?—(No, no.)—you (No. no, no, and immense cheering.)—No nor never shall. Pardon me for saying thus much of myself, and I thank you for your approval of my conduct. Now gentlemen, I address you as your representatives, and right proud I am of being your representative.—But the aristocracy of the County laughed at the very attempt, and called it presumption. However, setting politics aside, I think I had as good aristocratic pretensions to represent this or any other county, as any of my opponents. In the first place, my family are amongst the very largest fee simple proprietors in the county, and, I boldly say, are the very best landlords. They are high Protestants., it is true; but they do not belong to the Protestant Colonization Society for driving out Catholic tenants. You do not hear of their turning out even the widows of the old tenants, distraining them, or poaching on the gratuitous labour of their tenantry—a custom which is very general and most shameful. Well, in the next place, I flatter myself that character stands equally high as theirs.—(Immense cheering) That, however, is a democratic, and not aristocratic test of qualification, (a laugh.) My pride is not in representing the drones and the barren surface of the soil; my pride is in representing the people who cultivate the soil, and keep the drones alive; [deafening cheers.] Gentlemen, I shall now give you an account of my stewardship. We assisted England, and nobly, in carrying the Reform Bill, and the reward we received from the present Government was the Coercion Bill. Well, this passed both Houses of Parliament with triumphant majorities; but never was there a greater libel upon a people than to say that this act passed with the brave, the friendly, the high-minded people of England. No, my friends, they meet in counties, in towns, in villages, and in hundreds, to petition against this first act of this Reformed Parliament; [We thank them, and cheers.] But I expected this measure. I can prove it to you. You will find my prophecy in the report of my speech delivered at Cork, on the 1st Dec. 1831, at the Reform Meeting, in which you will find these words—"I advocate reform for England upon principle, but for Ireland it would be the very worst measure ever passed, if a Repeal of the Union does not immediately follow, because the first act of a Reformed Parliament will be to pass some gagging bill to smother the expression of public opinion." Was I not right; but why did I say so? because I well knew that a long account should be settled with the people of England. I knew that they would justly seek for a remission of their long and tamely borne grievances. I knew the Minister dreaded the day of settlement as he does the day of judgement, and that, like a bully, he would attack the weak to intimidate the strong; well, he has done so, but has he intimidated the strong? [No, he can't, and cheers.] No, thank God, nor the weak neither. [Cheers, and no, never.] The Catholics of Ireland said they will pay no more tithes, and the people of England say they'll pay no more tithes. [God bless them.] So here's a pretty mess; the Irish Catholic must go to Heaven without the parson's getting tithe, and the people of England must see the likkt of Heaven without paying more money for keeping up Mr. Pitt's and Lord Castlereagh's balance of power in Europe. Now, will the government attempt to pass a Coercive Bill for England? [Cheers.] If they do what will Ireland do? I'll tell you, but no, I won't just now; I'll tell you when they attempt it. We will stand by the people of England. Every breeze that crosses the channel brings cheering news of our better understanding; and the people of both countries now regret that their common interest did not sooner unite them in a holy bond against the fell dominion of aristocratic intolerance. The Birmingham Union banished an obnoxious ministry from office, and placed the coercive gentlemen in their seats; but it was no fault of theirs; they, like ourselves, were deceived; now the people must look about them.—Industry in England is taxed beyond endurance; in Ireland there is a premium for idleness, for the moment a poor man improves the value of his holding the rapacious landlord lusts for the reward of his labor, and seeks possession of his improvement. I shall now give you a short account of the policy by which England and Ireland have been governed for the last 150 years. From what is called the glorious revolution of Church and State—that is, when the concerns of the people and the state were handed over to the tender mercy of our secular Apostles—Well, from that period to to the American war, the folks were making themselves comfortable in the shoes of the deposed party; from the American war to the French revolution foreign politics occupied the public mind. England was but little thought of, and Ireland was not known as an island in the map of Europe, where tyrants, uncontrouled, might exercise their savage sway.—Cheers, and their day is over.) From the French revolution to the year 1813, with the exception of a very trifling interval, the whole machinery for the destruction of the people was completed. The people of England were in the possession of temporary comfort; the public mind was lured into oblivion of the past, and divested from all thoughts of the future, by the wily promises of the Minister of the day. The members of the lower house were his clerks, and those of the upper house were his creatures. The people were his victims; yet his memory is revered; his deeds are commemorated, and his name has been handed down as the founder of his country's glory. He, in truth, was the founder of a political fiction; yes, during his administration every thing was fiction—money, prices, promises of an abundant harvest from the blood of the slain, all, all fiction. An honest name is the greatest wealth that can man possess, and the man who continues honestly to represent the people will acquire more honor than all the Crowned Heads in Europe can in their wisdom bestow—[cheers.]—Why, instead of thinking myself degraded by submitting my conduct to my constituents for investigation, by heaven I would rather dig with my spade in the field from sunrise 'till sunset, than hold the trust against the will of those who conferred it upon me—[thunders of applause.] But, thank heaven, I have not betrayed my trust—(no, no, you have not)—Of this I have full proof, from the communications which I daily receive from my constituents. No, my strength has encreased. I had majority of nearly 1000 without asking a man to vote for me to propose, or second me, without costing one farthing. The independent freeholders came a distance of nearly 100 English miles, at their own expense, to vote for me—(aye, and will again, and cheers.)—Good God, what would be a sufficient punishment for a man who could turn such confidence into treason—[cheers]—If we had the work to do over again, I pledge myself I would poll nine-tenths of the strength of this county—and I do solemnly declare that I do not think five of the men who voted for me would now vote against me—(no, not one)—and many of those who voted against me would now vote for me—Oh! it was a glorious day when I saw the proud temple of intolerance fall prostrate before the power of the people.

Yes! we have levelled with the dust that damned ascendancy—[cheers.] It must have made our maker blush to see such vile disparity, sanctioned between man and man. My friends, the thoughts of our noble deeds and those of our English brethren led me, irresistibly, into this field of politics, [cheers.] Now one word for home, sweet home. You are all becoming politicians now—[a laugh]—and you well know that I have been fighting with the Local Magistracy about the continuance of the peace preservation force in this Riding, which has unnecessarily entailed upon us an additional expense of nearly £6000 a year—[Oh, oh.] Yes, I find by the schedule of presentments that the amount of one half is £2,684; add to this the expense of collecting, and the pence which will stick to some of the hands that it goes through, and I am rather under the sum; although the Rev. Mr. Somers Payne consoles us by saying that the tax won't be so much for the future, as the men have been clothed and equipped, and ready for a whole tithe campaign, to be, I suppose, marshalled by some Rev. General. Now, I assert, that the state of this country never required this force, and I repeat it. However it is to be kept up till next Spring, and for what purpose, think you? Is it because we are whiteboys and unruly? No, truly, but because the Magistrates wish it. Well, let them pay for them, and we have no objection; I'm sure I have not, for I never knew a set of better conducted men; they walk through my demesnes, and they are welcome. I frank all their letters, but we are not to support all the decent people in the world. Justice we must get; the people of England are now beginning to look to us; the press of England is trumpeting our grievances in the ears of the people. Yes, the honest, the Radical *True Sun* newspaper, devotes one, two, and sometimes three columns, exclusively to Irish affairs. [Cheers.] You will there find a correct report of circumstances that takes place in Skibbereen, Bantry, Bandon, and all the different parts of Ireland. No longer depend too much upon parliaments constituted as they are; as long as nearly 200 of its members are servants of the crown, collected together like a pack of hounds by the whippers-in of the Treasury; let no paid servants vote away your lives, your liberties, and your properties; the people were always able enough, and I trust we are now willing enough, to take care of themselves. No force; no violence; you tried that game, and it always failed. [We won', and cheers.] Now "peace, reform, and retrenchment." [A laugh.] Make your parliament the reflector of your wishes: let your wishes be reasonable, and we will then beat the world. [Immense cheering.] Now, Gentlemen, I have done my duty, and I shall expect you to do yours. Then hear my counsel: I advise you, of all things, not to lose sight of the repeal question, [shouts and cheers]; but to strengthen me with such petitions as shall make up for my deficiency. [We will, we will.] The poor Whigs think this question is in abeyance. Now are the gentlemen mad enough to suppose that any manœuvre or trick of theirs could put this question even in abeyance—for what? For heaven's sake is it for any compliment we owe them, or from the great confidence with which they have inspired us. No, if they sacrificed 10,000 of us every year in the hope of suppressing this question, they would see their folly in the end. [Cheers.] Why, I am up half the night when you allow me time, preparing something upon this subject for them to shout at next session; but believe me the days of mocking the representatives of the people are fast passing away, and Kings upon their thrones must now bend to the power that placed them there. You never will be independent, and consequently not happy, until your representatives go to parliament without any selfish feeling in their minds; they must relinquish all thoughts of place pension, and emolument, further than that which the delight of a pure and upright mind can furnish; [Cheers]; they should be of the people and for the people; [loud cheers]; then the people would form the most brilliant ornament in the royal diadem; then the people would be the safeguard of the throne, the strength of the empire, and the admiration of surrounding nations; then would you be no longer slaves, meanly bending your necks to the yoke of faction. Slavery is an act of volition; then would you be freemen; then would you deserve the name of Irishmen; then would Ireland deserve the name of Country, and then would we with pride, honor our own native land—

"And breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land." [Loud cheers,]

Now our cause is noble; the thing call'd treason no longer stains and cannot mar it, the struggle now is righteous, the battle is between sloth and industry, (*cheers*) which, then, shall conquer? In whose ranks will the people fight?—(*Cheers*, and *industry, industry.*) Our people never yet were slothful, the little bee drives the drone from the hive, because it will not work, but would consume the fruits of the workman's industry. This sagacity all men in theory admire, and yet you see athletic looking animals with half made minds, (*cheers*), who do so crouch and bend before high crested aristocracy, that on my soul man almost forgets that there is but one Creator; and yet the proud ones call us factious levellers; no, but we would exalt them; for where is the man who denies to merit his reward and fair distinction. But what is the duty of the higher man?—Is it to draw still, and still more strongly the odious line of demarcation between the people and the aristocracy?—No, it is his duty to teach the people the proper application and prudent expenditure of industry; the poor man's only prop and nature's richest gift is industry Should it, then, be taxed to pamper the lascivious appetite of sloth and idleness? If such be your opinions you may glory in your slavery.—(*Cheers, no we wont be slaves*)—For myself I swear I never will be placeman, pensioner, or slave. I am ill, I am very ill, therefore I must leave you; you know the duty of your representative; your representative knows his duty. If I had a brother and he was a tyrant, I would wage war upon him; no private friendship shall ever interfere between me, *and my duty—God be with you.*

It would be in vain to attempt any description of the manner in which this speech was received, and the feeling of intense sorrow which was expressed in consequence of Mr. O'Connor being obliged to retire from ill health, cannot be even imagined.

Several other speeches having been addressed the meeting the assembly seperated quietly.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, ESQ. M. P.

Our Templemore correspondent states, that a requisition for the purpose of inviting Mr. Sheil, to a public dinner in that town, is in course of signature. Our readers may recollect that we have alluded to the receipt of letters also, from Cashel Roscrea, Tipperary, &c. These letters were all upon the same subject, all breathing the same warm admiration, the same ardent desire to evince Mr. Sheil, by the only mode in their power, the high estimation in which they hold his eminent and faithful services. There is, indeed, one point of difference; it is this—that whilst many of the towns, such as Roscrea, Templemore, &c., are desirous of giving seperate entertainments to Mr. Sheil, the capital of the county, Clonmel, the city of Cashel Tipperary, and the majority of other towns, unite in prefering an entertainment to be given by the county at large, on a magnificent scale, worthy of the honorable and learned member, and creditable to the noble county which he represents. The voice of Tipperary calls for a meeting of her sons at some central point, to petition Parliament against tithes, for a repeal of the legislative Union, and upon such other subjects as may appear necessary to that meeting. Now, we are satisfied that very few will be found to dissent from our opinion, when we recommend that the dinner to Mr. Sheil should be given on the evening of the day of the county meeting. We trust that by this time, the freeholders in the different parishes have formed committees for the purpose of sending for publication the names of the requisitionists for the county meeting. Such committees might, at the same time, take the necessary steps to secure a splendid attendance at the dinner. The patriotic men of Thurles always took an early and a proud stand on such occasions.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

[illegible] them, and allow you one member to five in their legislative chamber, after which your country would be precisely as well conditioned as Ireland is now.

There would be still some human apology for this abduction of the Irish Parliament, if what Ireland lost of prosperity had been gained to England. If wealth acquired during eighty years of successful industry consequent upon the Parliament had been transferred and [illegible] which made Ireland [illegible] have received our files of papers which are [illegible] availed ourselves of their contents and give copious extracts.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The affairs of the Continent are still in the same unsettled and tiresome state; tiresome to the Republican reader, because the real business of the people of the old world is at a stand,—while the grown children of *Royalty* and Legitimacy are squabbling about Regal Baubles. Truly it is very disgusting for an Editor to have to record the disputes of these personages, who but for the melancholy accident of their birth, would be of no more importance to the world, than so many names of Smith's—and Jones' taken at random out of a City Directory. Suppose the people of these States were to be told daily of a quarrel between two Portuguese of bad character about the possession of a house; shewing how this one and that one got possession of it alternately; how Portuguese MIGUEL was first in the house, and Portuguese PEDRO in the out house; then how Pedro was in the house, and Miguel in the out-house;—and how the neighbours called them both troublesome disreputable fellows, and wished themselves well rid of them both as a nuisance. Or let the people of these States imagine that they were compelled every day to hear of a little girl of the name of MARIA, who had an overbearing uncle that wanted to take her little cake out of her hand, and how Maria's mother would not suffer it, and how there was another Spanish little girl living next door precisely in the same situation, and how some Frenchman of the name of PHILIP, who kept a store at No. 3 in the same neighbourhood, said he would not put up with it, if the parties went on much longer; upon which another Russian gentleman of the name of NICHOLAS, said, PHILIP you had better take care; and so the whole world are troubled with these busy intermedling characters. Oh! Sovereigns of Europe, how little do your subjects take any interest in your squabbles;—much indeed do they care whether a Royal PHILIP, an Imperial NICHOLAS, or an aristocratic Regency, are to tyrannize over them.

The most curious subject of foreign interest which has been started, is a reported rupture between the courts of France and Sweden. The kings of those countries are in a singular position. They are both out of the ordinary pale of legitimacy, and so far their interests are identified; but the French king is of a legitimate family, and thinks it becoming, as well as polite, to shew, through his ambassadors, a strong fellow-feeling with the old dynasties; the Swedish king is altogether a *parvenu*, and in the eyes of legitimacy horribly low-born, being the son of an inn-keeper, or "some such frightful thing," and his claims to fraternity are doubly calculated to distress and to irritate Louis Philippe in the latter's equivocal situation. It is like the chandler making up to his friend the apothecary, while the latter is playing the genteel man among a sour set of English country squires.

Such, at least, are the humiliations which a man of superiority subjects himself to by getting among the sophisticate. In fact, Bernadotte is the only man worth any thing of himself, among all the Continental sovereigns. Let the others have been humbly born, as he was, and they would have remained where they were. At best, Louis Philippe would have made a good stock-broker; the King of Prussia would have been an eating-house keeper; the Emperor of Austria the governor of a jail; Nicholas flogger to a regiment; Don Pedro a drum-major;—Miguel a good footman or *valet de chambre* to an Irish Colonel of Militia. Bernadotte was a serjeant of foot, and he has become a king. It is not the best company, we grant, that he could have got into; he had better have remained a good republican, and a great man; but, finding himself where he is, he must take the consequences.

His Swedish Majesty complains to Louis Philippe, that his former countrymen show up his former humble life upon the stage, and praise the old dynasty at his expense; and he pretends to be still more angry that the police the other day behaved uncivilly to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is brother-in-law of his son Oscar, and himself a semi-illegitimate, being son of the late Eugene Beauharnois by the Princess Royal of Bavaria. Louis Philippe they say, does not attend to these complaints. Bernadotte remonstrates with the French Ambassador to Sweden, the Marquis de St. Simon; and the Marquis's old bed-chamber blood is up, and they are angry, and so there is a rupture, and the political relations between the two countries are suspended. So runs the reports. The worst

part of the matter is, that whether the reports are true or false, ruptures on such accounts between two Courts are very probable, and these puerilities are to occupy the attention of nations. Observe the impossibility of such a thing's happening to an American embassy. What American President would care for his early life and humble origin being exhibited on the stage? But, at the same time, who would think of exhibiting it, unless it were in the way of eulogy or respect? Suppose there were a play, in which Franklin's memory was treated with disrespect, because, having been one of the founders of a great state, he had also been a journeyman printer. It would be hissed d... the stage, even in the most aristocratical city in Europe. Bu... being a king, it is dangerous to have been any thing more n... tural or self-created. Royalty shudders at the approximatio... of a claim founded in reason. To have been an honest and a... able man, and carved out your own fortune, disqualifies you f... the part of a born puppet. The inference is too shocking, an... the pretensions never forgiven.

In the incivility shewn to the Duke of Leuchtenberg ther... may have been a feeling of family resentment. The youn... Queen of Portugal is said to have shown a regard for him;—... Louis Philippe is understood to have wished her hand for on... of his own sons, probably not so interesting a personage as the... son of the elegant Beauharnois; and hence the willingness to be uncivil in that quarter. It is not a very well-bred or princely sort of feeling, at least after the usual notion which all the world have consented to entertain of what is princely; but extremes meet, and very high life and very low life are mightily apt to express both their love and their spite precisely in the same spirit. Louis Philippe, however, would gladly avail himself of an opportunity to show off his scornful friends the legitimates, in mortifying the s rjeant-king, especially as the quarrel would do him no hurt, except with the observers of character; for while the French tories hate Bernadotte for his low birth, the French Republicans hate him for deserting his first cause, and the Bonapartists for fighting against his old master. So, he is in a pretty way for sympathy in his "eternal relations." Fortunately, he lives in a corner, out of the way, and need not care as long as his subjects approve him. But royalty like a conscious defect, makes a man touchy.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

This important and all absorbing question is now in active "agitation," not only throughout Ireland, but also, we are happy to state, in England,—Mr. O'Connell has in right earnest opened his first regular Campaign in this new field of political warfare; the different meetings in Dublin are as enthusiastic as those of old, which carried "Emancipation," and his speeches are characterised by all the energies of his earlier efforts in the cause of Ireland.—We venture to prophecy, that within two years, the Union which now connects Ireland with England will be DISSOLVED.—

The progress of public opinion in England in favor of Repeal has been rapid. When the project was under consideration about fourteen months ago, the most *liberal* of the British presses were opposed to it, on the ground, that the measure would be injurious to many of the interests of both Countries.—The writers in these papers contended, in opposition to Mr. O'Connell, and the most influential of the Irish Journals; that Ireland required, not the repeal of the Union—but Justice:—and that if Justice, full, impartial, and unshrinking Justice were extended to Ireland, Legislative Union to the countries would be of infinite service to both. These Journals now admit "that a prolonged denial of such Justice, renders the demand for Repeal not only justifiable, but *necessary* to the welfare of Ireland—moreover, that whether Justice be longer witheld or not—Ireland has a *right* to a Repeal of the Legislative Union, and if that is denied to her, she may then insist upon a seperation of the two countries.—

The grounds for this favorable change of opinion on the part of the liberal and enlightened press of England are founded upon the proceedings of the first reformed House of Commons. That house met—and its first measure was the Irish Coercive Bill—a measure more outrageous—confessedly more outrageous—than any which the genius of Toryism, or Orangeism, or by whatever other titles the spirit of Despotism may delight to be known, had ever before dared to perpetrate;—a measure, more outrageous than any of those which cost James the second his triple crown, and Charles the First his head;—a measure which the British Whigs, had the impudence to justify, on the the plea of its outrageousness! !!—This Coercive Bill then it appears has been the principle cause of converting the English press, and we in America who know well its power, may easily conceive that the people of England will soon follow in support of the independent press and rise in their might to aid O'Connell.—Indeed the Coercive Bill has convinced them that Ireland had no chance of justice at the hands of a Whig Reformed Parliament, and that she has no time to lose in taking the management of her affairs into her own hands. As an evidence of the feelings of the people in London on the question of repeal let our readers peruse the following resolutions carried unanimously at a very numerous meeting of the "*National Union of the Working Classes*" and others, held at their association rooms in Theobald's road on the 17th of December last:

"That the recent prosecution of the proprietor of the *Dublin Pilot*, for copying Mr. O'Connell's letter on the Coercion Bill from the *True Sun*, demonstrates the savage disposition of the Whigs towards the Irish people, and the absolute necessity there is for an active and persevering agitation of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. The members of this Union, therefore, earnestly call on every Irishman resident in London, to join them in their exertions to erase that odious measure from the statute book."

This gives the lie to the assertion that Englishmen are indifferent to the emancipation of their Irish neighbors.—For in this very resolution we find a distinct call made by a *body of Englishmen* upon "every Irishman in London" to join them in



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAI...

EW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1...

before the public. ... whatever the average have advanced thus surprisingly, there will always be found some outstriping the rest and standing in noble preminence after breaking through the countless obstructions of adverse circumstances and lowly situation in life. An instance of this is now before us in the author of a little work relating to "Church and State."

Francis Ross is a journey printer in Dublin, and the whole of this pamphlet was literally *composed* in the types, not one sentence of it have been written in Manuscript. He then procured paper on commission and obtained leave of certain Dublin publishers to put their names upon the wrapper and title-page, for the consideration of inserting some of their advertisements on the leaf. But the little work quickly produced a sensation that excited strong sympathy in many, strong antipathy in others, and scared Messieurs the publishers. They accordingly ordered him not to use their names any longer. Not being able to encounter the expense of fresh wrappers and title-pages, Mr. Ross, in this dilemma determined on sending the whole of his edition to a London publisher, telling him candidly how he was situated in every respect. He concludes his unaffected appeal with the homely pathos of truth:—"I am only a journeyman printer, with a wife to boot, and cannot afford to lose a shilling." The publisher to whom this application was made it appears has acceded to all his propositions, and is likely to assist him in raising from an obscurity so unworthy of his intellect and generous feelings.

This publication is written in questions and answers. We make the following Extracts, as giving a fair specimen of the author's opinions on sundry important subjects:—

"How is the word *Toleration* retained in the English language?

"By a perversion of ideas.

"How did this perversion of ideas originate?

"In the vain attempt of one body of men to make an entire nation think as they did themselves.

"What motives led to this attempt?

"In some it doubtless was mistaken sincerity which led them to compel others to think as they did; in others it arose, perhaps, from selfishness combined with ignorance and the grossest folly; but in the great majority it arose from pure cunning and craftiness, in order to live in splendor on the credulity of the people.

"How was this attempt made?

"A number of men joined together, drew up certain articles of belief, which they declared should be the religion of the nation, and then building places of worship, and appointing an immense body of clergymen of various ranks to officiate, they appropriated immense estates, and taxed the entire nation for the support of—*The CHURCH, as by Law Established.*

"Did they succeed in bringing the entire nation to belong to this church?

"*They never even gained a majority of the nation.*

"How then did they contrive to maintain their power?

"They managed to have a control in the making of the laws, excluding the people from any share or participation therein, got into favor with a certain class commonly termed the *Aristocracy*, who happen to possess a large portion of the land and wealth of the kingdom, appointed the younger sons, brothers, cousins, nephews, and distant relations of this aristocracy into comfortable situations, under the various titles of rectors, archdeacons, deans, bishops, and archbishops; and then completed their protection by cropping the ears, whipping, fining, and imprisoning all who dared to mutter against the "Church."

"Did the people always submit to this?

"For a long time *Might* triumphed over *Right*. But at last, when knowledge began to spread, and the number of those who differed from the Established Church multiplied, the Churchites, beginning to get somewhat afraid, said they would tolerate—that is, they would *permit* others to differ from them in opinion; which is about as impudent as to say, they would permit the sun to rise of a morning.

"But is it not desirable that an entire nation should be of one mind as to religion?

"However desirable it may appear to be, it is a gross injustice and a great absurdity to make the attempt by legislative enactments, very stupid to suppose that it will ever be effected by any other means than persuasion, and monstrously wicked to endeavor to do it by force.

"Do you mean to affirm that no man has a right to interfere with his neighbor in his religious opinions?

"No more right than to break open his door or to trample down his garden.

"In what light do you regard the Established Church of this country?

"As an institution which arose when men were ignorant of the true principles of liberty, and which, whatever good it may have done, has been the cause of much mischief.

"How has it been productive of mischief?

"It has established and upheld the principle, that the governors of a nation can compel the governed to adopt any religion that may be prescribed for them, which is a gross violation of the rules of good government; it maintained for a long period an odious and abominable monopoly, excluding from participation in all places of honor and profit those who differed in opinion, thereby acting with partiality and injustice, and engendering bitterness and strife; and by its general conduct has retarded the progress of civil and religious liberty for nearly two centuries.

"What do you think of the taxes collected for the support of this Church, under the various names of tithes, minister's money, church rates, &c.?

"As *impositions*, which the growing wisdom of Government will lead them to abolish, and which it will be matter of wonder and controversy amongst the historians of future times whether an enlightened nation either paid or were compelled to pay them.

"How then would you have religion supported?

"*By the* voluntary contributions *of the religious.*

"Would not religion fade away, and its very remembrance be blotted from among men, if the State were not to appoint some permanent provision for its support?

"The religion that cannot support itself is not worth the supporting.

"Is it not the business of a wise and paternal government to provide for the instruction of the people?

"It is the business of such a government to provide for the *moral*, but not the *religious*, instruction of the people.

"How do you make the distinction?

"By moral Instruction, I understand whatever relates to the present state of existence, such as the obligations due from one man to another, the obligations of the marriage state, of parents and children, of employers and employed, and every thing relating to good order and subordination; by religio s instruction, I understand whatever relates to man as an immortal being, *with which a government has nothing whatever to do.*

"Has a government no right to appoint teachers to instruct the people in what it considers true religion?

"No *right* whatever; and while the principle remains as a part of the elements of legislation, we cannot expect that the world will ever make any great progress in escaping from the worst of tyranny.

"What tyranny do you allude to?

"The daring presumption which some men exercise, in claiming a control over the opinions of others, or in taxing them to support men for propagating what they do not believe in."

After strongly advocating the abolition of an Established Church, as a violation of civil and religious liberty, the following question is propounded:—

"Suppose your wishes were to be carried into effect, what would become of the numerous protestant clergymen who have spent their youth in preparing for their profession, and who now subsist themselves and families by it?

"Pray what becomes of the numerous artisans who, when a newly-invented machine is brought into operation, superseding manual labor, are turned adrift?

"They seek new channels of employment.

"Then let the Clergy seek new channels of employment, if their own fail them of *voluntary* support. The cause of justice, and liberty and truth, must not be retarded to accommodate them. The application of the principles of eternal rectitude must not be obstructed to suit their convenience. The great example of a mighty nation shaking itself from the thraldom of centuries, and declaring all men's minds to be free as the mountain air and *untaxable* as the eagle of heaven, cannot be delayed them. No! Church Establishments are falling all over the globe. Mahomedanism is falling. Hindooism is falling—and *Englandism* is falling. Let us dig decent graves for them; and while we wait patiently for the funeral, let us be active in instilling into all around us an abhorrence of injustice, craft, fraud, and every description of imposture, a proper idea of themselves, and a just respect for the consciences of others."

The author insists upon it, and with good reason, that the world is growing *wiser*. He even goes so far as to suppose (and we make a prodigious effort of imagination, to keep up with him,) that the time is not far distant when a King will be one of the *wisest* of men in England, and, marching in the van of wisdom, will actually go down to his Parliament, and deliver in person the following speech; a speech which certainly may be uttered by a King of England without occasioning the slightest uproar or confusion, and without deranging the course of order and good Government:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The time is now arrived when it becomes necessary for me to announce to you most important changes about to take place, deeply affecting the welfare of my people.

"Gentlemen in Lawn Sleeves. From this day the Established Church is abolished. I have been urged to this step by the consideration, that the great majority of my subjects do not belong to it, and that of those who do, the one half are attached to it from interest, lazmess, or habit, and the other half are good Christian people, who cannot be annoyed by my rendering ample justice to every class in my dominions.

"You will please therefore retire, and you will be allowed to enjoy *otium cum dignitate* on a small superannuated pension, which will be reserved to each of you out of the diocesan lands.

"While in this house your conduct, with a few exceptions, has uniformly been such as to entitle you to the warmest admiration of the enemies of justice, and the foes to freedom!

"You have resisted every improvement in the science of government, you have upheld every monopoly, you have sustained injustice, and maintained the principles of bigotry and exclusion!

"In future it will be a matter of perfect indifference to me whether my counsellors are Jews or Christians, provided they are men of integrity ability, and seek by their measures the happiness of my people.

"In your progress homeward, you will inform the numerous clergy formerly under your care, that the churches and cathedrals will be put up to auction, and sold for the good of the state. But in order to encourage the present occupiers, if any of them can make it appear that they are able to gather a voluntary congregation, they will be allowed to retain possession at a moderate rent, with a small yearly doucer for the use of an organ if required.

"My universities are henceforward to be open for the benefit of all religious persuasions of my subjects.

"My Lords Temporal. You will in future forego that odious title, there being no longer lords spiritual with which to contrast you.

"Some of you are illustrious by courtesy, and some of you by conduct. Some of you are descended from men, who in these enlightened times would be regarded as sheep-stealers or common robbers on a great scale: others have been made noble at various periods for services either real or supposed. But many of you have added a syllable to the distinction by which you are known. Instead of being noble, you have rendered yourselves ignoble, by drunkenness, debaucheries, gambling, and other immoralities. And this house, instead of being an assembly of grave, and reverend, and venerable men, has too often been occupied by those who, born to title and fortune, were filled with wine and wickedness in their youth, and pride and ambition in their riper age."

This work is altogether a masterly production, without making

any reference to its author's situation in life, and the numerous dis advantages and difficulties attending the composition. The price is very cheap, and we heartily wish we could always have as much intellect in proportion for our money. Modern literature would then occupy a much higher ground.

The Counties are following the noble example set by the City of Dublin. Notices for the convening of meetings in the county have been circulated for the Tithes and the Repeal of the Union. The Town and union of swords in compliance with a numerously signed requisition have met, and after the business of the day the freeholders entertained ther county member Mr. Fitzimmon at a public dinner.

STATE OF FRANCE.

The following interesting article on the state of France, was furnished to us by a patron of the Truth Teller, from his correspondence with a General Officer of the French army.

PARIS, December 6th, 1833.

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As to France which has always so much interested you, she seems to have found her political centre of gravity, and attained two great objects of every well constructed political Society—Stability and progressive means of successive amelioration. She is the point of jealousy and attack for all the European aristocracies, and the reason of this you will readily comprehend. In a few words here is the result to her of the revolution of July, a very troublesome one indeed for those countries where aristocracy is the ruling principle of the government. 1st. Entire liberty of the Press; 2d. Primary Schools so spread out that in 1834 all our children will be at school; 3d. A million of national guards well armed and equipped, who, every three years, choose their commissioned and non-commissioned officers; 4th. Our municipal councils, and those of cantons and departments elective; 5th. Each branch of the legislature having an initiative in the proposing of laws; 6th. No State Religion; 7th. No privileged order, titles of nobility become obsolete; 8th. In the Army and Navy the admission of officers by order of merit after a rigorous and impartial examination. In favour of the non-commissioned officers it is provided that they shall have a right to a third of the vacant sub-lieutenancies, but once commissioned they are on the same footing with those who have come from the schools, and the promotion of all is regulated by law to which the executive must conform.

Thus, my dear sir, you see that, all taken together, we give an alarming example to the people who surround us, and some misgivings to their aristocracies. To keep them from troubling us for all this, we are armed from head to foot—we have 410,000 men with their colours; a million, as I said, of national guards; a navy in good condition, having three-fourths of its officers afloat, and it is under the protection of these defences that we put in activity the quasi republican institutions, which the revolution of July confided to our energy and patriotism. * * * * *

FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN NEW YORK.

ASSOCIATION ROOM, TAMMANY HALL,
Friday Evening, 21st *February*, 1834.

Dr. WM. JAMES MACNEVEN in the Chair.—JUDGE WHEATON Secretary.

The meeting was numerously attended. The President having called the Association to order the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.—The Hon. Denis M'Carthy handed over to the Secretary the sum of Two Dollars received by him from Henry Brennan by the hands of John Cubbeson—also the following Letter from Mr. P. Murphy of Albany, which was read by the Secretary and ordered to be inserted in the minutes:—

To DENIS M'CARTHY, ESQ,—

SIR,—I hand you two dollars, and hope the Association of the Friends of Ireland in New York, will have no objection to admit me a volunteer member. I am induced to take this step by the want of spirit which I find in this city. The flag of Old Ireland is at length unfurled to the breeze, and now waves proudly o'er the grave of our own EMMET. I send this money as my admission fee, and if the Association are only good enough to let me take ground in their ranks, I will pay my monthly dues at some other time.

I am Sir, with respect,
Your obedient servant.
PATRICK MURPHY.

Albany, January 31st, 1834.

P. S. Any orthodox presses in this country, under the name of Irish, who suppress the speeches of Ireland's best patriots, ought to be considered in the same light as the London Reporters, and as (masked) enemies to the civil and religious liberies of man.

The Secretary stated he had received a donation of two dollars from Mr. Donohoe.

The President as the sole committee appointed on the last Evening to draft an address to the People of England reported and read the address to the meeting. [Our readers will find it published on the first page of this day's TRUTH TELLER.]

Mr. McCarthy moved that the Report be accepted and the address adopted. Thomas O'Connor, Esq. seconded the motion in a short and appropriate address in delivering which though the feelings of the patriot and philanthropist seemed contending for empire in the bosom of the sage, he shewed the peculiar fitness and adaptation of the address to the object in view. The motion having been put by the Secretary it was carried unanimously.

On motion of James Shea, Esq., seconded by Mr. John M'Grath, it was resolved that the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, be a Committee, with power to procure the publication of the address and circulate it in such a manner as may be most expedient. Dr. Rice, and Mr. John M'Loughlin having been called upon, addressed the Association in their usual style of eloquence.

The following Initiation—fees from new members—and dues were paid into the funds of the Association.

Henry Brenan, $2; Patrick Murphy, 2; —— O'Donohoo, 2; Andrew McNemony, Philad. 50 cts; Andrew Scanlan, 25 cts; W. D. Scally, $1; Hugh McGowan, 1; John W. Somerindyke, (American) 2; James Malone, 1; Denis Carlin, 1; Francis Hagan, 1; Terence McGowan, 1; John Gibbons, 1; Owen Murphy; Jacob Campbell, 1; James Conron 1; Owen Clarke, 1; Timothy O'Leary, 50 cts; John O'Connor; 37 1-2 cents; Terence Quigley, $1; Daniel Timony, 1.

The meeting then adjourned.

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better conducted men; they walk through my demesnes, and they are welcome. I frank all their letters, but we are not to support all the decent people in the world. Justice we must get; the people of England are now beginning to look to us; the press of England is trumpeting our grievances in the ears of the people. Yes, the honest, the Radical *True Sun* newspaper, devotes one, two, and sometimes three columns, exclusively to Irish affairs. [Cheers.] You will there find a correct report of circumstances that takes place in Skibbereen, Bantry, Bandon, and all the different parts of Ireland. No longer depend too much upon parliaments constituted as they are; as long as nearly 200 of its members are servants of the crown, collected together like a pack of hounds by the whippers-in of the Treasury; let no paid servants vote away your lives, your liberties, and your properties; the people were always able enough, and I trust we are now willing enough, to take care of themselves. No force; no violence; you tried that game, and it always failed. [We won', and cheers.] Now "peace, reform, and retrenchment." [A

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, member of Parliament for Westminster, was at the latest dates sojourning in Dublin. He had not been in Ireland since the time when he was called over as a witness for the defence in O'Connor's celebrated trial for robbery of the Mail Coach.

The MARQUIS OF SLIGO is about to proceed to Jamaica, as Governor, in place of the Earl of Mulgrave, ordered home by the British Government.

A GENUINE CORPORATOR.—There is said to be a town in the West of England, the Mayor of which, can neither read nor write. His "Honor," however, it is added, can wield a knife and fork with the best penman in the Universe.

COUNSELLOR ROSSON has handed in an estimate to the Corporate Commission at Liverpool, from which it appears the present Catholic population of that town amounts to SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTY-ONE SOULS.

POPE has well pourtrayed IRELAND in the following lines.—

"In vain kind seasons swell the teeming grain;
Soft shower distilled, and suns grew warm in vain:
The swain, with tears, his frustrated labour yields,
And famished dies amidst his ripened fields.

MR. COBBETT has forwarded 35,000 copies of his penny numbers, to his election committee, to be sold at a farthing a number: the proceeds to be laid out in bacon, to be distributed to 200 poor men and their families.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?—There remains but three members who have not denied the imputation made by Mr. Hill, the rest having all disavowed the charge. These members are Messrs. James Grattan. F. French, and J. M. Galway.

Incendiary fires still continued, at the latest dates, to prevail in the South of England.

The number of absentees from Ireland, and England at Rome, is astonishing; there is not a single apartment to be had at any price in any good part of the city.

REPEAL BUTTONS are now very generally worn throughout Ireland. They bear the head of "O'CONNELL" and round them are the inscriptions:—"Repeal of the Union"—"Daniel O'Connell, M. P."—"Ireland as she ought to be."

Accounts from the Island of Java, state that a great deal of discontent prevails among the natives who manifest a strong disposition to throw off the Dutch yoke.

The disasters at sea have been frightfully numerous and there are at Boulogne no less than 300 children who have lost their fathers by shipwrecks.

The Corporation of Waterford is Seventy-three Thousand Pounds Sterling. in debt!—The greater part of this sum has been expended on law expenses.

ARCHDIOCESS OF CASHELL.—A letter from Rome, dated the 3d of December, announces that the sacred congregation has devolved on Dr. Slattery, the President of Maynooth College.

O'CONNELL AND THE "COURIER."

We proceed to notice the Courier and Enquirer once more, not for the purpose of bestowing upon its Editor, the same censure and animadversion which he has heretofore elicited from us, but to shew in what spirit and feeling he pursues his comments on O'CONNELL, associating him with the notorious William Lloyd Garrison. We will not say what we think is the Editor's object in thus unnecessarily continuing these remarks but satisfy ourselves with furnishing our readers with some extracts from his last article on the subject, published in his paper of Wednesday last, and leave them to draw their conclusions. After very severe comments on Garrison and his conduct, he says:—

"Mr. Garrison was followed in his speech before this meeting, which is glowing with the red-hot lava of Fanaticism, by the Rev. Mr. Paul, a gentleman of color, who vouched for all Mr. Garrison said, and more besides. His speech breathed of a certain species of unction peculiar to the gentlemen of African blood, which was snuffed up with infinite gusto by Mr. O'Connell."

These observations are characterised by a species of vulgarity which should never be displayed in the columns of an American newspaper, and convey to the reader an irresistible conviction that the Editor of the Courier wishes to speak of Mr. O'CONNELL in a tone at once ironical and contemptuous. We do not think proper to use harsher terms on this occasion, as we do not suppose they can be of any service. We next find the following statement of Garrison in regard to the speech which has given rise to so much discussion:—

"The manuscript of Mr. O'C——s speech was left in England for his revision, and to my disappointment it has not been received, although I am expecting it daily." And a little after, this very speech is introduced with the following preamble, viz.—"Since the preceding sheet was printed I have received from the London Reporter a copy of the speech of Mr. O'Connell, which should have preceded that of Mr. Buckingham, which is given below. *It is proper to state that Mr. O'Connell has not revised this copy.*"

Here we find what we consider a full proof of our hypothesis, that this speech was manufactured by the London Reporters, at the solicitation of Garrison. Mr. O'CONNELL was furnished with a manuscript copy of his speech *for correction*, and yet the "*London Reporter*" despatches his copy not waiting for the correction of the former. This scarcely needs comment. It proves beyond the possibility of doubt that the speech published as O'Connell's, and the language attributed to him, never emanated from him, and should be looked on as a fabrication *got up* with a view to injure the AGITATOR, and if possible, to detract from his good name.

IRISH GREENS.

We perceive by a communication inserted in the "Manufacturer" that a Military, company "bearing the name of Irish, and calculated to shew their attachment to America, and their readiness to defend its institutions, which the Irish breast cherishes with enthusiasm" has been raised and organized in Pittsburg Pen., under the name of the 'IRISH GREENS."—Their first appearance on parade took place on Monday last fully uniformed and equipped.—The uniform is blue with green facings.—They were escorted to the parade ground by the company of "Du Quesne Grey's, commanded by Captain McClinton and the orderly and soldier like deportment of the "IRISH GREENS" appears to have given great satisfaction to the Citizens of Pittsburg.

THE LATE JAMES CLINTON.

The following extract from a letter addressed to A. Le Foy, Esq. of this city, by our esteemed friend, Dr. Rhinelander, contains sentiments which do honor to his heart:—

CHARLESTON, 5th Feb., 1834.

"Friend Le Foy.

"I was much gratified by your letter—believe me I respond to the sentiments it contains, although the pleasure in its reception was greatly diminished by the intelligence of our mutual friend James Clinton's death. He was an honest man, and one whom in life I honored, and great is my regret that it should fall to my lot to pay him the homage which the death of a good man always excites.—He has not left a better behind him, and well would it be for many of us to imitate the good example which he has left us. I deeply lament his loss, but it is grateful for me to know that he should have remembered me in his last moments."

TEXAS.

We have had our attention lately called to the *Texas* through a a friend acquainted with Mr. Bant just returned from that State. The accounts are highly encouraging to all persons inclined to emigrate. We have been promised the copy of a Pamhplet written by the above gentleman combining general information required by emigrants, which we shall take the opportunity of noticing in a future number.

LOUISVILLE, KEN.:—and DUBUQUES UPPER LEAD MINES Illinois.—Our friends in the above places will accept our thanks for their exertions on behalf of the TRUTH TNLLER. The lists of new subscribers will meet with immediate attention.

LITERARY NOTICE.

AN INTRODUCTOY ADDRESS—Delivered before the "Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement," of the City of Albany, on the 7th of January, 1834. By D. D. BARNARD.

We have received and perused this address, which is generally well-written and displays much research and knowledge. The principal objection against it is, that it is more speculative and metaphysical than such an address should be: the author has taken much pains to prove every assertion or proposition, however plain or incontrovertible. He seems to have forgotten that he was only required to make some observations on the nature and objects of the above praiseworthy institution, and has wandered into ontological essay. We do not consider the Address entirely appropriate, but freely acknowledge that it bears indications of superior talent. We have heretofore, noticed the "Young Men's Association," as one established on good principles, and well adapted to effect its praiseworthy objects. We are happy to hear that it meets with great encouragement, and look forward with expectation to the time, when it will be identified with the literary reputation of America.

VOL. X.

We have received a neatly printed copy entitled an Essay, to prove the contagions character of the malignant cholera, with brief instructions for its prevention and cure,' by Dr. B. M. Byrne of Baltimore. We had not time to peruse this interesting publication, but we intend to do so, and notice it in our next paper.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND

Will be held at the *Washington Hotel*, Fulton street, Brooklyn, on *Wednesday Evening*, the 5th instant, at *Seven* o'clock precisely. By ordered of the President,

JOHN MURRAY, *Sec'y.*

Brooklyn, March, 1, 1834.

Irishmen! is there one among you in Brooklyn in whose breast there heaves one sigh—in whose heart there remains one spark of freedom's glory for his long oppressed native land, that will be unmindful of this call?

Americans! ye who bask in the sunshine of Liberty's morn! Americans! ye who raised your voice and lent your aid to regenerate Greece—ye who have assisted, alas! in vain, the brave but unsuccessful Poles—help us, participate with us in our endeavours to redeem our native country from the vile hands of oppression and misrule.

Amerieans ! ! ! meet with us, and show by your independent spirit, that you contemn such an unhallowed union, obtained by BRIBERY, PLUNDER, CORRUPTION and PERJURY.

Americans ! ! ! remember the days of your Fathers—days that tried men's souls, and secured to you that inestimable boon you now enjoy—*Liberty ! Liberty ! ! Liberty ! ! !* Did not Irishmen assist you in that glorious struggle? Your voice will now help us, greatly help us, in enforcing a divorce in that unholy compact—the UNION ! ! ! Your voice will reverberate through every lobby and through every chamber of St. James's, and you will have the consolation to say, you aided Irishmen in the wringing from the hands of a proud Oligarchy the *Repeal of the Union*, and in ranking Old Ireland again among the Nations of the Earth, and blessed her with a resident Legislature.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 4.

[*Prosecution against the Pilot Newspaper.*]

Hilary Term commences on Saturday next. The argument respecting the "record" in the case of "The King v. Barrett," commenced in the Kings Bench Chamber last week, has been adjourned to that day. If the Court decide against the defendant, he will be brought up for judgment during the term. In the mean time the Attorney-General has caused the following notice to be served upon Mr. Barrett:—

"KING'S BENCH.

"*The King*, v. *Richard Barrett.*

SIR,—Inasmuch as the libel for the publication of which you have been convicted, purports to have been written by, and bear the signature of Daniel O'Connell, and inasmuch as the Attorney-General has not, and never has had, legal evidence as the fact whether such publication took place with or without the authority of the said Daniel O'Connell, and consequently, has been unable to proceed against the said Daniel O'Connell, and against any other person than yourself, as amenable to justice, I am instructed by the Attorney-General, to apprise you, that in case you shall procure the said Daniel O'Connell, to plead guilty to an information to be filed against him for the said libel, or in case you shall procure from the said Daniel O'Connell, and furnish to me, an explicit acknowledgment, in his hand writing, that he is the author of the said libel, and authorized the publication thereof, the Attorney-General will not call for any sentence against you upon the said conviction:—and I request your answer on or before twelve o'clock on Monday next.

"Dated this 4th day of January, 1834.

"W, KEMMIS,
"Crown Solicitor, 40 Kildare-st.

"Richard Barrett, Esq., proprietor of
the *Pilot* newspaper."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Wednesday, in the great chapel of this city the Right Rev. Dr. Abrehain conferred sub-deacon's orders upon the following gentlemen—Rev. Messrs. James Quinlan, Diocese of Kilkoe; James Enright, Limerick; Daniel Kennedy, Limerick; Denis O'Brien, Limerick; John Hally, Waterford; Michael J. Cosgrave, New Mount Melleray. The five last named gentlemen received deacon's and priest's orders on Friday and Saturday.—*Waterford Mirror.*

SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.

The aniversary of the closing of the gates was celebrated on Wednesday by the leather aprons. The usual dinner took place; the customary insulting toasts were given; and, as a finding up, several of those who attended were severely beaten after leaving the festive scene. It is worthy of remark, that "Protestant ascendancy in Church and State" was toasted by the loyalists—the *memory* of such an ascendency would be more consistent with the existing state of things.

ORANGEISM IN THE ARMY.

It is a long time since you heard from this town. Perhaps, it is not generally known that this was the focus of Orangeism in former days; that here we had Orange lodges, Orange lillies in abundance on the 12th of July: shots fired on all the anniversaries of Orange ascendancy; Orange policemen who have not Papists, and are still receiving a yearly pension for their loyalty, &c. &c.; but who would expect in the year '33', with a Reformed Parliament, and a Whig government—that in the

THE
MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT·



Telltale

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834. NO. 10.

before the public the genuine contents of a letter written by Mr. Pease. So far at least the case is made out against him.

Now, Sir, for the matter of your letter and that of Pease. I for the present take no notice of your observations on the atrocious calumny promulgated against the Irish anti-despotism members by Commissioner Hill, of Hull. All those who could be alluded to by him with the [illegible] and it consequent a sneer as vigorous sarcasm could well inflict, in charity, on an offender against eternal truth—for it appears that Mr. Collins is an offspring of one whose duties at the *balance* did not convey any very powerful sense of moral doctrine of the same nature to his son. The work is a concise and powerful vindication of Catholicity, on scriptural grounds, and deserves the serious attention even of those most fixed in their faith; it is one, also, that should be read by every Protestant pretending to candor or a desire for the truth. This, however, is a pledge of sincerity they will scarcely give, though it commences with the following forcible address to them:—

"To such a height of obstinacy and judicial blindness were the Scribes and Pharisees carried by their pride and hypocrisy, their ignorance and presumption, their self-love and self-sufficiency, that not the many and clear attestations of their own prophets, nor the unparralleled sanctity of Christ's life, nor the incomparable sublimity and divine purity of his moral precepts, nor the resurrection of Lazarus, nor the restoration to sight of the man born blind, nor even the convulsion of all nature, at the moment of his crucifixion, could inspire them to interpret the holy scriptures against the suggestions of flesh and blood. They were too ignorant to inquire—too confident to doubt—too proud to submit. They would not acknowledge themselves blind, therefore they could not see; they fancied they could see, therefore they became blind; and therefore, as our Saviour said, their *sin remained.* Let the portrait of the *ancient* Pharisees, originally drawn by our blessed Lord, and faithfully copied by his inspired pensman, be attentively and closely considered—place the heaven-drawn picture before your mind's eye, in juxta-position with the well-known, living, breathing characters of our *modern* Pharisees, and you will quickly discover a marked coincidence of general deportment, and a surprising identity of manners, customs, and observances; the same affectation of meekness and humility; the same slimness and sleekness, and smoothness of exterior, the same pious elongation of countenance; the same modest prostration of the eyes, are plainly discernible in both. Pass on from the physical to the moral figure, and you cannot fail to perceive humility concealing pride, hope betraying presumption, charity veiling self-love, and piety giving currency to hypocrisy and ostentation. Their claims to superior sanctity, to revealed justification, to be the chosen of the chosen people of God, to be the predestined "*Elect,*" are common traits not to be mistaken. The pretensions to scriptural knowledge, to the spiritual illumination, to an extra observance of the Sabbath, are the same in both; whilst their contempt of all spiritual authority, their blind zeal to make proselytes, and their persecution of all who refuse to be perverted, make the outlines of the likeness striking and complete. The former accused our Lord of preaching false doctrine, and of working false miracles to support it. The latter accused his church of substituting the commandments of men for the commandments of God—of introducing a worship damnable and idolatrous, and of fabricating legends of miracles, to prop up the innovation."

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

In answer to the numerous applications made at this office for tickets of Admission, we beg leave to state that none have been left with us for sale. They can be procured at Mr. Ryan's Book-store, in Broadway, and Mr. Owen Phelan's Book Repository, Chatham Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our numerous correspondents will have the goodness to bear with us for a short time. Press of foreign matter has caused an accumulation on our table of valuable communications. The Rev. Mr. Varela; Sarsfield Jun; B; and several others we shall endeavour to publish next Saturday.

The following Letters received since our last publication, will meet with early attention:—James Caldwell, Esq., Equality, Illinois; Jacob Roche, Frederick, Md.; George L. Dawson, Baltimore, Md.; Erasmus Stone, Salina, N. Y.; P. Fitsimmons, Troy, N. Y.; Hugh Scanlan, (Agent) Kingston, U. C.; William Wheeler, East Poultney, Vermont; M. Phelan, Detroit, M. T.; James Maguire, Esq., Washington City, D. C.; P. H. Borland, Esq., Washington City, D. C.; J. F. Bacon, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; James Flynn, Pitch Landing, N. C.; John Regan, (Agent) Dubuques, P. O. Illinois; L. Fay, De Peyster, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; John Sheehan, Cold Spring, Putnam, Co. N. Y.; John Kavanagh, Columbus. Geo.; Hon. C. P. White, M. C. Washington city; P. Marlow, (agent) Savannah, Geo M. Butler, Steubenville, Ohio; T. Eaton, Maine. Bath,

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DIED—In this City on the 31st of January last, Patrick Farrell, aged 30 years a native of St. John's Newfoundland; son of Mr. James Farrell Quebec L. C,

On Tuesday morning last, Widow Catherine O'Connor, aged 67 years.

In this City, on Monday last, of a Lingering Illness, in the 38th year of her age Miss Bridget White, a Native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, lately from Halifax, N. S.—Much respected and greatly lamented.

as to be incapable of being described even in the most vituperative language? It is an atrocious calumny of malignant falsehood three times dyed in malignity,—first, against the Irish anti-despotism members, not one of whom ever did or ever could dream of saying such a thing; second, against the persons called agitators, who, in the place of instigating to Whitefeet outrages and murders, have ever been the most active, zealons, and sincere, in discountenancing and reprobating every outrage and crime of that description, and indeed of every description whatsoever; and, thirdly, even against the wretched people of Ireland, who have been engaged in agrarian crimes, because there is not a single instance of such crimes being committed for any political offence, real or imaginary. The worst politicians have been and are safe in the agrarian disturbances as the very best, and acordingly not one of the men who voted for the Coercion Bill has been injured or offended on that account, or at all, though some of them were guilty of very base treachery to their constituents, in voting for the Ministy against Ireland.

Fourthly—Of gross and wilful falsehood in asserting that "the most hostile to the bill in the house laughed and joked out of the house--how much money they had got--how much law business, by becoming agitators! And only deplored the bill ruining the most shameless of trades."

This most shameless of deliberate lies is aimed principally at me. I only say that it is untrue in all and every one of its parts. It is untrue that any such thing was ever said to Pease--and it would be of the last and foulest untruth in its assertions had any body said so to him.

Fifthly—Of gross and wretched ignorance and invention, in asserting "that the Irish are an ignorant and passionate people, and that a fiery orator, free himself from harm, brings them into severe punishment by irritating them about their real grievances."

I am of course, the fiery orator alluded to—the allusion is most unhappy, not only as untrue in point of fact, but unfounded in point of law. The "fiery orator" would not in the supposed case be free from harm. He would be indicted for exciting or provoking to crime, or for sedition in the use of language tending to bring the Government into contempt. The Irish Government has hitherto been able to name its own juries, save when it prosecutes Orange men. Why then has the "fiery orator" been hitherto safe? simply because he was never guilty of what friend Pease attributes to him, and for no other reason whatever.

I have thus met your letter to me—I have converted all its principal allegations into charges of falsehood and calumny against friend Pease. I have suggested a tribunal before which he could easily prove his purity and truth, if his assertions are true. Should he decline that tribunal, let him suggest any other before which he could more easily bring proofs of the foul allegations in matters against the Irish members in general, and against me in particular, and if he be not exceedingly unreasonable I will consent to such tribunal; but unless he come forward to prove his charges, as I distinctly assert he cannot prove them, let him either make his *amende honorable* to men whom he has unjustly calumniated, or shrink back to the obscurity of private life for the rest of his days.

I now dismiss Mr. Pease, He assailed me who was ready to befriend him when he wanted supporters; actively to assist him, not merely to give a vote according to my opinion. The Irish anti-despotism members were ready to take the same course, many of whom are Catholics. They all would have voted for the admission of a sectarian the most adverse in religious opinions to theirs. Had there been a division on his claim, and especially had the ministry voted against him, those he supported and praised would have voted against his claim. Those whom he calumniates would have vovted for it, and would do so again to-morrow, because we act upon principle.

You justly say that if Pease 's charges be true, the Union should be repealed, to preserve England from Irish depravity. I admit it at once, but they are false, grossly false. Alas for poor Irelund! what shall protect her from English depravity?

Aye, or Scotch either. I speak not of Scotch vile writers, although amongst them can be found the vilest of the vile. But I come to Scotch members. There, for instance is Mr. Oliphant, member for Perth; he is reported to have told his constituents that he would sooner die than consent to a coercion bill for Scotland: but that there was so much, and such persuasive evidene of the necessity for the measure in Ireland laid before Parliament, that it carried his vote. Alas, alas again for wretched Ireland! Why, the entiré evidence consisted of a red box placed on the table, from which letters were taken, or rather alleged copies of alleged letters were drawn out and extracts read, without mentioning the place where written,, and, above all, without giving the name of the alleged writer! And this Mr. Oliphant is simple enough to call evidence! Oh, who shall save Ireland from Scotch simplicity?

Again at Aberdeen, Mr. Bannerman harangues his constituents, tells them that he voted for the coercion bill. Why? Because it was petitioned against, as a brutal, bloody, and atrocious bill! and remarked that he had seen letters from some of those very petitioners stating, that though they had been induced to petition against the measure, yet they prayed it might pass into a law as the only means of putting a stop to murder, and the worst of crimes.

I will take for granted that Mr. Bannerman was shown letters, which he was told were from such petitioners, as he asserts he saw them; but what a contemptuous opinion of his intellect must the persons have had who told him so! Why, here is a worthy stout-built Scotch gentlemen, full six-feet high, believing a tale which a nursery babe would repudiate. Alas! who will protect poor Ireland from Scotch credulity!

English depravity—Scotch credulity—Scotch simplicity; This Coercion Bill and Mr. Commissioner Hill, all to reconcile Ireland to the Union, and all this under the most sapient of Ministers, who

have done nothing, and are disposed to do nothing, to alleviate the distresses or lessen the burdens of the people of England.

In conclusion, I appeal to you, Sir, and to every other honest Radical in Great Britain, from the false and calumnious charges of Hill ann Pease, and of all their imitators and supporters. Look to the acts of the Irish popular members. Look to the vote; have we not maintained the principles of genuine Radicalism in every act and vote of ours against every tax—in favour of every reduction of expense—for every extension of human liberty—against every infliction of cruelty or tyranny? These are our claims—these are my claims on this point, Men of Great Britain, for sympathy and support—and whilst we have such acts and votes upon record, I care little for the atrocious calumnies and silly excuses of pretended friends to the people, but unaffected friends of themselves.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABOLITION OF TITHES—PAUL'S PARISH.

A numerous meeting of the parishionors was held the 4th January, at the Parochial School-rooms, Queen-street, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the above objects.—The following members of Parliament were present:—Messrs. O'Connell, Henry Grattan, E. S. Ruthven, E. Ruthven, and Dominick Ronayne,

At half-past two o'clock, Michael Thunder, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Brennan was appointed secretary.

The Secretary said that the honor of proposing the first resolution, calling for a repeal of the Union, had devolved on him. The privilege of meeting and petitioning was the right of every country, and when a country was prohibited from so doing it ceased to be free. That privilege they at present enjoyed, and they would exercise it in a legal and constitutional manner.

Loud cheering here announced the arrival of Mr. Gratttan, and Mr. O'Connell exclaimed—"The moment repeal of the Union is spoken of, Henry Grattan comes in."

Mr. O'Connell suggested the adjournment of the meeting to a large yard on Ellis,s-quay, as it was the architect's opinion that the floor of the school-house would not be able to sustain so great a weight as that of the number of persons assembled. They accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Henry Grattan then addressed the meeting. He said that he came there as a parishioner and a proprietor in the parish, and he was not only desirous of protecting himself to the best of his judgement from this system of taxations but desirous of protecting them all, (Cheers.) He was called on to attend a meeting at the other side of the water where, by a mandate of an act of Parliament, a tithe rate of 5s. an acre was placed upon his property, and he thought it right that he should attend another at this side of the water for the purpose of removing it. As a protestant, he thought it unfair that Catholics should be called on to pay for his religion who never entered his church. (Loud cheers.) Lord John Russell, in his recent speech, approved of the principle, but only differred as to the application of it. Mr. Poulett Thompson did not at all agree with him—he thought it just that every man should pay for his own religion, He (Mr. Grattan) did not know how they would reconcile those conflicting opinions, and settle their differences—but it was for that meeting to settle them, and he had come there that day tell them his opinion on the subject. The people of Ireland should bestir themselves. and not throw all the weight on the shoulders of their representatives. They should petition parliament, that it might know their opinions upon the subject—they should exert themselves, or the time might soon pass when interference upon their part would be useless.

A Mr. Cooke rose and expressed his dissent from Mr. Grattan's view of the claim upon which tithes were founded.—(Disapprobation.) If the Catholics were masters of the councils of the state, he thought, as a Protestant, that persons of his persuasion were bound in conscience to pay them tithes.—(Loud laughter, and cries of oh! oh!) He denied the position which Messrs. Thompson and Gratten had taken; their premises were right, but they came to a wrong conclusion when they stated that tithes were founded in justice. He denied it—if they originated in justice, it was the injustice of the God of Heaven. (Much confusion.)

Mr. O'Connell interposed, Surely the meeting would not refuse to hear arguments which were given with deliberation, and in a manly manner. If they were good they ought to hear them—if bad, he promised them they would not go unanswered. (Cneers.)

Mr. Cooke, continued—Their sentence then was, that the God of Heaven, who was the author of tithes, had founded them in injustice. (Continued murmurs.) Although he approved of tithe, he differed as to the system upon which they were collected. It was bad and wanted correction. If he were in Rome, he would cheerfully pay taxes to that government, and tithes to the Pope. [Laughter.] What alteration did they experience by passing through the hands of individuals—they were still paid to God. He held Earl Grey, although he did not approve of his religion, for he believed he had no religion at all—while the government was in his hands, in the same respect as he held God. (Oh! oh! and cries of turn him out.) Mr. Cooke declared his regard for Mr. O'Connell, and said that he would follow him with tears to his grave, and after having in vain endeavored to obtain a further hearing, he was compelled to sit down.

Mr. Pollock said—Mr. Chairman, as a Protestant has come forward to support the present system of tithes, it may perhaps be well that a Protestant shall come forward, who is of a different opinion. I take this opportunity (with your kind permission) of avowing myself an humble but sincere supporter of those demands which you have engaged in putting forward, the abolition of tithes and the repeal of the Union: as it may by some (such as the unfortunate distractions of our country) be thought extraordinary that one who is by birth, by education, and principle a firm Protestant, and differs in many points widely from his Roman Catholic brethren, should advocate a cause supported principally by the great Roman Catholic leader, you will allow me perhaps for a few moments to occupy your attention, while I endeavor to explain some of the reasons which have decided my conviction. I come forward, then, to support the abolition of tithes for two reasons—first, because I feel that it would be unjust, harsh, and iniquitous that I should be compelled to support a Roman Catholic clergyman, from whose religious tenets I disagree, and while I admit the truth of that golden rule which Christianity has handed down to us. "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." I must feel that it is harsh and unjust and iniquitous that a Roman Catholic should be called on to support a Protestant clergyman, when he differs from the doctrines which that Protestant clergyman is bound in conscience to inculcate. On this broad principle, then, that my Roman Catholic brethren have equal rights with myself, and that no one should be compelled to pay for support of a clergy of a different denomination, would I support the abolition of tithes. But it may be said, and it has been said to me, if you are really anxious for the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Ireland, why would you do away with the means by which her clergy are supported, and which if you take away, the whole fabrick of her institutions must fall into ruin. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)—To this I would answer, in the first place, that injustice can never be a good foundation for a Christian creed; and, secondly, I would, assert, boldly and feearlessly, that were the whole Protestant establishment done away with in this country, there would be found in the hearts and religious feelings of their countrymen an ample resource for the maintenance of the clergy; that the Irish would never suffer their spiritual pastors to languish in misery and want; that such is not the character of the nation; that they could not treat those to whom by every sentiment of morality and religion they were bound. No, I again asssert it, were the Protestant establishment abolished in Ireland, it is my firm conviction that while the enormous incomes of some could be diminished, the comforts of the working clergy would be materially increased.—There is among us diffused throughout every class of society more of a religious feeling than is to be found in any other nation of the globe. It is, said and it must be, in the lower classes of every creed, deformed by prejudice and superstition, but that it exists is certain. It would seem as if, in the midst of our woes, and misery, and degradation, Ireland had looked upward for that support and assistance which man had refused to afford her. The second reason on which I found a wish for the abolition of tithes, is the conviction that the alliance between Church and state is calculated to exercise upon both a most prejudicial influence.

It has been remarked that "in the purest ages of religion the church was a stranger to any alliance with the temporal powers; far from needing their aid, Christianity never flourished so much as when they were combined to suppress it, and the protection of Constantine, though well intended, diminished its purity more than it added to its splendor. Keligion, if it acts well, acts upon the conscience of mankind. It needs not, nay, it is injured by the addition of parliamentary law and legislative enactment, and it is to be heard like the summons of God, to the prophet of old, rather in the still small voice of inward conviction, than in all the pomp and grandeur of parliamentary establishment. But that is not all: give to a church splendor and emolument, and you give its ministers a most corrupt but a most influential motive to perpetuate its abuses and support its evils. Thus (and I again quote from a high authority) throughout the nations of the world it will be found that exactly in proportion to the elevation of the hierarchy true religion has declined, while when the former has decayed, the latter has proportionately flourished. This is, I know, to many of you an uninteresting topic, but there are many conscientious Protestants who would unite themselves to our cause could they be convinced that the success of that cause would tend rather to the security than the destruction of their religion. I, for one, can afford to believe that the principles of our religion have a far higher foundation than that of secular power—if they are, as I believe, founded upon truth, they will advance more rapidly when freed from the incumbrance, if not, God forbid that they should advance at all. But, gentlemen, it is not merely to the church that this connexion must be injurious, but what equally affects us all, (for, in this creed we all agree,) it must prove extremely dangerous to the government. Endow a particular rank and order of clergy with special benefits and privileges, let them depend on the crown as their head, and derive from the throne their power, and place, and emolument, and you form what has been well termed a "a most compact and organized body of spiritual janissaries," ready to exalt to the highest the prerogative of the sovereign, and to support every encroachment on the liberties of the people. For these two great reasons, therefore, do I support the abolition of tithes. First, because they are unjust in principle; and secondly, because the boasted alliance between church and state must be equally injurious to both. I now come to another topic for our discussion—the repeal of the Union—(soon may it be accomplished)—and here our feelings as men, our ardor as patriots, our passions as Irishmen, must be so excited, that I might well fear lest they shall get the better of our calmer reason and more cautious judgment. Others, however, are not so easily excited—the flame of their patriotism has burned low in the socket—their love for Ireland (if they ever had any) has disappeared, at least for the time before the pressure of more selfish considerations—they resemble, indeed, strongly those of whom Junius speaks in one of his famous letters, when he says, "you, my lord, have introduced a more compendious logic, you address yourself neither to the hearts and understandings of your auditors, but simply to their touch." It is to the touch of these gentlemen, that we must address ourselves, for it is our duty, as it should be our inclination, to compel into our service every argument which can stimulate the timid or decide the wavering—to unite together every possible inducement which can operate on any or on all, and to press to the aid of our now degraded country even the meaner motives of selfishness and interest. Alas, that such a condition should ever have become necessary. Be assured, however, that the moment we can accomplish this—the moment we can unite interest and patriotism, then, and perhaps not till then, must be heard that cry for liberty which will not be satisfied until it has obtained it—then it will be impossible that our demands shall be resisted—then shall be felt that throb throughout the universal bosom of our country, from which, when we have recovered, Ireland will be free. What then are the alternatives proposed instead of the repeal of the Union?—It is admitted on all hands that the present state of things cannot long exist, and what. I would ask, are the alternatives for repeal? Look to Mr. Scrope, let him tell you that the introduction of poor laws is a romedy. a remedy for what? Not for Irish grievances, but for the cravings of English avarice. I will give you poor laws, says Mr. Scrope, not to meet the evils, the wretchedness and want, which, undoubtedly, do oppress your country, but to benefit the English farmer, for there will then be no market for Irish corn in England; and thus you will be deprived of the only resource now left whereby the tenant is enabled to meet the exorbitant demands of his landlord.—Such is English legislation—such the tender-heartedness of England. They give us an example which former ages could not afford—when we ask for food they give us a stone; when we ask for bread they give us a serpent: take then. if you will. this serpent to your bosom—nourish, cherish, foster it—until it turn and bite you to the heart. But suppose the introduction of poor laws did not produce this effect (we are obliged, however, to Mr. Scrope for his intentions,) suppose they did not close the English markets against Irish corn, I ask where are the benefits which they would produce? They must fall most heavily upon the occupying tenant, already, one would think, sufficiently weighed down; and look, I entreat of you, at the evidence before the late poor laws commission in England, and say, as honest men—say as men of common sense, whether you can sanction the infliction of rates, amounting in some cases to twenty-one shillings in the pound (and this is not the highest upon a country such as Ireland, where rents already exceed the whole of the land;) but this is not the worst evil, there is a far greater injury which the introduction of poor laws would inflict, an injury upon the morals of our country. We have hitherto, amid all our misfortunes, been able to boast, as a nation, of filial piety and parental affection—we have been able to boast, too, of the chastity of our daughters no less than the bravery of our sons. I call upon you then, by every motive which can influence you as men, as patriots, and as Christians, to scout the introduction of a system which undersells the labor of the honest man, in favor of the idle and profligate, which must tear asunder, as it has done elsewhere, the bonds of filial and parental affection, which holds out every premium to vice, every inducement to profligacy. I call upon you, fathers, to feel for the sons and daughters of our peasantry. Destroy not the honest pride of the one, nor the virtue of the other. I call upon you, sons, to save the aged parent from the desertion of her child, or from the necessity of purchasing the services of that child by parish hire. I call upon you, men, Irishmen, Christians, suffer not this last brand, this worse than the stigma of Cain, to be stamped upon your foreheads. Well, if we have not to have poor laws. are we to have an absentee tax? Such a tax, in the first place, is manifestly unjust in principle, since it infringes, in a most important point, upon the liberty of the subject. But time will not permit me to enter into the details of this or other such alternatives to Repeal. I would, however, ask those, who now reside far from us at an English court, whether, when such a tax is imposed, (and heavy it must be, in order to meet the wants, and, therefore, the just demands of the people,) I ask whether they would prefer to reside with diminished incomes, among those with whom they cannot vie in magnificence and luxury; I ask them whether they would prefer to continue the despised minions of a foreign court, eclipsed by the pomp of their masters, and hated at home, rather than return to that land which opens her arms to receive them—which invites them to her bosom—to the blessings of a gratified and grateful tenantry? But suppose an absentee tax, or any such tax, compensated to us in money, is there no influence but that of money? They say their tenants will not vote with them at elections. I am glad of it. There is an influence—it is not an undue influence—which we would all wish to see existing—it is the influence of gratitude—it is the influence of mutual benefits and reciprocal kindness. Let them join us, then, and they will make us a united people—they will make us an independent people—they will make us a great people. Yes, we would call upon the absentees, by every motive of interest as well as honor, to return to those of whom they are the legitimate protectors, who wish, in turn, to be their strongest safeguard; for the time has come when we have ceased to respect virtue if it be only hereditary; and when we acknowledge no nobility but that which is innate, and where, when the crisis approaches, the flood reaches them, shall our nobility find refuge save in the affections of that people, whom they will, I hope, ere that time, have united to them. Yes, let them rally round their country's independence—let them desert their worse than Egyptian taskmasters, and unite round the focus of an Irish parliament an independent legislature. One word more, and I have done. I may be allowed, perhaps, as a younger, and therefore more licensed enthusiast, to look forward with certain anticipation on the prospect before us—to behold that vision which others more cautious can only see at present through a glass darkly—the vision of Ireland once again great, independent, free!—again clothed in those glories of which fraud and injustice stripped her—again herself. But such anticipations are almost too agreeable; they withdraw us from the less pleasing, but most necessary task of exhorting others to come forward to our support, not to think of their personal insignificance (which I feel myself;) but to remember that when the balance is equally poised, the smallest momentum will impel it, and that it is after all but a conjunction of atoms that forms a universe. No, let them come forward boldly, fearlessly, firmly, and let them take as their motto "Ireland as she was, and as she ought to be."

Mr. Pollock, throughout his speech was most enthusiastically cheered, and Mr. O'Connell when he had concluded, shook him warmly by the hand.

Mr. O'Connell next presented himself to the meeting, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. There, my friends, said he, there is what I call "a Protestant boy" for you. Give me but half-a-dozen such Protestant boys, and we will all sing "the Protestant boys carry the day."

Our limits prevent us from publishing Mr. O'Connel 's eloquent Address to-day. As usual, it was replete with sound argument, carried with it the absolute necessity of procuring a Repeal of the Union by every effort that can possibly be adopted, save the shedding of blood.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. BARRETT'S TRIAL;

Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion stated—

Be not you gentlemen, the executioners of your country's freedom. and oh! stoop not to be the turnkeys upon Ireland; do not you impede her progress to liberty and independence. But I have one great man more, whose opinions I will read for you respecting the Union; his name at the time of the Union was William Conyngham Plunkett:—

"But, Sir, the freedom of discussion which has taken place on this side of the house has it seems given great offence to gentlemen on the treasury bench. They are men of nice and punctilious honor, and they will not endure that any thing should be said which implies a reflection on their untainted and virgin integrity. They threatened to take down the words of an hon. gentleman who spoke before me, because they conveyed an insinuation; and I promised them on that occasion that, if the fancy for taking down words continued, I would indulge them in it to the top of their bent. Sir, I am determined to keep my word with them, and I now will not insinuate, but I will directly assert, that base and wicked as is the object proposed, the means used to effect it have been more flagitious and abominable. Sir, I, in the most express terms deny the competency of parliament to do this act, I warn you do not dare to lay your hand on the constitution, I tell you that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this act, it will be a mere nullity, and that no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it; I make the assertion deliberately; I repeat it, and I call on any man who hears me to take down my words; you have not been elected for this purpose; you are appointed to make laws and not legislatures; you are appointed to act under the constitution, and not to alter it; you are appointed to exercise the functions of legislators and not transfer them; and if you do so your act is a dissolution of the government, you resolve society into its original elements, and no man in the land is bound to obey you."

Why is not this prosecuted? It is sold publicly—it is anxiously looked for, and it has been published again. Where is the Attorney-

General that he does not prosecute the miscreant offender who said this? William Conyngham Plunkett then proceeds—

"If you transfer you abdicate, and the great original trust results to the people from whom it emanated. Yourselves you may extinguish, but parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroned in the hearts of the people; it is enshrined in the sanctuary of the constitution; it is immortal as the island which it protects. As well might the frantic suicide hope that the act which destroys his miserable body should extinguish his eternal soul. Again I therefore warn you, 'do not dare to lay your hand on the constitution.' It is above your powers."

The attempt which they made succeeded. They destroyed the body: but the soul survives. My weak and humble breath has endeavored to sound the trump for her resurrection. The spirit is beginning to arouse, the stir of animation is returning, and yet the Whigs suppose that they will procure you to flit like the harpies of old, or the vampires of modern days, round the tomb, in which that spirit is now dormant, that you might suck up from the throbbing veins the red-life blood as it returned in its flow to circulate through them, and thus stop it for ever. Now, even now, you may feel the throbbing of the public heart. The spirit is raised—it appears glorious and immortal—it is robed in all the kingly majesty of national independence, and in its train is prosperity, peace, and blessings to our native land.

"How will a Union effect those predisponent causes? Will you conciliate the minds of the northern, by caricaturing all the defects of the constitution, and then extinguishing it, by draining his wealth to supply the contributions levied by an impartial parliament and by outraging all his religious and moral feelings by the means which you use to accomplish this abominable project; and will you not by encouraging the drain of absentees, and taking away the influence and example of resident gentlemen, do every thing in your power to aggravate the poverty, and to sublimate the ignorance and bigotry of the south? Let me ask again, how was that rebellion put down? By the zeal and loyalty of the gentlemen of Ireland, rallying round what? —a reed shaken by the winds; a wretched apology for a minister who neither knew how to give, or where to seek protection? No, but round the laws and constitution, and independence of the country. What were the affections and motives which called us into action? To protect our families, our properties, and our liberties. What were the antipathies by which we were excited? Our abhorrence of French principles and French ambition. What was it to us that France was a republic? I rejoiced when I saw the ancient despotism of France pulled down. What was it to us that she dethroned her monarch? I admired the virtues, and wept for the sufferings of the man, but as a nation it affected us not. The reason I took up arms, and am ready still to bear them against France, is, because she intruded herself upon our domestic concerns; because, with the rights of man, and love of freedom on her tongue, I see that she has the lust of dominion in her heart; because, wherever she has placed her foot she has erected her throne, and that to be her friend or her ally is to be her tributary and her slave. Let me ask, is the present conduct of the British minister fitted to augment or to transfer that authority? No, Sir, I will be bold to say, that licentious and impious France, in all the unrestrained excesses which anarchy and atheism have given birth to, has not committed a more insidious act against her enemy, than is now attempted by the professed champion of the cause of civilized Europe, against a friend and an ally in the hour of her calamity and distress, at a moment our country is filled with British troops, when the loyal men of Ireland are fatigued and exhausted by their efforts to subdue rebellion—efforts in which they had succeeded before those troops arrived—whilst our habeas corpus act is suspended, whilst trials by court-martial are carrying on in many parts of the kingdom; whilst the people are taught to think that they have no right to meet or to deliberate, and whilst the great body of them are so palsied by their fears, and worn down by their exertions, that even the vital question is scarcely able to rouse them from their lethargy at the moment when we are distracted by domestic dissensions; dissensions artfully kept alive as the pretext for our present subjugation, and the instrument of our future thraldom. Sir, I thank the administration for this measure; they are, without intending it, putting an end to our dissensions; through this black cloud which they have collected over us, I see the light breaking in upon this unfortunate country; they have composed our dissensions, not by fomenting the embers of a lingering and subdued rebellion—not by hallooing the Protestant against the Catholic, and the Catholic against the Protestant; not by committing the North against the Protestant; not by committing the North against the South; not by inconsistent appeals to local or to party prejudices. No, but by the avowal of this atrocious conspiracy against the liberties of Ireland, they have subdued every petty feeling and subordinate distinction. They have united every rank and description of men by the pressure of this grand and momentous subject, and I tell them, that they will see every honest and independent man in Ireland rally round her constitution and merge every other consideration in his opposition to this ungenerous and odious measure; for my own part, I will resist it to the last gasp of my existence and with the last drop of my blood, and when I feel the hour of my dissolution approaching, I will, like the father of Hannibal, take my children to the altar and swear them to eternal hostility against the invaders of their country's freedom."

This was certainly spoken like a patriot, and which then really animated him. I am bnt an humble barrister, and yet as I am I have a true love for Ireland. and my feeble advocacy she never shall call upon, and do it in vain. He proceeds:

"I acquit the people of Great Britain of all share of this "base transaction. I am satisfied it would be rendered finally "abortive by their wisdom and patriotism, even if we were "wanting to ourselves. I consider it merely as the project of a "desperate minister, who feels that he may be called to a severe account" by his country at no distant period, and would enable himself" to say. 'True, I have deluded and impoverished you, but "in return, I have subdued Ireland...there she lies fettered at your "feet, use her as you please.'"

These are the words of the speaker, and now I tell you, gentlemen of the Jury, that the prosecution is part of that conspiracy by which the Whigs seek to put down the people of the north as well as of the south...the Orangeman, as well as the Repealer...it is an attempt to stifle Irish prosperity. Will you prevent it, or will you punish the man who is honestly and anxiously desirous of serving his country? I suppose you think that the men who uttered the language I have quoted to you were, like felons, dragged to the bar of public justice. I suppose you think that for such language they have wasted away their years in prison, or that they have lived beneath the withering effects of some doomed judgment. They were members of the bar, and of Parliament. Since then one of them has been promoted to the very highest seat on the judicial bench...another has been for 25 years the Attorney-General for Ireland, and he might during that period, have at any time obtained the place of Chief Justice. If they have been elevated, and justly rewarded, shall he who feebly imitates their language he denounced? Are you, gentlemen, in the presence in which you now stand, are you to pronounce it a crime to say, that Ireland ought not to be a province, and that she should be a nation? —Is it a crime to say that Ireland shall yet erect her proud crest amongst the nations of the earth? Is it a crime to say that we will not 'extort.' but that we shall beg for justice? Is this a crime which you, as Irishmen, are willing to punish? Gentlemen, I feel that I have exhausted you; but the subject upon which I have been engaged, has led me far afield. Mighty consequences depend upon this trial. You are to say whether it will be allowed to use argument or not upon any matter in which our feelings or our rights are engaged. The question here is—are we to have the right of discussing an act of parliament? An act that has put down this great and glorious nation, and converted her as by fell magic into the paltry member of an empire, and reduced her to a mere province; an act which has taken from us the best protection for life and liberty, the best security for property—a domestic parliament. An act which has loaded us with a debt which we never contracted, which takes the income out of the country, and which sends over your representatives, one to five, to be shouted at, not merely as I was, but as the advocate for the University, the representative of the Protestant Church, was met—with shouts and scoffs. This is the act of parliament, which has inflicted more of misery and degradation upon a people, than any single ukase of the Autocrat of Russia—it is an act which has blotted Ireland out of the map of the world. And yet, because Irishmen struggle peaceably and constitutionally to repeal such an act, that you are selected as a jury, and put into that box, in the hope that you would allow ancient feuds to blind your eyes to your present wrongs, and the degradation of your country. It was with such a hope that you were selected by them. They, I believe, judged ill of you. You are sworn —you are bound to act according to the dictates of your conscience; and now I tell you, that you may, by your verdict, baffle this Whig prosecution, and carry dismay, and I believe, hurl destruction upon them. You cannot, by your verdict, should it be adverse, destroy the Repeal question, though you may turn it into a less legitimate channel. The Repeal question is dear to the hearts and the minds of Irishmen. The youth of Ireland are awake; they have heard of it; they are rushing every hour into maturity and strength; and they have determined that Ireland shall be a nation, and not a province. The young men of Ireland feel that they are superior to provincial degradation. The young blood of Ireland throbs for the exaltation of the country; and is it to be thought that this paltry prosecution can come in, and bar the way to the progress of that question, or that the consciences of a Protestant jury can be placed as an impediment to the liberties of Ireland for ever? This, I feel, is no ordinary case; here my country is my client, and I am pleading for her, that she may be a nation. I demand that the affairs of my country should be governed by Irishmen—that as France belongs to Frenchmen, England to Englishmen, that Ireland also be possessed by Irishmen, bound by the golden link of the crown to Englishmen, and perpetually connected by mutual utility, each having an independent local legislature, and composing, by the utility of the connexion, the best protection for each other. I demand for Ireland the guardianship of a local legislature, which will preserve her rights, foster her trade, extend her commerce, increase her agriculture, and which will before all, and above all, give liberty to Ireland. Are you to stand in the way of that question? Are you to allow sectarian feelings to lead you astray? I hope not. Gentlemen of the Jury, I call upon you, as you value your country, as you value the oaths you have taken, as you know what Ireland was before the Union, and as you must be conscious what it can be if the Union is repealed—I call on you to spurn from you this prosecution, and give one more chance for liberty and independence to Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell sat down amid enthusiastic cheers, and which, notwithstanding all the exertions of the officers of the court, could not be suppressed for several minutes.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—COMMERCIAL CLERKS.

On Sunday there was a meeting held in the Corn-Exchange of the commercial clerks of Dublin. The object of the meeting was to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Union. The hour being settled for the chair to be taken was two o'clock, but so crowded were the rooms before the appointed hour, that it was impossible to gain admission. Even the stairs leading up to the great room at the Corn-Exchange were filled up with a dense mass of people, and it was not until struggling for an hour and a half that the reporter for this paper was able to gain admission into the room. We regret to say, that by the time he could obtain a place near to the speakers, several admirable speeches had been delivered, especially one delivered by Mr. Powell that was equally apposite and excellent as regarded the point to be discussed.

Mr. NUGENT was in the chair.

Mr. T. J. Kehoe acted as Seeretary.

Mr. O'Connell after several resolutions had been moved and seconded, rose to address those assembled, in consequence of a vote of thanks having been passed to him, thanking him for atteding the meeting. After alluding to that and other topics, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say—there is a borough which is become vacant in Ireland—that is the borough of Dungarvan. I speak with regret of the gentleman who filled that borough. He was an Englishman—he had no business with Ireland, but he was sent there by another Englishman, the Duke of Devonshire. (Hear, hear.) The Honorable Mr. Lamb is dead. Peace be to his remains! "I war not with the dead." I had no reason for quarrelling with him when he was living but this —he was an Englishman, and he wished to maintain the domination of his country. I was an Irishman and I contended for the liberty of mine. (Hear and cheers.) The borough of Dungarvan is vacant. What I now say will be read within 48 hours in Dungarvan, (Hear.) I ask the people of Dungarvan will they send one of the Whigs to represent them—will they send one of the prosecuting Whigs to represent them? [Hear.) The worst feature of the Whigs in Ireland is, that they are a prosecuting government. (Hear.) They have, too, the worst of their enemies as Aid-de-camps to aid them in their prosecution. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The people should put out those prosecuting Whigs, and the people of Dungarvan will, I am sure, assist Ireland in doing so. "Put out the prosecuting Whigs," will be posted in a few days on every wall in Dungarvan. They will have a candidate, I pledge myself from this spot, who will be an honest, a consistent, and an avowed Repealer. (Cheers.) Why do I introduce this subject? Because, if you will permit me, I mean to propose a resolution respecting it. It may be said I am not a commercial clerk. I deny it. I am a commercial clerk. Ireland is my master,. and I write a good deal for it. (Cheers and laughter.) The latter department belongs to me. I even manage the foreign correspondence; and you may have seen some of my foreign correspondence in the "familiar epistle" to Friend Pease. (Cheers and laughter.) I trust that the people of Dungarvan will regard with abhorrence one of the prosecuting Whigs. (Cheers.) Within forty-eight hours the people of Dungarvan will hear our opinion. They will know what I have said. The fishermen of Dungarvan know their work. They are a hardy, a brave, an honest, and a bold race of men. They will, I think, listen to my advice, and they will, I am certain, hunt out the slippery eels of the present prosecuting administration. (Hear, and cheers.) I am certain that the present meeting will aid me in adopting such a resolution. I believe and hope that they will give me every assistance in carrying it into effect. (Hear, and cheers.)—After several other observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing a resolution, which earnestly requested of the people of Dungarvan not to select any man as their representative but a Repealer, and calling upon them to reject a prosecuting and a time serving-Whig.

Mr. Ruthven seconded the resolution, and enforced upon the people of Dungarvan the necessity of their exerting themselves at this moment to reject a Whig candidate, in order that they might manifest to the Whig administration how odious were the present measures of the administration iu Ireland.

Several other resolutions were adopted, and thanks having been returned to the chairman, the meeting separated.—*Reg.*

TITHES AND REPEAL—PETITIONS.

As the period for the reassembling of Parliament approaches, the people are increased activity, and the provincial journals now teem with accounts of anti-Tithe and Repeal meetings. Even in Kilkenny numerous petitions are in signature —the Coercion bill prevents a public meeting. The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday informs us that meetings have been held in the town of Bantry, (The Rev. J. Barry, P.P., in the chair) —in the parish of Caharra, (Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., in the chair); and in the united parishes of Drinagh and Drimoleage, (the Rev. M. Ryan, P.P. presiding). They were all numerously attended, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the people. Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., addressed the meeting at Drinagh for nearly two hours, principally upon the subject of Repeal.

The *Tipperary Free Press* informs us that the inhabitants of this public spirited town assembled on Sunday in a very large area, which has got the appropriate designation of "Connell's Court." Wm. O'Donnell, Esq. of Cottage, presided. Several excellent speeches were delivered, pourtraying the ruinous effects of the Union on the mauufactures of this once flourishing town. The evils of tithes were also ably enforced. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. E. Power, (the secretary,) R. Feehan, J. Kennedy, P. Hayden, J. Morris, J. Per, J. Cantwell, and P. Codde. The *Tipperary Free Press* in describing this meeting, says—"There is a system of *espionage* now established, which deserves mention in this place, particularly as instances of it have come more than once within ken, and as it was showed forth to advantage at the Carrick meeting. A police man dressed *a la mode*, without his great coat, cap, gun, or other *signalia* of *a peace officer*, is sent to each parochial meeting in the country. These men are said to be possessed of good memories, so as to be enabled to report those by whom they are sent, whether sedition, treason, &c. &c., were spoken. We hope that our countrymen will take this hint, and be usually guarded in what they say, as from their warm temperament, and while expatiating on the wrongs of their country, they may in a moment of heedlessness give vent to those expressions, whose tendency might not square with the present laws of this realm. A young man of this description, might with two or three dressed in "*regimentals*." figure at the Carrick meeting, but the people who composed it merely laughed at the policy which could for a moment sanction such a proceeding, and peaceably and properly proceeded with the objects for which they had met."

At the terminations of the proceedings cheers were given for O'Connell, Repeal, Sheil, &c. after which the immense multitude seperated in the most peaceable manner, laughing heartily at the unfortunate policeman who thought proper to stand in the cold and listen to their proceedings.

with Mr. Breckinridge. This controversy excites the attention of every one. The Protestants here, although their pride will not yield to you the palm, nevertheless [illegible] they are [illegible] The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

[illegible] ore it. If you have not blown long and loud—long [illegible] Committee, however, is it to penetrate the ears of every candid enquirer and truth, and conclusive enough to strike conviction to the heart. Here I drop a tear—and voluntarily grasping the sword of the Spirit, *long to be by your side, fighting in the cause of truth.*

"Favour me with an immediate answer, if it be not too inconvenient. *Man I have* [illegible]

LATE REV. MR. MURRAY, OF SKERRIES,

Often as it is our painful duty to record the decease of clergymen of the Catholic faith, cut off, in the prime of life, through diseases brought on by the zealous and laborious discharge of the duties of their mission, we never discharged that duty with more pain than in recording the death of the late Rev. Mr. Murray, P. P. of Skerries. A zealous clergyman—a friend to the poor—the spiritual and temporal adviser of his flock—no wonder the death of such a man has left a blank in society not easily supplied. The loss felt can be best comprehended by the following letter of a correspondent;—

The Rev. Mr. Murray, parish priest of Skerries, died at three o'clock, P. M. on Friday, the 3rd Jan. after a tedious illness—although he attended to his duties a very few days before his death. He was interred on Monday in the body of the chapel, and attended to the grave by at least 5,000 persons, of all persuasions. Form of the funeral procession:—The members of the Purgatorian Society first—his medical attendant next—then the clergy of the neighboring parishes, eight in number—next the coffin was borne by 12 of the Skerry fishermen, at their own request—behind the coffin his own immediate relations—then the immense number of foot passengers—then the gentlemen in their carriages, and those on horseback in the rear. A committee of seven persons were appointed to conduct the funeral, knowing the crowd would be immense; they wore white wands. From the high estimation in which he was held many gentlemen attended from Dublin, Baldoyle, Swords, Drogheda, Balbriggan, and many more would have been present had they heard of his death. The charitable donations he bequeathed in his will is another proof of his general good dispositon. His brother, Sir James Murray, physician to Lord Anglesey, being at present in Rome, of course was not present at his funeral.

MR. BROWNE, M. P.

It is supposed that Mr. Browne, M.P., for Mayo, will succeed the Marquis of Sligo, as Lieutenant of Mayo, as his Lordship will embark in a few day to assume the government of Jamaica. The Marquis of Sligo is in his 46th year, and has nine children by his lady, sister to the Marquis of Clanricarde. It will be recollected that in 1816, the noble marquis was tried at the Admiralty Court, before Lord Stowell, for enticing seamen to leave their ships to man his yacht in the Mediterranean.—His Lordship was found guilty of that offence, and his mother, the Marchioness, went to Court to plead in mitigation for her son, and Lord Stowell was so captivated by the affectionate manner and appearance of her ladyship, that he offered her his hand, and they were married a few weeks after. Her ladyship is since dead. The Marquis of Sligo is an excellent landlord, and has extensive property in Jamaica, which he derives from his grandfather, who was married to a daughter of Chief Justice Kelly of that island.—*Limerick Paper.*

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.

We find the following announcement in a provincial paper; "Government intends to allocate 15,000 acres of land at Dingle, county Kerry, through the Commmissioners of Woods and Forests, to respectable farmers, at a small rent, in order to reclaim the land."

TITHES—MR. SHEIL.

The ember for Tipperary has published an energetic address to the landlords and tenantry of that county in which the frighfu evils of the new tithe law are depicted, and both classes —the ntry and the people—are earnestly invoked to make a comm struggle to save themselves and the country from the calam us operation of that measure.—To the landlords Mr. Sheil ys—"You are to become the assignees of the public detes on—not for your own advantage but that of the ecclesiasti from whom the Government have transferred to you the um of this fatal impost." He tells them that in future they e not to be, not landlords, but tithe proctors of Tipperary, to that degrading station the best and the proudest a- mon them are to be reduced. We have been startled by Mr. Sh s just and forcible description of the provisions of this bill, wh would render inevitable a perpetual collission between the ners of the soil and its cultivators, and thus increase the exi g alienation between the higher and lower classes in this cou ry; Mr. Sheil tells the landholders that the Parson, by m y filing a petition, and without resorting to the forms by wh ordinary litigants are delayed, can put a receiver on the ee of the defaulter, and hand over his property to the *nagement* of a Court of Equity. Ireland has become proverbial for bad landlords but Mr. Sheil appeals even to their selfiess, and the worst amongst them will not disregard an imination which may save their purses. The people, we will not say, are doing their duty. Now that the magnitude of the people is before them, they will feel the necessity of insed exertion.

CHURCH MILLION ACT.

The following is the list of the claimants from the different counties:—Antrim, 4; Fermanagh, 7; Leitrim, 7; Londonderry, 11; Tyrone, 13; Monaghan, 19; Armagh, 20; Cavan, 21; Longford, 26; Wicklow, 28; Down, 29; Sligo, 37; Kildare, 41; King's County, 52; Carlow, 60; Meath, 71; Queen's County, 72; Kilkenny, 74; Tipperary, 81; Waterford, 82; Limerick, 84; Clare, 85; Kerry, 86; Cork, 88; Galway, 89; Roscommon, 90; Mayo, 91; Dublin, 94; Westmeath, 95; Wexford, 96.

Ireland should bestir themselves, and not throw all the weight on the shoulders of their representatives. They should petition parliament, that it might know their opinions upon the subject—they should exert themselves, or the time might soon pass when interference upon their part would be useless.

A Mr. Cooke rose and expressed his dissent from Mr. Grattan's view of the claim upon which tithes were founded.—(Disapprobation.) If the Catholics were masters of the councils of the state, he thought, as a Protestant, that persons of his persuasion were bound in conscience to pay them tithes.—(Loud laughter, and cries of oh! oh!) He denied the position which Messrs. Thompson and Gratten had taken; their premises were right, but they came to a wrong conclusion when they stated that tithes were founded in justice. He denied it—if they originated in justice, it was the injustice of the God of Heaven. (Much confusion.)

Mr. O'Connell interposed, Sure in the meeting would not the great majorty registered electors of the county.

TITHES AND REPEAL.

The people of Carrick-on-Suir are to meet on Sunday, to petition for the abolition of tithes and a repeal of the Union. The Cork Trades' Aassociation met on Wednesday for the same purpose.

LOTS OF MONEY.

Eight hundred thousand pounds worth of tobacco have been destroyed within the last three months by his Majesty's Whig ministers—for this simple reason—because it was *Irish*—the produce of Irish skill, capital, and labor upon an *Irish* soil.

That is very good. "Oh, it is very excellent to have a giant's strength."

Well, then—what is the upshot of such a precious scheme? So much Irish tobacco being *consumed*, is put out of consumption, to make way for so much American produce, and to benefit the excise.

That is very good, *too*. But let us see what benefit has arisen to the *excise*.

Not one additional sixpence has yet reached the hands of the collectors, and probably never will, as a consequence of this destruction of property. For we are gravely told by a government authority, that the whole bargain was only available to the purposes of the smuggler.

How is the nation benefited by this strange proceeding?

Why—eight hundred thousand pounds of the public money has been sunk, lost, annihilated—as completely annihilated as if eight hundred thousand pounds' worth of bank notes had been burnt in the fire, in lieu of the tobacco, of eight hundred thousand sovereigns been sunk in the ocean—

"Where plummet line could never reach the ground."

This is very satisfactory and consoling; a precious sample of Whig economy.

In sooth, these people seem to think nothing of the public money but to make *ducks and drakes* of it. Twenty millions of pounds a present to the West Indian *slaves*; twelve millions ditto to the East India Company; one million gift (called *loan*) to the Irish clergy—and one million—short by two hundred thousand pounds.—upon bonfire of Irish tobacco.

One would think Lord Althorp had gotten Aladdin's lamp, he seems so flush of cash.

DRY DOCK AT PASSAGE.

The Ship *Dominica*, 386 tons, register, commanded by Captain BRENNAN, was received on Tuesday, bringing with great facility into this most useful undertaking, although it blew a heavy gale at S. S. E. .—This Dock which reflects the highest credit on its spirited proprietor Mr. WM. BROWNE, Jun. is capable of receiving a ship of 1200 tons register, with one smaller vessel at the same time, and promises to be of infinite service to the shipping interest, and to the Port of Cork in particular, from whence no ship need proceed as formerly to an English Port for repairs. Mr. BROWNE has also a Brig and Schooner, both of large dimensions, on the stock. Works like these are the best preservative of the peace of the Country, by the very largely contributing to the employment of the people.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS.

The *Spectator* has compiled, from the *Mirror of Parliament*, a table showing the number of times each member of the House of Commons had spoken during the last session. From this, it appears, that there were 11,709 speeches made, which occupy 5,094 columns of the *Mirror*, each column containing 90 lines. Lord Althorp, the leader of the House, has made the greatest number of speeches; but Mr. O'Connell takes up the most room—having, however, the advantage of his lordship in this respect by only one column. The greatest talkers, after the two just mentioned, were Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Shaw, Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and Sir John Campbell. With the exception of Messrs Cobbett and O'Dwyer, it appears that they are all old members, and would have had seats in parliament had the reform bill been rejected. The Scotch members appear to have been very silent—*cannie* and *cautious*. Mr. Robert Wallace, with his forty-three speeches, takes the lead among them. Opposite the venerable and once famous name of Francis Jeffrey, we find only seven columns eighty-eight lines, reporter's allowance for thirty-six speeches. Mr. W. Turner, the luminary of Blackburn, contrived to get all he had to say in the course of the session into two lines; and Mr. R. Watson, of Canterbury, was content with four.

The *Spectator* makes the above remarks respecting the very curious table to which it refers. Although Mr. O'Connell "takes up the most room," we have reason to believe that one-fourth of what he spoke has not been printed; and it is calculated that nearly two-thirds of the six hundred and forty-seven speeches delivered by the Hon. Gentleman during the session were in opposition to the Coercion Bill. The number of speeches set down for Mr. Sheil is seventy-one, and the space they occupy is sixty columns and twenty lines. The "once famous" Francis Jeffrey has but seven columns and eighty-eight lines for three dozen of speeches; but this brevity is, we have heard, caused by the broad Scotch of the Lord Advocate, which the Reporters reckon amongst the "unknown tongues." If some Highland gentlemen did not belong to the fourth estate, the "once famous" Jeffrey would be amongst the silent members.

COLLEGE OF PROPAGANDA.

A Letter from Rome states that this College continues to prosper. The students are now about a hundred; and it is expected they will soon amount to one hundred and fifty.

The Irish College at Rome, is also one the increase. The students are now about forty. There were never so many Irish students in Rome before the present year.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S SPEECH.

[From the London Sun.]

The greatest news of the past week—great in its very want of novelty as American news, and always full of novelty as well as greatness, when contrasted with the old pettiness of European Governments, is the speech of the President of the United States. What honesty, contrasted with the dishonesty of Royal speeches! What plainness, contrasted with their mystification! How like a man, in its being able to speak all it thinks! Nay (as gentility is counted the very flower and consummation of manhood, in the boasted preeminence of European breeding, and is so, if, of the right sort,) how like a *gentleman*, compared with the shallow assumptions, the poor trickery, the understood necessity for lying, the shuffling excuses, the studied concealments, the vapid expressions of joy or sorrow, (which means nothing, and which nobody believes,) and all the other miserable *puppetry* of a Royal speech, the speech of a Punch, without pleasantry, to a multitude who must pay whether they will or no!

Hear what is said by the firt man of a nation of men—not of idlers and slaves. He tells his fellow-citizens that the nation is prosperous; and they believe him, for they know it. They have no multitudes out of work to give him the lie; no rick-burnings; no paupers dying in the streets; no despairing quarrels between masters and workmen, between lords and tenants.

He tells them that they are respected abroad, and they believe him there, too; for they have every reason for self-respect, and know that they have neither done wrong to mankind, nor can have wrong, with impnnity, done to them. The British Government, though it sees so much to ridicule in republican *theories* at home, sees nothing to laugh at in the mighty *fact* over the water. It is profoundly civil to its untitled and most flourishing cousin. Spain, haughty but poor, is abundant in professions of good will, and politely compelled in return, to abide by its engagements. Portugal is good-naturedly allowed time to pay its debts, and makes grateful returns in favour of American commerce. The Russian Despot is particularly civil; though it is to be observed, that the President takes care never to mention him; he always speaks of Russia as a nation, and not as an empire; Nicholas is only an accident to him. But with nothing can Nicholas *threaten* America,—no civil wars, no affronts, no desperate resentments, no imperillings of the common principle of legitimacy. The American Government lives above all those vulgar dangers, in the pure air of right. Louis Philippe alone, probably out of a desire to show off his dignity an importance to the legitimate sovereigns, whose favour he is so anxious to curry, at the expense of an "illegitimate" government at a distance, delays the payment of certain bills due to the United States from the French government; and his poor son-in-law Leopold, imitates his delay in another matter. The President, in his tolerant notice of the latter circumstanee, draws his usual implied distinction, between the conduct of a government, and the wishes, because the obvious interest, of the nation. To Louis Philippe he thinks it necessary to intimate, that unless he puts his professions of civility into practice, he must take such measures "as the occasion may require."

The truth is, that however well disposed the nations of Europe may be to the United States, the governments hate, and detest them, and would be glad if they were at the bottom of the sea. Their very existence is a continual contradiction to the lies of legitimacy, and the pretensions of the necessity of crowns and gewgaws. They can speak the truth, and the monarchs cannot. They can live without debt, and the monarchs cannot. They can throw out corruption and injustice from among them, which none of the old governments can do, and live. The habits of those governments are too old, inveterate, and morbid. Cut off certain of their monstrous inequalities, and you might as well cut off the legs of a gouty man, or the stomach of a man in the dropsy. As long as the man drags out the remainder of his existence, his very existence depends on what is killing him. Every word in the speech of an American President must be wormwood to every King and Minister in Europe. His very reciprocations of civility imply an equality which they detest. His power to speak open heartedly to his countrymen shows a superiority which places him at the top of the moral world, and contains awful proof that the example of his government will go round the world geographical. Hear what he goes on to say, in the other parts of his speech.

He tells them that by the time another session arrives, the National Debt will be extinguished. What words for the European governments to hear, especially in connexion with what is said of the causes of the debt, and the consequences of its abolition.

"We have waged two wars since we have become a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world; both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest *rights*—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second, will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary but expensive conflicts faithfully and honestly discharged, and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant—raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens—and unincumbered with any burdens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it."

Hear, ye monarchs and ministers, and absentees, and pluralists, and pensioners, and you who "do what you like" with your own-other-men's property,—to wit, their labor! And hear, at the same time, you, the laborers, the deprived of that property, the earners of thousands a week for the idle, and pence for the earners! Hear this, and resolve; not indeed to grow mad with your sufferings, and take every thoughtless and corruptly-educated man for a villain, who is to be made to suffer in turn; but to persevere in your noble purpose of getting all the knowledge and co-operation you can, and thereby gradually and quietly displacing the frightful inequalities which nothing but the perversion of a little knowledge has enabled the maintainers to keep up.

But hear, furthermore, what is said by this honest chief of a free and prosperous nation:—

"The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. We are are beginning a new era in our government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen to the treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expences of the government. Now, then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles; and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of rigid economy, and inflexible determination *not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the government, and not to encrease the wants of the government by unnecessary and profuse expenditure.* If a contrary, course should be pursued, it may happen that the revernue of 1834 will be far short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burdens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored, if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps, and impose *additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditure.*"

What more than wormwood must words like these be to our ministers! What biter doses! What "taste of *metal sick*" (as the poet says in his list of things nauseous; though he was not thinking of banks and bullion).

Royal speeches think of banks, and think very secrectly. Not so this bold and candid government of a republic, which has nothing to fear. Its bank behaves ill, and it openly talks of it. It has no brother enormities to fear the disclosure of! *No Beggar's Opera* recriminations; no delicate circumstances, and topics that it would be dangerous to discuss. The United States Bank has interfered in elections, used its money corruptly, and the President says he would have issued a *scrire facias* against it, and put an end to its charter, if the charter itself were not about to expire. There is some comfort in hearing a law-term on an occasion like this. Yes,—*law-terms* themselves sound honest in the mouth of an American President; which surely is the very last triumph of candour and honest reputation.

But pray let the reader peruse every bit of the President's speech. Every bit will repay him; for in the trivial passages he will meet with extraordinary evidences, open or implied, of the power, the honesty, the prosperity, the right reason and sovereign-above-sovereign majesty of the New World's *English Republic.*

SAVANNAH, GEO.

It appears that the Roman Catholic congregation of this city have commenced a subscription for the purpose of erecting a new church. A contemporary journal has already noticed it, and we have ourselves heard it spoken of among the circle of our friends. We would have willingly given the matter publicity in the columns of the Republican, did we believe that doing so would have rendered service, and we abstained from *public* observation until we would have spoken with some of the individuals concerned.

A book, containing subscribers' names has been shown us, and after having glanced an eye over it, we were delighted not so much at the amount of the sums contributed, which were certainly creditable, as at finding several names from among the other religious denominations of our city. This, certainly is gratifying. It speaks volumes in favor of the liberal feelings of the citizens of Savannah. It is a proof that sectarian differences are buried in peace and good will, and to ourselves it affords additional evidence that the Catholics deserved the support and good wishes of their fellow-citizens, in their laudable efforts to erect a more commodious church than the small wooden building now occupied.

Difference of opinion and religion, as in politics, has existed, and likely will continue to the world's end, in every country and among every people. For this difference, we believe the parties are not amenable to any human tribunal, but should be left answer to for themselves at the bar of a superior court beyond this world; while no apology can be offerded for the abscence of mutual charity and good feeling among every sect. Other countries have unfortunately been the scenes of persecution, bloodshed and devastation for consciences sake. These we believe to have emanated from the bad passions of men, rather than the genius of principles of any one religion. To suffer a difference of religious belief to make men hostile to each other is

[illegible] estimation, a mockery of religion. As religionists and republicans we abhor them. Forbid it, Heaven, that we should presume to aspire to the throne of vengeance for the destruction of those who do not believe as we do.

Happy for America, her people have rested on the sword of persecution, for conscience sake, from the hand of the powers *that were*, and have wisely denied it to the *powers that be*, and forever may rest in the sheath of civil and religious liberty.

The Trustees of the catholic curch of Savannah have already in their possession full titles to a large lot in a most eligible section of the city, kindly given by the city corporation; and we hope they will realize ample funds to raise a building not only commodious for divine worship, but on which will add to the architectural beauty of Savannah. We sincerely wish them very success.

A REVIEW *of the Rev. S. B. Smith's Renunciation of Popery, By the Rev. Felix Varela.*

Let human passions be silent.—God's things must be treated with God's spirit, which is of charity. I reprove the work, but I love the man: he is my brother though unfortunately deceived. May the Lord recall him.

He has heaped ungrounded charges, which I will endeavour point out separately. Great many of them will find their answer in the very pamphlet, and the rest will vanish after a few reflections.

Calumny repeated and answered by himself.

"Who is there in all the Christendom who now claims this ALL POWER but the Pope and his *infallible Priests*" (introduction.)

Thus he repeats the *usual* calumny but afterwards he makes up for it in the following terms.

"It is acknowledged by Roman Catholics themselves that there is no individual infallible." (page 24.)

Again—"The infallibility according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church resides in the general council with the Pope at its head. She does not pretend that any individual Priest or Bishop is infallible" (page 44.)

Again—"It is an article of faith among Catholics that any out a general council with the Pope is infalllble" (page 45.)

Proof of his animosity against us.

"I know not of one disinterested act of benevolence done by Roman Catholic Priests" (page 10.)

Consequently he has done none while he was amongst us. What I know is that there is no charity in this assertion.

"I know of no establishment among the Roman Catholic Priests where orphan children are received except those, where a public boarding school is also kept" (page 10.)

Has Mr. Smith visited our asylum Prince street? Has he visited the other for the half orphans, in the sixth avenue? Almost all the Catholic Asylums are exclusively for orphans and have no boarding pay school, and really I do not know of any that has it though there may be some.

"The orphans are admitted into these asylums when they are old enough to work" (page 10.)

Therefore in our asylum the children are admitted when they are three years old and none are received older than eight.

"The children more than pay the expenses of their board and clothing by their work" (ib.)

Can any one believe it? I am sure that in the Protestant asylums and some other Protestant institutions the children work as much as in the Catholic asylums, and the managers of those institutions can tell whether they need no income but what the work of the children bring to the establishment. I would wish indeed to see some institution where the poor children would be supported by their own industry as there is an excellent one in Madrid, which contains five or six hundred children who are not and never will be a burthen to the society. To teach them to be so it is the greatest charity, and he would perceive it were not his mind actuated by his animosity against us. The children in our institutions are not compelled to work as much as they ough tto for fear of such remarks, as those which he passes upon us.

"The orphans' are received upon condition of their remaining until eighteen years of age, that they may reap their labour." (page 11.)

I do not know whether there is any Catholic Orphan Asylum where the children are received upon such condition, but speaking of the generality of our institutions as he appears io speak, his statement is not correct. Nobody has ever seen in our Asylum, an Orphan 18 years old, and perhaps not fifteen. Generally they are given to different families, as soon as they are at the age of 12 years. But suppose that there is an institution where such condition is required, it is nothing but just and proper.

☞ What proves most his animosity is, that he knows, or at least he ought to know that the Asylums are not managed by the clergymen, but by a board of trustees. These being laymen would not answer so well to his views to censure them, and he thought proper to charge the clergy with the faults, if there be any in such establishments.

Does this not prove that he is not guided by the spirit of God, that is the spirit of charity?

"The price of a low mass is fifty cents, that of a high one, varies from two dollars to one hundred, according to the wealth and liberality of the person for whom it is offered, and to the music and splendour which accompany the ceremony. In some places, *and I believe generally*, the income arising from this traffic belongs to the priests." (page 29.)

I should like him to tell us where is that tariff of the price for masses from 50 cents to 100 dols., I should like him to tell us where in the world 100 dollars have been given to a Priest for a mass—I should like him to bring proofs and not bare assertions. He is cunning enough to add *according to the music*, but the whole paragraph is worded so that the reader may believe that the Priest who sings a high mass receives a great sum of money. Nobody of course, will expect the musicians always to volunteer their services, and in that sense the mass can be even more than one hundred dollars. He insinuates that the Priests find the musicians and every thing, and then pass a bill for so much money, having their profit as in any other money-making enterprize—but he knows very well that generally the Priest does not know what is paid, or who comes to sing. The individual himself who desires to have a solemn mass employs the musicians, and sees to the rest of the expenditures. Such calumny is still more shocking in this country where the churches generally are managed by trustees, and the clergymen have nothing to do in such affairs. I will take this point once more into consideration, in the answer to his arguments.

"The Catholic Clergymen receive considerable sums for the burial of the dead, and for the celebration of marriages." (p. 29.)

He says in some other page of his pamphlet that he did not receive money for masses, and although I entertain my doubts that he might have forgotten that he did receive money; I will only make use of his assertion as a proof that he did receive money for burials and marraiges, otherwise he would have cleared himself also on this subject. He does not tell us that he received less than the rest of his fellow-clergymen, who he supposes to have received money according to the regulations of the Church. Now it is evident that he received *considerable sums*, and with *scruple*, as long as he tells us that he always had his doubts as to the Church, and did not approve these abominations of the Clergy. Consequently, in order to discharge his conscience he must make restitution of all that money to the Catholics from whom he took it, as long as he thinks that it was ill-gotten money. But I can assure him that his conversion will not go so far as that, and he will repent and keep the money. Only his ungrounded animosity could induce him to such calumny. He knows that the greatest part of the money from the burials is for the Church, and is received in this country by the trustees, and in Europe by the Administrators, who generally are laymen, and I dare say that they never are Clergymen. The officiating Priest receives very little. As to New York is only one dollar, and the Priests appointed for the burial have no other salary and scarcely can get enough to support themselves, and they give their services not only for that, but for all the functions of the ministry wherever they are called.

But if the money received for marriages by the Catholic Priests induced Mr. Smith to leave the Catholic Church, he must immediately leave the Protestant Church, because the Protestant Ministers receive more money for marriages, and have more salary than the Catholic clergy. However, this is not my object, and I would not have mentioned it, were it not necessary, in order to show, that through mere animosity he charges with crime the Catholic clergymen for the very action that he does not reprove to the Protestants.

"The judgment that can twist the word *alms deed* into the giving of money to a wealthy priest or Bishop, must be much more duetile than the common judgment of mankind. What we understand by alms deed is, a giving to the poor and needy, not the poor and needy giving to the rich." (Page 30.)

Who supports the Protestant Bishops, and Protestant Clergy of England, who certainly are more wealthy than the Catholics? Are they supported only by the rich? Who supports the ministers of all denominations, are they supported only by the rich? I am sure that the greatest part of their income is from the poor. The word *alms deed*, the same as any other word, has a signification according to mutual understanding, and, therefore, in some places where the word *alms deed* is employed to express the money given to a Clergyman, or to the Church, only means the money given not as a price for the sacrament, cannot be purchased, but as a duty of the people to support their Pastor, who ought to receive it as an *alms deed*, because it does not come from any thing that he gives. Mr. Smith knows very well that the expression is calculated precisely to avoid the very crime he charges us with. Is precisely calculated to remind the people that they do not buy, and to the Clergymen that they do not sell, whenever any thing is offered by the faithful. He may point out some abuses on this point, but he will never prove that they are countenanced by the Church. Will he tell us that there are no similar abuses in the Protestant Church? I hope he will not, and, therefore, he better leave the Protestant Church, or give up his calumny.

"The Jesuits, and other Catholic Priests are endeavouring every where throughout this country to ingratiate themselves into the public estimation by every means they can devise. Hence their readiness to expose the lives of their female devotees. What is it to the Priests if they, i. e. the Nuns, fall victims to their exertions."—(Page 12

To endeavour *everywhere throughout the country* to gain the estimation of the people, it means to endeavour to be useful to them everywhere, and we thank Mr. Smith for the justice he does to us. The estimation of the people of America can not be obtained but by praiseworthy actions; and consequently, if the Priests' actions are not such, he need not fear of their gaining any influence—and if their actions are such, he cannot blame them without injustice. The Nuns are not sent by the Priests' to no place whatever, nor are they commanded by the Priests' to do any work. They have their rules made a long time ago by their founders, who did not intend to ingratiate themselves with the people, and much less with that of America, unknown to them. As to the Sisters of Charity they are not sent by the Priests' but by their own Superior. It is very plain, the allusion he makes to the Sisters who attended the sick at the time of the cholera and some of them were victims of their charity, but the Priests' were also with them and in all the places throughout the country, and I hope that Mr. Smith, (if he was then exercising the ministry,) performed his duty, and exposed himself as much and more than any of the Sisters could be exposed. It is very uncharitable to suppose, without any proof, that the Sisters were sent by the Priests' for the sole purpose of gaining popularity, and such suspicion cannot be originated but from his great animosity.

"Their Nuns are ignorant of the ecclesiastical history of the Church to which they belong, and of most of her doctrines." (page 17.)

Are there no more christians but those who are acquainted with the history of the Church? Then I am very sorry to say that there are very few in the world. Are all the good Protestants acquainted with the history of their own church? Do they know the Protestant doctrine in all its ramifications? Had the writer less animosity, he would have done to us more justice, and less injury to himself.

I now call the readers attention upon these topics, and beg him to decide with impartiality whether they can induce any man to leave any church whatever, even if they were all granted. Whether they do not show that the writer was not actuated by the spirit of charity, but by that of revenge.

On his knowledge of the abominations of Popery.

"Had I known previous to my ordination, the mysteries of priestcraft, as I knew them afterwards, never should a Roman Bishop place the hands of ordination over my devoted head. But alas! these things are concealed from those who are in minor orders, as they call it;—priesthood is the door which unfolds the abominations to one's view, and infallibility closes and locks the victim in." (page 10.) "Let me entreat you, by the knowledge I have gained since my initiation into that *mystery of iniquity*," &c. &c. (page 16.)

The above is reprinted in the appendix to the *Affectionate Address to every Inquirer after Truth, by the Rev. Mr. Smith*, which is an elegant and sound defence of the Catholic doctrine, and the editor adds to it the following note:—"The Rev. Mr. Smith published *The Affectionate Address* AFTER he had received the order of Priesthood, which is the door that unfolds the *abominations* to our view!" I really think this to be a sufficient answer. We observe, moreover, that he does not bring out any thing but the known and often repeated charges against the Catholic Church, which he heard, I am sure, long before he became a Catholic, and they are found in every Protestant paper. Therefore he has no more to say, for he would not let it pass, and all his knowledge of the *Mystery of Iniquity*, is nothing but an apology for his apostacy. If the Priesthood opened to him all those *abominations*, how could he be taken in by any notions of infallibility? The most stupid fellow will not be deceived, as to believe that the infallibility of the Church can be any excuse for crimes and abominations. It is evident that he did not see any abominations authorized by the Church, though he might have observed many faults in some of her children. Had he observed so many abominations, he would not have written the following letters:—

Extracts from Mr. Smith's letters, published in the Catholic Herald. 17th Oct. 1832.

Wellsville, July, 23, 1833.

"Rt. Rev. Father: I sit down in the darkness with which I am surrounded, to write you the lines that may follow. You know how long I have been wandering from the fold; but no words can paint the horrors of the desert through which I pass. I would fain extricate myself from the pit into which I am fallen—but my own strength is unavailing. I cry unto the Lord, but I hear no answer; or if he answers, the uproar of my passions prevents me from hearing. What a strange dilemma I have placed myself in! My conscience still rivets me to the faith which I have embraced, whilst *temptations and a thousand allurements invite me to forsake it.* Oh! had I been as obedient to what that faith enjoins, as I still am tenacious in defending it, the arrows of remorse would not now be rankling in my heart. *If would but renounce my faith, a thousand hands and arms are ready to embrace me*, and, as they think, to raise me from the dung-hill and place me with the princes of the people. I have fallen: but my conscience still remains. No temporal advantage—no blandishing allurements has yet robbed me of my faith. I fell through frailty, in a moment of unexpected surprise; but were I to renounce my faith—to leave the ark, I should find no resting place,—nothing but the billows of *opinion* foaming and dashing over the deep abyss of ignorance and depravity!

Mr. Smith to Rev. J. Hughes.

Wellsville, Aug. 15th, 1833.

"Rev. Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you these lines on a subject in which I am so deeply interested that nothing but its importance will be my apology. Two or three weeks ago I wrote a letter to the Rt. Rv. bishop Kenrick, relative to my present situation, and my reasons for wishing again to return to the exercise of the ministy. You are not personally acquainted with me, but have probably heard of my situation. I left the exercise of the ministry at the river Raising Michigan, owing to the R. F.'s conduct. I acted in this respect according to the impulse of the moment, without sufficient reflection on the irregularity of the step I was about to take, or of the consequences which might follow, or of the scandal which would accompany so rash a measure. The letter I wrote has not yet boen answered. I have lately been informed that he was probably in Pittsburg at the time my letter reached Philadelphia. Being anxious that he should receive my letter as soon as possible, is my reason for thus addressing myself to you. If he is not to return to Philadelphia soon, I would receive it of you as a great favour if you would have the complaisance to forward the letter I wrote to him, to the place where he may be. You will recognize the letter by my hand-writing, and from the post-mark, Wellsville, Ohio. *If I am not considered altogether too unworthy, I wish, like the prodigal child, to return to my father's house.* That I am still worthy of nothing but stripes, I am fully aware, although my soul is still bleeding under the bitter lacerations of a wounded conscience. I am now moving in a sphere of life altogether incompatiable with my vocation. In a temporal point of view I have nothing to complain of, but my spiritual affairs are in a heap of ruins, I enlisted under the banners of the cross to fight the battles of the Lord, not to sit at home at ease and shun the dangers of the cause. It is impossible for me to remain as I am. The very atmosphere which I breathe seems tinctured with *the corruption of heresy;* my heart sickens at the delusions of *fanaticism*, and I can enjoy no satisfaction in the company of men, *who, I know, are enemies of the truth*, and whose boasted flames of devotion is nothing but the conflagration of secret passions fanned into a flame by an insufferable pride. *That they are destitute of the vital principle of religion, I am more convinced than ever.* Humility and its concomitant, the spirit of mortification, are virtues they are as destitute of as they are of the true knowledge of themselves. Oh! my dear sir, I ask the tear of sympathy; I ask it too of one whom I regard as a true and zealous shepherd of the flock of Christ—of that Great Shepherd, who was willing to leave the ninety and nine upon the mountain to seek and save the wandering sheep. Knowing the benignity of that tender mother, whom, in the frenzy of the moment, I forsook, I feel assured that she will extend her auxiliary hand to raise me from the dust. Should she crush me, however, like a vile worm of the earth, it would be no more than I deserve.

"Let me congratulate you on the success of your controversey with Mr. Breckinridge. This controversy excites the attention of every one. The Protestants here, although their pride will not yield to you the palm, nevertheless evidently [illegible] they are

the subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

[illegible] fore it. If you have not blown long [illegible] Committee, however, is it to penetrate the ears of every candid enquirer after truth, and conclusive enough to strike conviction to the heart. Here I drop a tear—and voluntarily grasping the sword of the Spirit, *long to be by your side, fighting in the cause of truth.*

"Favour me with an immediate answer, if it be not too inconvenient. *May I be so happy as to be one of your number.* Then may I sing, "Lo! the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone: the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." Long indeed, and dreary, has been the winter of my absence from the Church; heavy and beating the rain that has descended upon the fabric my folly reared upon the sandy foundation of self-love. But the Spirit of the Lord, hovering over the wide chaos of my mind, at length hath vouchsafed to say, "Let there be light."

"Your ob't, humble, and afflicted serv't in Christ.

"S. M. SMITH.

Extracts from Mr. Smith's Letter, published in the Presbyterian of Oct. 30, 1833.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of animadverting on a piece published in the Catholic Herald of 17th inst. containing two extracts of certain letters I had written to two Roman Catholic clergymen of Philadelphia.

* * * * *

In my recantation of Popery, I stated that, "after having written the letter expressive of my resolution to return to the ministry, I began to hesitate again." My recantation was not the place for entering into a detail of the letter written by me to the Bishop. I therefore merely stated that it was after having written the letter; I did not say how long after, nor whether it was on the 23d of July or on the 10th of August; this had no relation to the subject of my recantation. Neither did I mention a letter I had written to Mr! Hughes, because the purport of it was the same as that which I wrote to the Bishop.

* * * * *

I knew at the time I wrote, that, according to the discipline of the church, he could not receive me without previously writing to the bishop or administrator of the diocess I had left. This I thought he would do, in consideration of the painful situation in which I was. Certainly as a man of feeling, and a Christian, he should have sympathised in my sufferings, and not have aggravated them. When I wrote to him, my mind was on a balance. I saw the horrors of Popery on the one hand, I saw and felt them; then, on the other, the awful shackles of infallibility held me in captivity. You, my fellow Christians, whose consciences are tender, you can judge of wha

was passing in my bosom! I feared to offend God by resisting an authority which I had been taught to believe was established by him—God, the just and merciful God, saw my humiliation, and heard my groans; and when I was brought into the lowest depths, he saw fit blessed for ever be his name, he saw fit that the Bishop to whom I addressed myself in my afflictions, should answer me just as he did—Little was wanting to turn the scales—The want of charity where I should have had every reason to see it exhibited, for ever turned the scale. At that moment I felt relieved of all my doubts. The MAN OF SIN stood confessed in all his horrors. I wondered at my deliverance, and falling prostrate before the Lord, I poured out my soul in gratitude and praise."

That the reader may form an idea of the knowledge that the Rev. Mr. Smith possesses of the *abominations* of the Catholic Clergy, and the ill-treatment he has received, it will be convenient to observe, that in 1823, or at the beginning of 1824, he was sent from France, and recommended by the Rev. Mr. Badin to the Bishop of Bardstown, who paid all the expenses of his travelling, and placed him in the Seminary. He received minor orders in 1824; was ordained sub-deacon in 1826; deacon in 1827, and a priest in 1828. Shortly after his ordination, he was sent to the congregation of Carrey's Creek, where he remained only two years, as he says, though he states, that he was at Monroe, which I suppose to be a mistake. He was so pleased, that he wrote to the Bishop, stating, that his labors were blessed, that his sermons were attended by a great many Protestants, and that he was generally beloved. The congregation was so attached to him, that in order that he should have a more comfortable living, they doubled his salary, and begged the Bishop never to remove him. Therefore, it is evident, the evangelical truth preached by him did not displease so much the congregation as he says, and the people was not so much corrupted. He may recollect the person who congratulated him once upon his sermon, and to whom he answered, "I look upon my success as a favor that God has granted me by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, towards whom, since my conversion, I have the most filial piety. I will add, what perhaps you know not; when I delivered my sermon, I did not feel the impediment in my speech, which is remarked by all in my conversation; and I firmly believe that I owe it to the prayers of that tender mother."

A few reflections will convince the reader that the Rev. Mr. Smith is actuated by passion, and not by knowledge. He states, that he left the congregation, and retired to his mother's house two years since, and that he was also only two years in the mission, which he obtained shortly after his ordination. Hence he left the congregation in 1831, or at the beginning of 1832. He received minor order in 1824. I leave to him the trouble of reckoning the fourteen years he has wasted among the Catholic clergy, unless he means before he was a clergyman at all. Even so, we scarcely can account for the 14 years. He certainly was not all that time under the Bishop of Bardstown. However, he speaks of the Bishop of St. Louis, who obliged him to come to his house. But there he soon lost his health, in consequence of the fatigue of teaching, and he was obliged to go to France, where he says that he remained only *four months*, and from France he came to Bardstown. The reader will find it rather difficult to believe that he was six years at the Bishop's house before he went to France, while his health shortly after he went to the Bishop's was *rapidly declining, worn out by the heavy exactions demanded* of him, (page 8.) Either he was not such length of time, or the exactions were not so great, or his health was not so rapidly declining.

We may also observe, that the *abominations* he says are concealed from those who are in minor orders, and therefore he only knew them *when the door* of *priesthood* was opened to him in 1828. Therefore all his previous experience goes for nothing. But shortly after his ordination, he was sent to Carrey's Creek, and then, he far from knowing any *abominations*, was very much pleased and encouraged, and he wrote to his Bishop as to a father, and to his fellow-clergymen as to brothers; and moreover, he thought himself gifted by God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. At the mission, he had no chance to know any thing of the clergy, and from the mission he retired to his mother's house, and remained separated from the Catholics. Let any impartial reader judge of that opening *of the door of abominations* by *the priesthood*, and of the profound knowledge of them that he acquired in two years of his ministry, part of which he expended very happy.

(*To be continued.*)

—they should exert themselves, or the time might soon pass when interference upon their part would be useless.

A Mr. Cooke rose and expressed his dissent from Mr. Grattan's view of the claim upon which tithes were founded.—(Disapprobation.) If the Catholics were masters of the councils of the state, he thought, as a Protestant, that persons of his persuasion were bound in conscience to pay them tithes.—(Loud laughter, and cries of oh! oh!) He denied the position which Messrs. Thomas and [illegible] IRELAND.

The Association of the "*Friends of Ireland*," are requested to meet on Thursday Evening next, the 13th inst., at the UTERPEIAN HALL, 410 Broadway, between Walker and Canal-streets, *to take into consideration the recent news from Ireland.*

WM. JAMES MACNEVEN, President.
EBER WHEATON, Secretary.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND has been, in conformity to the resolution of the Association to that effect, printed in pamphlet form. Those persons desirous of procuring copies, are informed that they can be had at the Secretary's desk, on the night of the meeting.

TO OUR COUNTRY AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

We contemplate making further essential and important improvements in the TRUTH TELLER, which render it necessary that the outstanding debts due to this establishment should be paid. Our correspondence and exchange with foreign Editors are not unattended with expence at any time, but now that the British Parliament is about to assemble, and the affairs of Ireland have assumed so interesting an aspect, our expences will be greater than ever. Such of our Country Agents and Subscribers therefore, who "have more money than they know what to do with," will readily understand this hint, and obviate the necessity of further explanation.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The remarks in our paper of to-day from the *London True Sun*, are well deserved. The faithful and upright discharge of the high duties intrusted to President Jackson, have called forth the praise of Republicans throughout the world. Unshaken amid the strife and contention of faction and intrigue, he has shown himself superior to the machinations of the emmissaries of corruption, and proved himself to be the true guardian of our liberties and institutions.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing the return from the South, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. G. S. Bedford. Dr. Bedford was appointed *Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children* in the Medical College of South Carolina, and having discharged his duties with great honour, he has again returned among us to pursue the practice of his profession. Our best wishes attend him.

ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The subject of *Abolition* of *Capital punishment* within this state, and substituting in its stead, solitary confinement, has engaged the attention of the Legislature for several days, during the present week. The importance of the Law has elicited a great deal of discussion. The Speech of Mr. McKEON has been complimented as his greatest, as well as a most masterly effort. He was listened to with the most intense interest, for more than two days, in favor of the Bill, with that profound attention which the subject was calculated to inspire. It is spoken of, as surpassing any Speech, in argument and eloquence, made in that body for many years.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The opening of this Church is postponed until Sunday, 16th inst. on account of the indisposition of Sig'r SALVIONI, Music Master of the Italian Company. We feel pleasure, however, in stating that he has so far recovered as to be able to attend the rehearsals necessary to sing the mass in that style which the manager of the company so much desires. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois will officiate pontifically on the occasion, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Pease, Chaplain last session to the United States Senate. An address will be delivered by the Rev. James Cummiskey, in the afternoon at Vespers, and a collection taken up forenoon and afternoon. To enable the Trustees to liquidate, in part, the debts of the Church, it has been deemed advisable to issue tickets of admission at one dollar each, which may be had of the Clergy and Sextons of the different Catholic Churches, and at the bookstores of Mr. J. Ryan, 426 Broadway, at Mr. Owen Phelan's, 52 Chatham-street, and at Messrs. Hewitt & Co's. music store, 137 Broadway.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

The "*Evening Star*" of this City has transferred to its columns an article from the "*Dublin Evening Post*," once a respectable liberal paper, now the rank opponent of REPEAL and O'CONNELL and the avowed supporter and undisguised advocate of the measures of the Whig Ministry of Great Britain. The speech of MR. O'CONNELL is assailed by this *turncoat* Editor in unmeasured terms, for, with the fixed purposes of an insidious foe, the motives, intentions, even the expressions are probed with exquisite skill. Could the friends of civil and religious liberty be hurled down by the strong arm of despotism, the shaft of ridicule would remain unexercised while the armed minion might enforce obedience.—The war of opinion has borne away the power and in their last resource the disappointed ministry like the enchanted tiger, feel stripped of their power, yet possess all their very ferocious malignity. Hitherto we have expressed our disapprobation respecting the publication of extracts or opinions from the illiberal portion of the British press detracting from the name of those who enjoyed the favorable opinion of the American people. On the present occasion we deem it our duty to repel this attack upon the fame and character of Ireland's Liberator; as we are well aware that his eager and merciless opponents in this city will give it wide circulation. Had not the Editor of the "Star" given it a space in his paper, we should have passed it unnoticed as unworthy of our regard; but as it now has met the eyes of the American public who have seen a portion of the speech alluded to, it is highly necessary that we should repel the insinuations derogatory to the reputation of him who is struggling with unabated ardour for his country's regeneration.—We think the Editor will see the extreme impropriety he has been guilty of in publishing a bitter and satirical denunciation of Mr. O'Connell for the manner in which he acted in relation to this trial.

The statement that his effort in behalf of his client was a signal failure is a gross calumny, and is refuted by the fact that nearly every press whig as well as tory that noticed his speech have passed the highest eulogium upon it and have spoken highly of its merit.—We will not stoop to discuss the miserable taunt by which Mr. O'Connell is held up to the sneers of his enemies as cringing beneath the lashes of legal tyranny—he sought not to escape the reach of the law, if justice demanded his arraignment.—Mr. O'Connell never disavowed the authorship of the letter for which Mr. Barrett has been prosecuted. It was copied from the "*London True Sun*" in which it originally appeared, and the publisher was never arraigned for its publication.—Mr. O'Connell was fully amenable to the Law—but not a whisper of prosecution was muttered against him or the London publisher, because the whig ministry knew well they could not get an English Jury to convict. Mr. Barrett therefore was chosen for the purpose of enabling an Orange Dublin Jury to do that which an English Jury would scorn to do.

We had written thus far when we received our files of Irish papers to the 25th of January, inclusive, by the packet ship Silas Richards. From their contents we learn that Mr. Barrett has been sentenced to "imprisoment" in the gaol of Newgate for the space of six months, to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the King, and be further imprisoned until that fine is paid, and enter into recognizances, himself in 500*l.* and two securities in 250*l.* each, to be of the peace and of good behaviour for seven years.

That this sentence is a severe one, no one will deny, and yet it can create no surprise; for, the eagerness with which this unfortunate *publisher* was prosecuted fully assured the public that, his conviction would be followed by punishment much too great for the offence. Yet, there is one circumstance connected with this affair which must astonish every one—that O'CONNELL should be blamed for not coming forward, proclaiming himself the author of the letter, and thus submitting at once to a prosecution, and punishment. Some individuals assert that it displayed a want of magnanimity in O'CONNELL thus to suffer BARRETT to enter a prison, when his avowal could prevent it, but those who make this assertion can not have examined the matter carefully, or they would entertain an opinion entirely different. The history of this letter is well known; it was originally published in the "True Sun," an English liberal paper, and copied by Barrett into the "Pilot." Now, why did not the government prosecute the "Sun" and thus strike at the root of the evil? Because it would not be an easy matter to find an English jury which would convict the editors; and although O'CONNELL while in England avowed himself the author of the letter, it was not considered politic *there* to institute proceedings against him.

The objects of the British ministry (for to them the prosecution is attributable) were to convict the *Irish* Editor, to procure his proof or admission that O'CONNELL was the author of the letter; then to convict the latter, sentence him to prison, and thus at once deprive him, not only of his seat as a member of Parliament, but of all opportunities to agitate the great question of REPEAL. That these were the objects, circumstances already transpired fully prove. Notwithstanding the eloquent, logical, and powerful defence of O'Connell, Barrett has been found guilty, and since his conviction the Solicitor General has addressed a letter to him (which was published in our last) promising him absolution from all liability to punishment if he would prove that O'Connell was the author of the offensive letter, or bring its authorship home to him in any manner. This, Barrett like an honest patriot indignantly refused; he well knew what would be the consequence if he complied with the request, and would rather be incarcerated for years than betray Ireland's true friend. He had also declared in his speech at the Clondalkin Dinner that he knew he was liable to punishment, but he would not shrink from it; he had done some good for Ireland and the cause of Repeal by undergoing a prosecution; he had afforded O'CONNELL an opportunity to advocate both *within the halls of the Court of Kings' bench*, and under the influence of enthusiastic devotion declared that to attain these ends it was worth while to lose even personal liberty.

There is a another and probably a more cogent reason why the Government did not institute proceedings against Mr. O'Connell in England: the libel was written in Ireland and where the offence was committed only, could the offender be tried. It is hardly necessary, to detail to our readers the inevitable consequences which must follow the conviction of O'Connell for a libel, and his imprisonment therefor, if they should ever take place. He says that agitation must be *incessant*; were he confined, the principal "Agitator" would be powerless and the cause of Repeal would necessarily suffer. It may be said that the British Parliament would not *dare* to imprison him; this may or may not be true; we think it is not, but we know that—if he were imprisoned, the people would rise in their might and demand his liberation. What would then be the consequences? Turmoil and bloodshed both of which he deprecates, and forbids, and repeal would be supplanted by riot and confusion.

O'CONNLLE should not—will not place his liberty in jeopardy; he is ready to do any thing for his friend Barrett, he is willing to avow his authorship of the letter and thus exonerate Barrett, the latter with a magnanimity worthy of the Editor of an Independent press will not permit him to do so. It is not the safety of O'Connell but of Ireland is at stake; never was she in a more favorable position to claim her rights; never did she want more the services of her future Liberator. We must regret that Barrett is thus made to suffer; we admire his patriotism and fortitude, and freely render him the tribute of praise and esteem, which his dignified and manly conduct so justly merit; but we must say, and sure we are we echo the sentiments of every son of freedom and he will agree with us, that it is much better he should undergo the unjust imprisonment to which he is adjudged, than that Ireland should at this important *crisis* be deprived of him who has struggled so long and strenuously to procure her political regeneration.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.

There is yet hope for the independance of Poland! Honor to the year which has given birth to the hope, and to the country from whence it comes! It has been long withheld: the blood of the bravest and most gallant men has been suffered to "flow forth like water:" cruelties of the most outrageous kind have been inflicted: energies of the highest and manliest virtue have been left to be wasted away or crushed at once and for ever:—and yet no stir on the part of civilized Europe

no hope for struggling Poland. The hand that was stained with her tears and blood, still remained in the friendly, (or cowardly) grasp of France—the champion of the freeman against the tyrant, and of England—with her old reputation for sheltering the desolate and the oppressed. But hope has appeared at last, and that grasp is well nigh loosened, if not already so. An eloquent and distinguished deputy, M. Bignon, has risen in the French Chamber, and in the name of the Commission appointed to prepare the Address to Louis Philip, seconded by the large majority of the Chamber, and authorised fully by the Ministry themselves, delivered a speech which was heard throughout with the deepest sympathy and admiration, and which pledged its hearers to the assertion of certain great objects, carrying forward in their accomplishment the first and most vital interests of freedom and humanity.—We note them down as they occur—from the admirable version of the speech taken from the London Standard :—

The Independence of Poland.

The Rescue of Turkey.

Constitutional Governments for Germany.

The Independence of Italy.

We have gone carefully through what M. Bignon says on all these points. We have marked how freely the Foreign Minister, the Duc de Broglie, accorded with every syllable uttered, and we have no hesitation in saying that France is henceforward pledged to maintain these objects to the uttermost, and by the power (if needed) of the sword. The speech of M. Bignon is, indeed, a manifesto to all intents and purposes, and the most important manifesto that has been issued for many years from a powerful and independent Government.

Nor has England an unimportant share in it. Hear what M. Bignon says on the subject of Poland :—"According to the solemn declaration of the English Government, to which our Cabinet has given its adhesion, the present state of Poland is but a material fact, which neither England nor France acknowledges. If Poland is subjected, oppressed, crushed, it is by despising the general treaties of which the Cabinets of Paris and London are signataries and guarantees. On account of the difficult circumstances in which Europe is involved, England and France have abstained from taking up arms for the defence of treaties. But England has protested against their violation, and France has associated herself in the English protestation." This, however, is only the preparation for what follows. Surely nothing can be more bold or explicit than this :—"The possession of Poland," says the French Ministerial orator, "under the title of a Russian province, has not been recognised as an European right. If the sword has established the fact of physical possession, the sword constitutes no rights. The day that the Poles themselves shall break their chains—the day when other nations shall enfranchise them from the bloody yoke which is weighing them down—on that day right resumes its empire, and humanity triumphs over barbarism. All is not lost for Poland; there remains a patriotism in it, which all the confiscations, prisons, and tortures cannot destroy; there still remain for her, generons affections in the hearts of several kings; there remains for her the sympathy of all nations; there remains for her Providence, and the future."

Here we have the "right" of Russia distinctly hurled back in defiance, an intimation that other nations shall yet enfranchise Poland, and that the sympathies of all are with her, an unequivocal opinion that she ought to be free, and a pledge never to be shrunk from or recalled, that when the time offers, France will draw the sword to effect her freedom, and rescue her from the Bear of Russia! The speech is equal to the declaration of a war for their independence of Poland. Now does its manifesto end, as we already said, with Poland. "The interests of a great state like France extend themselves almost every where; and they may every where be comprised." So says M. Bignon; and proceeds to assign a reason why the Ministers had distinctly mentioned these great purposes and objects in the address to the King. "If the name of Poland," he eloquently said, "which at the sittings of the commission was in the mouths of all, as the sympathy of her misfortunes in in their breasts, is not to be found this time pronounced in the the address, it is because the paragraph in which the heroic nation is implicitly brought into question, comprises likewise, in an eventual manner, other nations, which are not, more than her, nominally designed." The orator then alludes most ominously to the wrongs of the Ottoman, of Germany, and of Italy. His speech is tantamount also to a declaration of war, should it be necessary for the vindication of *these* wrongs.

More hostile, indeed, to Russia, are his observations on the condition of Turkey, than even those drawn forth by the sufferings of Poland. He states, in the most distinct terms, that no faith is to be placed in Russian moderation. He tells a significant story of a certain bribe offerred by Alexander to Bonaparte, and hints that perhaps a bribe of the same sort has been offered with greater success to Austria by Nicholas. In plain terms, he resolutely meets the question in its most involved aspect, by declaring the readiness of France, should occasion offer, to attack Austria in her holds of Germany and Italy, and so disable her from the assistance she were otherwise perhaps pledged to give to the ambitious designs of Russia. The following passage is exceedingly ominious :—"May it perhaps be, that in case of a dismemberment of Turkey, there are already compensations to the profit of some Cabinets, w would resign themselves, for the worth of some fragments dominion and influence, to put up with Russian usurpatio rather than resolve upon the efforts which would be necessa to hinder them?"

That every countenance afforded to this language by t Ministry of France, it needs only a short quotation to prov "I do once come," said the Duc De Broglie, advancing aft M. Bignon had concluded, "to reply to the hon. deputy wl has just quitted this tribune, but I come for the purpose thanking him, and also the commission by whom the addre has been prepared—an address, every paaagraph and eve principle of which we adopt. We concur also in every thi that has been said by M. Bignon, and we feel grateful for t praise he has bestowed upon several acts of our administr tion."

What, then, will Russia say to all this, for some noti she must take of it? Will M. Pozzo di Borgo continue Paris? Sure he can no longer do so with honor to his trust or respect to his master. We shall be glad to hear what England has now to say on all these great and important matters. We shall be more than glad if the result proves the anticipations true with which we commenced this article,—and that those great words, "the Independence of Poland," are not again to end in the grasp of some profitless and unsubstantial shadow—or in setting up only the mockery of a name.

FRIEND'S OF IRELAND IN BROOKLYN.

A most numerous meeting of the Friend's of Ireland of all nations was held at the Washington Hotel in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening last.—The President Mr. Peter Turner having called the meeting to order, the Secretary Mr. Murray read the minutes of the last Evening which were unanimously approved of—several new members came forward and paid their initiation fee.—Their names as well as those of the last meeting will be published in our next.

James B. Shey's, Esq. having been called upon addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style, and was followed by Dr. Garvie who addressed the meeting as follows—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—It is with great diffidence that I arise to respond to the wishes of the meeting. I confess, I feel proud to witness so large and so respectable an assemblage of Irishmen, convened for the purpose of promoting the interests and welfare of Ireland. I am gratified to think, that even here, at this remote distance, on the banks of the Hudson, or the far-famed heights of Brooklyn, the history of her wrongs awakes the tear of sympathy and swells with virtuous indignation the manly bosom of the American citizen. (Cheers.)

There is, in my opinion, no virtue more estimable, nor more to be revered, than love of country, than pure, unsullied patriotism, and there are few, very few, who possess that virtue in a more eminent degree than the sons of the Emerald Isle. They may wander forth in exile—they may traverse land or sea—they may be in poverty or in affluence—but be them where they will, or how they will, the love of home clings to them through every change—even in their dying hour, their last fond aspirations are for the happiness of their beloved Erin—the death-stricken Exile, overtaken by the hand of fate, on some distant shore, far from friends, from country and from home, bestows on her his last benison, and exclaims in the language of the poet—

"Erin; an Exile, bequeathes thee his blessing,
Land of my forefathers, Erin go bragh!" (Cheers.)

And why should not Irishmen be attached to their native soil? Is there any other country presents more attractions than the green fields of Erin—could they find any where else a more fertile soil or a more genial climate—could they find any where else a more cordial welcome, or a more generous hospitality—a warmer friend, or a more social companion. Can any other region boast of a more roseate blush, than that which suffuses the dimpled cheeks of the blue-eyed daughlers of Erin? (Loud cheers.) Yet, why, possessing, as she does, all these attractions, all these fond endearments, why have we forsaken her? why have we come to seek a home, a domicile, in the western world? We left her not because we were unwilling to participate in her sufferings, not because we were reluctant to share her misery, not because we were disinclined to aid her in the struggle for her regeneration; no, we left her only because her fair brow was sullied with the impress of slavery, we left her because we had adopted the celebrated maxim of the illustrious Franklin—

"Where Liberty dwells there is my country."

We were slaves at home, we crossed the wide waters of the Atlantic, and we became freemen. Oh! I would rather roam through the wild, solitary, cheerless prairie, far away from the haunts of society, a freeman, than riot in all the luxury of India—a slave. Though we have emigrated from our native land, it does not follow that we are indifferent about her welfare, or careless of her prosperity! Ah! no,

"Where e'er we roam, whatever lands we see,
Our hearts untravelled still return to thee." (Cheers.)

We have gone forth as the pioneers of her regeneration. From this land of freedom we can hold forth to her the institutions of this free country, as beacons to guide her through the storm of political agitation, to the attainment of that Liberty, which, wrested from their common enemy, has rendered the United States the admiration of the world.

There is but one panacea for all her ills, and that is, need I tell you, the Repeal of the Union—a union fostered by rebellion, purchased by bribery and corruption, of which all the advantages were on the side of England, all the disadvantages on the side of Ireland; a union repugnant to the wishes of the people of Ireland, unsolicited by the *people* of England, but brought about by the insidious connivance of the aristocracy of both countries, to subserve their own base purposes; men who would sell England as well as Ireland, if they could but find a purchaser. (Cheers.)

How long will the people of England withhold the hand of friendship from their Irish brethren? Did we not stand by them in their struggle for reform? Would not that measure have been lost but for our co-operation? Have you not still more to struggle for with the insolent aristocracy that oppress you? Will you not again want our assistance, and can you ask it until you have done us justice? People of England you have done us grievous, deadly wrong, but we are as ready to forgive an injury as we are prompt to revenge an insult. It is your duty, nay more, it is your interest to conciliate Ireland; this may be done at a small sacrifice, it will cost you nothing, but it will profit us much, all we ask for is the dissolution of an unoppressive Church establishment—would she keep up a large standing army to keep herself down, would her arts and manufactures be neglected, her commerce annihilated, her internal resources undeveloped, her spacious bays and noble harbours reflecting no form save the dark outline of some neighbouring mouhtain, or the tiny shadow of some solitary fisherman's skiff—would the noble Shannon be idly rolling its unproductive waters into the bosom of the Atlantic? would the green of her fields be actually encroaching on the streets of her metropolis?—no, you will answer indignantly, no, it would not. (No, no and cheers.)

It is evident then to every one, save the bigoted partizan of English ascendancy, that she would be benefited by a repeal of the Union. And it remains for us to co-operate with our transatlantic brethren for the attainment of that object; we should extend to them our sympathy, we should cheer them in their struggle, we should exhort them to unanimity and perseverance, we should try to conciliate the people of England and interest the people of America. In conclusion, for I fear I have trespassed on your patience. (Cries of no, no, go on.) I hope, that in place of meeting here to procure Repeal, we shall ere long be assembling here to celebrate the anniversary of the attainment of that measure. (Long continued cheering.)

The meeting then adjourned.

DIED,

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 27th of February last, John David, son of Mr. John Hurgan, of that Village, at the age of 12 years, and 4 months—a fine youth of great promise, leaving his parents in the greatest affliction.

HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held, on Thursday Evening next at 7 o'clock, at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel.

JOHN FOOTE, President.
DANIEL McGRATH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Members of the Irving and Moore Literary Association, are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance. March 8

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

COAL.

JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
March 8 JOHN QUIN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday Evening, 5th March,

It was Resolved,

That the committee recommend to the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New York, friendly to Regular Nomination, the General and State Administrations, and the known usages of the Republican Party, to meet in their respective wards, on Wednesday evening, the 12th March, at 7 o'clock, to choose three persons from each ward, to meet at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 19th March at 7 o'clock, to nominate a suitable person to be supported at the ensuing Election, for Mayor of this City.

Also, For the purpose of taking such measures in relation to the Charter Election, as may be deemed expedient by their respective Ward Committees.

Resolved, That the Ward meetings be held at the following places, viz:—

1st Ward, at Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearl streets.

2d Ward, at Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

3d Ward at Washington Lunch, 99 Washington-street.

4th Ward, at Harmony Hall, corner of William and Duane streets.

5th Ward, at Reiley's Hotel, corner of Chappel and Provost streets.

6th Ward, at M'Dermott's corner Duane and Cross-streets.

7th Ward, at E. Witheral's, 267 Division-street.

8th Ward, at Davis's Long Room, 168 Spring-street.

9th Ward, at Bleecker-street House.

10th Ward, at Military Hall, corner Grand and Ludlow streets.

11th Ward, at R. C. Hawkins, corner of Allen and Houston streets.

12th Ward, at Gen. Hickocks, Hickory Tree Hotel, near 5 mile stone.

13th Ward, at Kelly's Republican Hall, corner Grand and Ridge streets.

14th Ward, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth streets.

15th Ward, at William Randol's, corner Broadway and Bleecker streets.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.
William Hoe, Secretary.
New York, 7th March, 1834.

was passing in my bosom! I feared to offend God by resisting an authority which I had been taught to believe was established by him—God, the just and merciful God, saw my humiliation, and heard my groans; and when I was brought into the lowest depths, he saw fit blessed for ever be his name, he saw fit that the Bishop to whom I addressed myself in my afflictions, should answer me just as he did—Little was wanting to turn the scales—The want of charity where I should have had every reason to see it exhibited, for ever turned the scale. At that moment I felt relieved of all my doubts. The MAN OF SIN stood confessed in all his horrors. I wondered at my deliverance, and falling prostrate before the Lord, I poured out my soul in gratitude and praise."

That the reader may form an idea of the knowledge that the Rev. Mr. Smith possesses of the *abominations* of the Catholic Clergy, and the ill-treatment he has received, it will be convenient to observe, that in 1823, or at the beginning of 1824, he was sent from France, and recommended by the Rev. Mr. Badin to the Bishop of Bardstown, who paid all the expenses of his travelling, and placed him in the Seminary. He received minor orders in 1824; was ordained sub-deacon in 1826; deacon in 1827, and a priest in 1828. Shortly after his ordination, he was sent to the congregation of Carrey's Creek, where he remained only two years, as he says, though he sta[illegible]

O'CONNELL ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association and their friends will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint—on Monday the 17th inst., by a public dinner at Mr. P. Duffy's Prince st. House.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Rusk, Lawrence Langton,
Daniel Geary, Terrence Duffy,
James Roach, Moses Doyle,
Peter Fagan.

Tickets to be had from either of the above Gentlemen, or at the Bar of Prince st. House.

Dinner on the Table at 4 o'clock.

Office of the Commissioners for building the Custom House, No. 1 Nassau-street.

New York, February 26th, 1834.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (addressed to the Commissioners) until the 15th Day of March next, for the delivery of the whole or any part of the following materials for the said building, viz:—

To lay—590 feet running measures of large flat Blue Stone or Granite, not less than twelve inches thick, at least fifteen inches wide, and nine feet long, for the bottom course of the foundation.

To lay—62 feet running measures do. do., seven feet long, for do. do.

To lay—640 feet running measure do. do., five feet long, for do. do.

To lay—390 feet running measure do. do., four feet long, for do. do. The above to be delivered at the site of the building corner of Wall and Nassau-streets. between the first days of April and June next, in such quantities and proportions, and at such times, as may be required by the Superintendent.

4000 loads of the best quality of blue or gray building Stone, to measure 13 cubic feet to the load, to be delivered at the site of the building, between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of August next; to be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent, or such other person as may be appointed for that purpose, and to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as he may from time to time require in the progress of the building.

744 barrels of new fresh unslacked Stone Lime of the first quality, and

6500 barrels of the best quality of Hydraulic or Water Line, to be delivered at the site of the building between the 15th days of April and October next, in such quantities and proportions, and at such times, as may be from time to time required by the superintendent, the whole to be delivered free of expense, and subject to the inspection or rejection of the superintendent of the said building, or such other person as may be appointed for that purpose.

The proposals must state specifically for which of the foregoing items contracts will be made, and price per cubic foot for the large Flat or Foundation Stone: the price per load of the Building Stone; and the price per barrel of the several descriptions of Lime; for the delivering of each of which, separate contracts will be made, security will be required for the faithful performance, and payment will ve made on delivery, always reserving — per centum from each bill of parcels until the final completion of the contract.

WALTER BOWNE,
SAM'L SWARTOUT,
ELISHA TIBBETTS. } Commissioners.

March 1--2t

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, for a release and conveyance by them of the interest of the people of the State of New York, to Michael Conroy, of a Lot in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on the old post road, known on a map of the Mount Vernon property, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated September 5, 1826, now on file in the Register's office of the city and county of New York, as Lot No. 1, as the same was conveyed to Thomas Conroy. deceased by David R. Shepard, by deed dated the 10th of September, 1832, recorded in said Register's office in lib. 287 of conveyance, page 611, together with the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Conroy, in so much of said old post road as lies in front of said lot, which the State has by escheat, on the 19th day of April next. New York, Feb. 22, 1834. March 1—6w

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TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner. or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings. out houses. mills and shops as given in the sequal; is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location, there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

J taw 3m JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawantak, or GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

NOTICE.—Twenty Dollars Reward is offered for the detection of a Thief, who entered the House of John Heaney, sometime in the night of the 3rd of Februa[illegible], and stole a Trunk containing Clothing only. It is supposed that money was his object, but he wss disappointed.—The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of said thief.

Feb. 22nd 1834. 10th st. Near Dry Dock, JOHN HEANEY.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books.—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testament, 12mo. in calf binding; do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket edition. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8vo.; Ganhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Moniter, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradice, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book. another edition; The Pious Guide; Wade Macum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prieres; The Catholic Christian Instucted. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois', Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Cathechism. The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D. The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotions to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The Memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives, The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, Author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Franeis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be continued annually Office of the Holy Week; Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's Exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes: Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches: Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism: An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism: Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepesented: The Following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter: Another edition: Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori. Spiritual combat 14 mo. Another addition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacrament: The Devout communicant: Think Well On't by Dr Challoner; A Net for the Fisher's of Men: Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every christian: Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine: Meditations of St. Augustine: Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days: christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter: Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland Father Rowland, a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2vols 18mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth: Model for Young Men: Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs Herbert and the Villagers 1 vols, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertaiments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A crititical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8vo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religions by the Rev John Bell, Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol, The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates, confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land, from the Works of F. A.D. Chateaubriand, The Sunday Monitor by the Rev H. Baker, Daily Devotion: or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol. 18mo. extra boards, The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations: illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1 vol. 32mo.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED·

The Companion to the Sanctuary; The Commonitory or St. Vincent of Levins; the most important Tenets of the Catholic Church, fairly explained; and all other recent Catholic publications, for sale, as above.

Now in the Press and will be speedily Published, the Annexed Works:

The Spiritual Director, from the French of St. Francis of Sales, Massillon's Sermons, Bourdaloue's Sermons, Peach's Sermons, Rutter's Life of Christ, Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, translated from the French, St. Augustine's Confessions, The Faith of Catholics proved by Scripture, and Confirmed by the Fathers, by the Rev. J Berrington.

☞ On hand, an extensive collection of PICTURES OF PIETY, Plain and Colored, suitable for distribution,—PRAYER BEADS,— CRUCIFIXES, &c. &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at **246** Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars. apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaids Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chieftain," Gorsair. and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD,

Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON. & Co. 246 Pearl street

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LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS.

To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New-York, arrangements have been made to despatch a *first class American Ship* from each port punctually at the above periods.

These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH St., New-York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Carruthers, 29 South Front-street, Philadelphia; Mr Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D Elner, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Pittsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman Cincinati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleaveland, Ohio; Macdonald Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J. s.8

☞ LENT—Fish will be served up during the season of Lent, at the Franklin Coffee House, Maiden-lane.

Feb 11–6t CLARKE & BROWNE.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.
Newcastle do do
Scotch do do
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted eqnal to any in the market.
Lehigh do do
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription by the Rev. Virgil H. Harbour, S. J. an English Translation of

STORCHENAU'S LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

To those who are unacqnainted with this work it is enough to say that the most Rev. Archbishop, the Right Rev. Bishops, and all the assistant Theologeans of the late Provincial Council of Baltimore have patronised the work by a very liberal subscription.

All lovers of sound learning are invited to put down their names to this work, and more especially the Rev. Clergy and their particular friends. It will be useless to wait until after it is published, as only a *very few* copies more than the actual number subscribed for will be struck off.

It will be printed on excellent paper and type, and delivered to the subscribers handsomely bound in one volume octavo.—Price two Dollars, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions taken by John Doyle, at his cheap Wholesale Book and Stationary Ware house, No. 12, Liberty St. near Maiden Lane.

BY J. W. DAYMON.

Store No. 191 *Chatham Square.*

THIS DAY.

At 10 o'loek, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and windsor Chairs; ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venitian Blinds; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post bedsteads; cots; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; wash stands; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

☞ J. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his friends and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of thgir patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons declining business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any articles of merchandize sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made on the day of sale.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of JUDY and JOHANNAH AHERN, who lived in the County of Cork, Parish of Glanworth, in the Township of Flemmingstown Sailed from Cork last May 12 months arrived in Quebec, Their brother Thomas left them in Rochester in Mrs. Smith's house. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, directed to James M'Carty, 524 Grand st. N. York.

Of MICHAEL FOY, and MARTIN KELLEY, both natives of Castle Bar, in the County of Moya, in Ireland. Landed in Quebec six years ago. Left Randolph, Vt. April 7th, 1830. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by directing a letter to Thomas Welch, Randolph, Vt. March 1

Of JAMES CAIN, Carpenter by trade, a native of Stradone, County of Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the ship Atlantic, and landed in New-York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Rosanna Cain, No. 12, Fifth-street, Troy, New-York. March 1

Of THOMAS CONNORS, son of Martin Connors, at the Old Market House, City of Limerick, and who sailed from Limerick the 3d March, 1832, in the Procella, for America, and landed at Quebec, and passed through Troy, N. Y. a few months since. T. Connors is a Butcher by trade; his wife, Fanny Dalton, is now in Troy, N. Y. and is poor and needy; she anxiously expects to hear from her husband. March 1

Of JOHN MURRAY a native of the West of Ireland. When last heard of he was in the State of Pennsylvania, carrying on business as a Brewer. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Power, No. 44, Great Jones-street, New-York, will be thankfully received. March 1

Of MICHAEL CAULEY, who left the "Saracen's Head," London, on the 1st day of January, 1828, and looking in Liverpool about the 8th of same month, and arrived in New York the ensuing March. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Cauley, Bellfonti, Centre Co., Pa.

Also. of THOMAS CARROLL, from within four miles of Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland, who sailed from Limerick the 12th of April, 1832, on board of the Thetis, owned by Spade of the said city. Address Patrick Carroll, Curwensville Post Office, Clearfield, County, Pa. j15

Of MICHAEL FARRELLY, from the town of Quilen, co. Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in March 1827. When last heard of he was in Palmyra, from whence it is supposed he has gone to Lancaster as a Boss on the Rail Road. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by John O'Connell, Albany, State of New York, or Mr. Michael Lynch, 441 Grand-street, New York. j15

OF PATKICK CRONELLY, a native of the parish of Rathaning, Co. Kildare, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin to Quebec in 1832. When last heard of he was in Montreal, Lower Canada. His brother Michael is desirous of hearing from him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing a few lines to Michael Smith, No. 15 Orange-street, New-York. Feb. 8

Of MARGARET BLACKENEY, a native of Cloyne, co Cork, Ireland. She left Ireland about thirteen years ago for Miramichi, from whence she proceeded to Little York, U. Ca. was married to John Calcot and had two children, and is now supposed to be living in Jesse Township, Niagara co. U. Ca. with her family, or in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Any information respecting any of them will be thankfully received by her Brothers, Michael and William Blackeney stone masons, residing in this city by addressing a letter to either of them, to the care of David Halahan, No. 14 Prince, corner of Elizabeth street, N. Y. 4t feb 7

Of CHARLES O'BRIAN, a native of the Perish of Dromore Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this Country in the year 1827. The last account we had, that he was in Philadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick O'Brian, at No. 173 Hester Street, New York, to the care of Philip O'Brian.

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE

MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT·

Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1834. NO. 11.

IRELAND.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN.

BEFORE THE CHIEF BARON AND A SPECIAL JURY.

Nicholas Murray Mansfield vs. *Thomas Baker.*

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, for the recovery of a sum of money amounting to £45 15s. 6d., which was advanced by him to the defendant during the Parliamentary investigation into the return of Lord Ingestre and Mr. Shaw, as members for the city of Dublin. The defendant pleaded the general issue. The facts of this case have been so often laid before our readers, that we do not deem it necessary to republish them.

The first witness examined for the plaintiff was Mr. Mallett, and he stated that he saw Mr. Mansfield hand the defendant £5 15s. 6d., and a draft for £30, to which was added a further sum of £10, lent by witness to Mr. Mansfield, who afterwards repaid it.

The next witness produced was Mr. Hallahan, and he deposed to nearly the same facts. He was cross-examined by Mr. C'Connell, when the following curious scene occurred :—

Mr. O'Connell—have you paid the amount of the verdict obtained by my client, against you and your colleague, in the Court of King's Bench?

Witness—Not yet.

Q. Oh! but you will?

A. I suppose I must.

Q. That was a verdict obtained by him as your agent?

A. He was not our agent.

Q. Did'nt he claim it for work and labour?

A. He hid.

Q. And he got a verdict, did'nt he?

A. He did by false swearing. Mr. Courtney swore false.

Q. You have said that Mr. Baker was not your agent.—Now, did you employ any other agent?

A. I did not employ any other agent.

Q. You and your colleague were charged with gross corruption?

A. Yes; but not so grossly expressed.

Q. Oh, yes it was; be assured it was; for there is not much studied politeness in these petitions—(laughter)—but to a man of your mind the charge would imply guilt of a very serious nature; for you know it would be perjury, if sustained; because you were sworn to discharge the duties of your office with impartiality—did'nt you?

A. Certainly.

Q. And were'nt you affected by the charge—were'nt you uneasy?

A. Not a bit—because I was conscious the charge was unfounded, and we went over to defend ourselves personally.

Q. Did you bring over any witnesses?

A. We brought over one; there was not one summoned for us; the witnesses who were summoned were brought over by the sitting members?

Q. The charge against you was for gross collusion.

A. Not for collusion, but for partiality.

Q. Is not "partiality" "collusion"—where is the use of partiality if there is not collusion?

A. I think the charge was simply collusion only.

Q. Simply—why surely you were not charged with wishing to be partial?

A. I think it was partiality we were charged with.

Q. Well, must not partial acts be acts of collusion, and if you were found guilty, what do you think would be the result?

Here the witness hesitated.

Mr. O'Connell—My God, what a judge of a Court you are to be sure. (Laughter.) You are a professional gentleman, an educated gentleman, and dont you know that partiality is collusion?

A. And I mean that there might be partiality without collusion.

Mr. O'Connell—A most excellent distinction, but do you think that the committee would be satisfied with your definition of the subject?

A. I was brought over to appear at the bar personally, or by counsel, or by agent, and I did not care whether the committee thought we were partial or not, nor did we care whether they reported that we were partial or not.

Mr. O'Connell—And if they so reported, I promise you that would be rubbing your eyes out in Newgate, against the bricks. (Laughter.) And dont you think that that would annoy you good Doctor. (Laughter.)

A. I dont think that it would affect me at all.

Q. Dont you think a conviction for gross partiality would affect you? And dont you think it would be proper for you to have counsel appear on your behalf, although the counsel would really be acting for the sitting members, although nominally for you?

A. I dont think it would, because I was conscious that I did not act wrong.

Did not Mansfield get a brief to correct, on the part of the sheriffs?

A. Mansfield got a brief from Baker to correct.

Q. On whose part?

A. He got a brief from Baker to correct.

Mr. O'Connell—Why it is harder to "hammer" an answer out of you than it was out of "Mallett." (Laughter.)—Did you ever hear that Mansfield got that brief?

A. I did.

Q. You heard Spankie speak on the part of the Sheriffs?

A. Yes.

Q. And if Baker was not agent for the Sheriffs, no body else was?

A. I am quite sure he never was employed by the Sheriffs, for I am quite sure he had no agent at all,

Q. are you quite sure sure you had no counsel?

A. I am in doubt about that. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—You are in doubt about—a Sheriff in a doubt! (Laughter.) Dou you think Spankie volunteered?

A. He defended the sitting Members; but he was not a "volunteer." (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—And in defending them, he defended you, there being no collusion between you?

A. They had no counsel of their own.

Mr. O'Connell—Well, then, it was an act of partiality on the part of Spankie; for your case is now that Spankie was employed by the sitting Members, although he defended you?

A. He was not employed by us; we did not want counsel.

Q. Who was the Sub-sheriff that year?

A. A Mr. Richard Betsworth Fleming.

Q. He is a relative of yours?

A. He is.

Q. He went to London, did he not?

A. He did.

Q. The plaintiff knew as much of the subject as he did.

A. The plaintiff was not really Sub-sheriff, he had something to do in the office; he was assistant in the office.

Mr. O'Connell—A kind of deputy over the Sub-sheriff, for you know Mansfield knew nothing of the office of old standing? (Laughter.)

A. He did.

Q. Did Fleming leave Mansfield behind him in the office; did he leave him there as a fixture?

No.

Mr. O'Connell—Then Mansfield was turned out along with him. (Laughter.) What salary had Mansfield?

A. Did not hear that he had any salary. We did not employ Mansfield as our agent; he did not go over with us as our agent, neither did Mr. Fleming, the latter person came as a friend.

Mr. O'Connell—as an *amateur*. (Laughter.) How I'd like to see this *amateur*. I would like to see that fellow. (Laughter.)

Q. You never heard what terms Mansfield made for that office with this *amateur*?

A. Never.

Q. Were you satisfied with this trick that was played off on the Committee?

A. I was not consulted about it.

Q. I did not ask you that—for in our profession, as well as in yours, Doctor, there are consultations—heaven help the *subjects* of either. (Laughter.) But were you satisfied in your mind with that trick?

A. I was not consulted about it.

Mr. O'Connell—Well, I have got you half way, Come, give me the rest—"another *scruple*, good doctor." (Laughter.)

A. I was not dissatisfied—I was not asked.

Q. I am not at the catechism with you—I did not ask you were you asked. I asked you were you in your own mind satisfied with the playing off that trick?

A. I did not care one pin about it, whether there was a trick played off or not.

Q. How long was Spankie praising you and your brother Sheriff?

A. I dont think Counsel are at all complimentary.

Mr. O'Connell—Oh! they are when they are paid for it—(laughter)—and if you wait until the Counsel on the other side speak, they will administer a *dose* to you, good doctor, that will enable you to go home. (Laughter.)

Q. How much was the verdict against you in the King's Bench?

A. I think it amounted to £299 some odd shillings.

Q. It was not worth their while to mince the matter, they ought to have made £300 of it. But how much of that did the Sergeant get?

A. I think he got £250—but he got that for giving advice to the sitting Members.

Q. But he made a speech and he praised you, and yet you did not get up and say—Sir, you are not my Counsel?

A. No, we did not.

Q. Did you not get something from the Coporation to defray this verdict—there was something about City bounds, the ready money not being convenient. (Laughter.)

A. We were awarded £250 each to defray our expenses on presenting an address to their Majesties on arriving at the throne—(Laughter)—but I was not present.

Q. How did you travel from Holyhead up to London?

A. Oh! we travelled up in a coach and four, "like gentlemen." (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—Like gentlemen! A coach and four, and two Sheriff's travelling like gentlemen. (Laughter.) Was Mansfield one of those who travelled like gentlemen?

A. No—he was not.

Mr, O'Connell—Oh! then Mansfield did not travel like a gentleman—(laughter)—but you and your colleague were to get £250 each, for travelling up to London like gentlemen. Why that would be more than apothecaries' profit.

A. By dad, it would not. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—May be Mansfield got the money?

A. May be he did.

Mr. O'Connell—And pocketted it like a gentleman?

Mr. Mansfield—Like another gentleman. (Laughter.)

The case for the plaintiff closed. The Solicitor-General then replied, after which Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Courtney were examined on the part of the defendant. Mr. Green, K. C., spoke to evidence. The Judge charged the Jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs.

RATHMINERS REPEAL MEETING—ALARMING OCCURRENCE,

This meeting was held on Sunday in the large room of the Schoolhouse of Rathmines, recently elected by the contributions of the parishioners, for the accommodation of the children of the poor in that district. Precautions had been previously taken to support the rafters of the apartment, by placing planks, perpendicularly under them. The pressure of the crowd, however, became so great while Mr. O'Connell was speaking, that these planks were broken across, which being observed by Mr. Dennis Redmond, that genteman, with much courage and discretion, made his way through the alarming state of matters, Mr. O'Connell with that self-command which he possesses in so eminent a degree, stated to the assemblage that he had just received a communication which rendered it necesary to conclude the proceedings in the open space adjoining the school-houses, and he enjoined them to proceed thitherquictly and without pressing upon each—probably from not being made aware of the cause of removal this suggestion failed to effect its purpose. Mr. O'Connell, thereupon, rightly judging of the coolness of the people and his own power of controling the "*movement*," boldly mentioned that the building being considered unsafe it become necessary to withdraw from it adding that he relied upon the steadiness and good sense of the people to do so one by one, and he should be the last to quit the room. In obedience to his directions the persons nearest the door began to depart in single files and retired in so gradua a manner that three quarters of an hour elapsed before O'Connell's turn, as the "last man," arrived for leaving the building. A singular exemplification this of the presence of mind vhich pervaded the multitude, and a new proof of the popular power of O'Connell in really *trying* circumstances.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. ENGLAND.

We are haypy to state, that the excellent Bishop of Charleston, accompanied by the nuns, priests, and students, who emigrated with his lordship, arrived safe in Charleston on the 7th of Novenber last. Dr. England held an ordination on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of the same month, and amongst those who first received orders, was the Rev. Cornelius O'B. Ryan, nephew of the Rev. C. O'Brien, of Templeview, in this county; a younug gentleman of amiable manners, and high literary attainments. On the solemn occasion, the grand high mass was sung by the Rev. Robert Browne; the Rev. Messrs. Hayes and O'B. Ryan assisted as deacon and sub-deacon. The whole was awfully impressive and deeply interesting. The Rev. C. O'B. Ryan is appointed one of the managers of the public press in Charleston, which is the property of the Seminary there. On the 29th November Dr. England set out to make his visitation of Georgia.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MR. O'CONNELL—THE SPECTATOR.

The following letter from Mr. O'Connell appears in the last *Spectator*:—

Merrion-square, Dublin, 28th Dec. 1833.

SIR—The state of the controversy between us is just this: you having more than once adopted an unfounded charge made by others against me of political inconsistency, at length de-

clared that I was ready to abandon all or any public principle at my caprice, or for my interest.

Such was substantially your charge against me; a grievous and a degrading charge against any public man.

I immediately denied the truth of that charge. I, in terms free from disrespect, but distinct and firm, called on you for your proofs. I expected you would either bring forward those proofs, or retract the accusation.

You took neither of those courses; you retracted not the charges—you did not bring forward the proofs—you only promised that when you were at leisure you would search for them.

I admit to your more impartial judgment, that it would have been more consistent with that equality and fair dealing which would, I presume, have been adopted in any other man's case but mine, to have *first* collected proofs, and *next* made the accusation. Reversing the order, and *first* making the charge, and *next* looking for evidence, is—I say it with all becoming diffidence—not the most correct mode of proceeding.

Here the case rested between us; and would probably have so rested for ever, because I suspect your leisure to search for proofs would never arrive. *Sed Diis aliter visum.*" One of the "accursed" of the "*Ames Damnees*" of literature, a nameless scribe in the *Courier* newspaper, came to your aid. He took up the task, as you express the thing, *con amore*; which means, in plain English, with considerable malignity, and furnished you with no less than twelve—counts we call them—in a bill of indictment against me for the crime of political inconsistency. You immediately published these twelve charges; you adopted the far greater part of them; indeed, I think I may say all but one: that one you yourself knew could not be true to the extent in which it was made. In fact, the charge is still more false than you could have imagined.

You headed the entire, and gave them the title of "O'Connell's inconsistencies"

So stands the controversy between us at present. The next stage is this: I utterly deny the *consistencies* imputed to me—I deny them one and all—I assert that the case is made out against me in each and every of these charges by means solely of distinct and unequivocal falsehoods.

You have deemed it right to publish this long catalogue of "inconsistencies" against me. I appeal to you seriously whether it would not be the 'most unjust thing imaginable to refuse me the means of confuting those charges. I therefore think I have a clear right to ask for the insertion of this letter in your paper; I, however, content myself, with declaring that I will accept of that insertion as a *favor*. There shall be no discourtsey between us originating with me.

I *will* be as brief as I possibly can, not using one superfluous word. I come at once to the charges.

Let us see. The first is in these words:—

"First (although somewhat out of order in point of date). we refer to one of this gentleman's speeches, delivered two years ago; at the Corn Exchange, in which he designated consistency as a 'rascally phrase,' and expressed his supreme contempt for it."

I deny it sir. It is not only not true, but it is absurd. No man in his senses could express contempt for constituency generally. I should be, what I think I am not—a fool—if I could either despise or praise constituency generally; because, it is plain to the commonest understanding that consistency is a great virtue or a great vice, according to the support matter on which that constituency is exercised. Consistency in truth and goodness is the perfection of virtue; consistency in error and crime is the greatest aggravation of both the one and the other. There is, I know, a noble consistency of patriotism. There is also—I have experienced its attacks—"rascally consistency" of falsehood and calumny.

The charge is absurd—but it is totally false. The accuser gives no "ear mark" to the speech he pretends to allude to, save what it was spoken at "the Corn Exchange two years ago." To any one acquainted even in a slight degree with the investigation of evidence, the want of a more accurate description of the speech adduced—"the day it was spoken"—"the subject of the speech"—the object of the meeting"—"the very words"—the absence of all these would convince him that the accuser was a mere inventor and fabricator, and did not quote from any existing document. But I will not rest my defence on that point alone. I have taken all possible means to enable me to say with the utmost confidence, that this charge is a wilful fabrication, as indeed they all are.

The only "ear mark," as I have said, to *the speech* is, that it was spoken "*two years ago, at the Corn Exchange.*" This was written about the 10th or 11th of November, 1833. Well, two years ago ought to mean some time in November, 1831. But I will not stand upon *that*, I have thrown in the entire year 1831, and six months of 1832. I have procured the files of the *Morning Register* newspaper, and of the *Pilot*, the two papers which contain the fullest and most accurate reports of my speeches; I have waded through—ah! woe is me!—all the speeches I have made at the Corn Exchange during the eighteen months I allude to; and now I say, without fear or contradiction that there is not one of those speeches which can furnish my vile accuser with any foundation whatsoever for his first calumny.

The first charge, therefore, will be declared by every honest and impartial man to be, not only false, bul frivolous and vexatious.

Now, Sir, for the second charge. It is longer, and gives me, therefore, more advantages, because it is more specific and contains more assertions. I know how to grapple with it. All I desire is, that my accusers should be specific. Here it is:—

"Secondly.—We might detail the numerous inconsistencies by which, throughout the whole of this struggle for Catholic freedom, he disgusted the gentry of that persuasion, and deterred from an alliance with him every man who either would not submit to his dictation, or bade defiance to his slander."

Such is the first part of the second charge, quite unconnected with the remainder. It proceeds—

"But we will not go further back than the visit of George the Fourth to Dublin in the year 1821. On that occasion when his Majesty's expedition to Ireland was accompanied with very little English popularity, in consequence of the recent trial of Queen Caroline, Mr. O'Connell's conduct excited something more than surprise even amongst his warmest admirers. He procured a meeting to be held at the Exchange; proposed a palace should be built for George the Fourth; proposed that a million should be raised for that purpose; pledged himself to give one thousand pounds a year from his own income towards that object; escorted his Majesty to Kingstown; followed him (literally) into the sea, in order to present him with a crown of laurel; knelt in the water; forgot his promises; never dreamed of the palace; and not long after the royal departure, inveighed against his Majesty in language which we cannot venture to transcribe."

Perhaps, since the world began, there never was so many untruths strung together in a single paragraph. I would give any money for one view of the "animal" who wrote that paragraph; what an accomplished ——! but no—I return to the charge.

I have divided this charge into the topics it contains. The first, my conduct in the Catholic cause; the second, my conduct when and after the late King was in Dublin.

As to the first part of the charge. It is, in the first place, utterly untrue, and the very contrary of the fact, that I was guilty of any "inconsistencies" in my management of or conduct in the Catholic struggle. The truth is directly the reverse. I persevered for twenty-five long years of strife—of base calumny and personal peril—in the undeviating path of petition and of constitutional agitation; I persevered from a beginnning with small means; I accumulated a nation around me, and rendered success no longer doubtful.

It is equally false, and, indeed, emphatically the contrary of the truth, that I digusted and deterred from an alliance with me the Catholic gentry. On the contrary, I succeeded in obtaining, or, I may well say, extorting emancipation, simply because I had already succeeded in combining with me, and in co-operating with my exertions, the entire body of Catholics of Ireland—clergy, nobility, gentry, merchantile clssses, farmers, laborers and artizans. It is part of history, that Catholic Ireland, preparatory to emancipation, exhibited a glorious spectacle of the moral combination of all classes and all orders, from which all discussion and difference of opinion were excluded; an unity of national action, hitherto unexampled, and of which, much I fear, there will be few imitations.

And here is the man who principally brought about this, which has been often called by others "a moral miracle," calumniated by a nameless scribe, as having disgusted and deterred the Catholic body!

I will not, sir, consent to be stripped of my well-earned laurels. Before my time, the Catholic aristocracy were almost hostile to the popular movements for religious liberty. John Keogh—a man celebrated in our village tale of incipient emancipation—he who, in 1760, 91, 92, and 93, wielded not the fierce "democracy" of the Catholics, but its then timid and humble population, was not only joined by the Catholic aristocracy, but was actually and directly opposed by them. Of that aristocracy, not less than sixty-nine of the principal nobility and gentry actually drew up, signed, and published, a manifesto, directed to the government, stating that they did not desire emancipation—that they were contented to remain as they were. The slaves!—the paltry slaves! I, sir, had to contend with that spirit. I was the principal framer of the Catholic Association—I did almost all its business in the select Committees—I did the far greater part of its public business—and the result was, that we combined into unity of action all, all the Catholic people, lords and commoners, clergy and laity, and succeeded by means of that combination.

After this, is it not too bad to be charged with having disgusted and divided those that I conciliated and combined.—But let us proceed.

The next topic of calumny is the King's visit to Dublin. I will take each allegation by itself, and show its futility. Allow me to number them—

1st. "*He procured a meeting to be held at the Exchange*"—the meeting was held at the nomination of the Lord Mayor. It was *procured* by a requisition signed by near thirty noblemen and Protestant bishops. The Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Farnham, Dr. Trench, the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, &c. &c., were the leading requisitionists. My name was, as it ought to be, low, very low down on the requisition. It is, therefore, as variant from the truth as any thing can be, to say that I *procured* that meeting.

2d. "*He proposed a palace should be built for George the Fourth*"—quite untrue. The proposal respecting the palace was moved by Lord Carbery; seconded by Colonel Cuffee. There were three plans for a national testimonial submitted to the meeting. The one was for a column, the second a palace, the third a bridge. I supported the second during the debate; but it is not true that the proposal was mine. It was, as I have said, proposed by Lord Carbery, with whom I was very slightly acquainted; seconded by Colonel Cuffee, a gentleman, I believe, I never saw before that day or since, and never spoke to in my life. See, then, how false it is to make me the *procurer* of the meeting and the *proposer* of the palace!

3d. "*He promised that a million should be raised for that purpose*"—again a pure invention. I never made any such promise.

4th. "*He pledged himself to give one thousand pounds a year from his own income for that purpose*—totally untrue. I did, indeed, make a pledge to give an annual sum out of my income, but it was an annual sum of twenty guineas—£22 15*s.* of the then Irish currency—and no more! The vile accuser turns twenty guineas a year into only one thousand pounds a year!!! that is all.

5th. "*He escorted his Majesty to Kingstown*"—quite untrue. I did not escort his Majesty at all that day. He was in the morning in the county Wicklow. I rode with some gentlemen to Kingstown, where we remained until the King's arrival. I did not see him at all until his arrival at Kingstown.

6th. "*He followed him (literally) into the sea, in order to present him with a laurel crown.*" This is so circumstantially false, that it must be called literally a lie. I did not follow the King at all; nor did I go nearer the water, when presenting the laurel crown, than about twenty paces.

7th. "*He knelt in the water*"—totally untrue. I presented the crown to the King in a tent, the nearest part of which to the water was at least twenty paces from the water's edge. I presented it at the end of the tent furthest from the water, in a dry place as ever King stood upon. I, of course, knelt on one knee in presenting the crown; but so far is it from being true that I was guilty of an unbecoming servility, that I did not even kiss the hand which the King held ont to me for that purpose.

8th. "*He forgot his promises*"—quite untrue. I made no promises, save that of paying twenty guineas a year as my mite towards building a palace; and so far was I from forgetting that promise, that I was one of the *very, very* few who attended the committee *after the King's departure.* There were plenty to attend whilst he was here; but the moment he was gone, there was no getting the subscribers to meet—there was no getting those who put down their names to pay up their subscriptions. Nay, I persevered until *after* all hope was extinct; nor did I abandon the plan of a palace until we found it impossible to procure from one of the then judges the sum ot thirty guineas, which he had affixed to his name while the King was here.

I then, and not until then, gave up the palace in despair, and left the bridge-builders to complete their plan; having first paid in my own subscription. The bridge has since been built. There is, therefore, nothing more untrue than the assertion that I forgot any promise of mine, or declined to fulfil it.

9th. "*He not long after the royal departure, inveighed against his Majesty in language which we cannot venture to transcribe.*" This, indeed, would establish me guilty of an inconsistency; but it does no such thing Why? because it is totally false. On the contrary, the fact is, that I was reproached for years and years after the King's departure from Ireland, with being in the habit of speaking too favorably of the King. I was taunted with my complacency, not only in prose, but even in "immortal verse." But the fact is, before emancipation abuse of George the Fourth would have been bad policy that the enemies of religious liberty would gladly avail themselves of any such abuse to render the King more desperate in his opposition.

I do not see what delicacy the accuser could have in quoting, as a matter of reproach to me, any invective I used against George the Fourth. If even this most sensitive gentleman—how very sensitive Mr. —— must be!—was unwilling to quote the invective itself,—he surely might have referred to the speech by date and subject-matter.

Yet, why dwell on the circumstances which prove this charge to be false? I assert distinctly, that it is false in all its parts.

Thus, in this second charge, there are no less than eleven falsehoods. Every distinct proposition in it is false, material whether they be or immaterial. My scoundrel accuser cannot tell truth even by accident. Would I could discover who he is! It is, indeed, discreditable in the *Courier* newspaper to conceal the name of this most "egregious liar;" but what can I expect from an English newspaper, in any case in which the fame of the advocate for Irish nationality is involved?

There are thus eleven falsehoods in this second charge.

First. It is false that I was guilty of any *inconsistencies* in conducting the Catholic cause. On the contrary, I conducted that cause in one consistent course of political conduct, which commenced with the feeblest resources, and ended in the most complete and unequivocal success.

Second. It is false to the last degree of falsehood, that I disgusted and alienated the Catholic aristocracy. On the contrary, it was me, for the first time conciliated and combined that aristocracy with the people, and so rendered them both, by that combination. quite irresistible.

Third. It is false that when George the Fourth was in Dublin. I procured any meeting at the Exchange, relating to a public testimonial relating to him. On the contrary, the meeting for that purpose was procured by the nobility, liberal and Orange, both parties disliking me.

Fourth. It is false that I proposed to build a palace for the King;—that proposal having come from Conservatives of the highest classes and grade—Lord Carbery and Colonel Cuff—over whom I could not have any influence.

Fifth. It is false that I promised that a million should be raised for the purpose of building such palace. No such promise ever having been given by me to any person, and indeed, no person having ever required of me any such promise.

Sixth. It is false that I pledged myself to give one thousand pounds a year towards that object. The fact being that I pledged myself to no more than twenty guineas a year—which I would have readily paid. Here the real character of my accuser peeps forth. He has a fact never denied—why should it?—to the extent of twenty guineas; he at once converts it into one thousand pounds!

Seventh. It is false that I escorted George the Fourth to Kingston. I did not escort him at all on that occasion.

Eighth. It is false that I literally or at all followed the King into the sea, to present him with a laurel crown, I presented that crown to him high and dry more than twenty paces from the sea.

Ninth. It is false that I knelt to the King in the water. I did kneel to him presenting the crown, but it was in a dry, comfortable, and a highly-ornamented spot.

Tenth. It is false that I forgot my promise, or any promise I made on that occasion. On the contrary, the only promise I made, I fulfilled to the letter.

Eleventh. It is false that I inveighed against the King not long after his departure, in any language unfit to be described. On the contrary, for years after the departure of George the Fourth, I was more liable to the reproach of undue obsequiousness to the royal person; but for that my excuse is to be found in the interests of the cause of religious liberty, which compelled me to be silent when I could not praise, leaving me only the duty to praise as much as I could without a criminal departure from the truth, and every departure from the truth is essentially and in its nature criminal.

Is it not cruel that I should be thus replying to an anonymous traducer? He is safe, because that most unprincipled newspaper, the *Courier*, protects the anonymous writer; and because I would rather perish than avail myself of the present most odious libel-law in order to punish the publisher of these vile calumnies. If anything could palliate the present libel-law, it is that it has power to punish the profligate publisher who thus protects the vile assassin like calumniator even from the infamy that ought to attach to his falsehoods. You, Sir, should reflect on these things; and, indeed, I think you are bound to call on the *Courier* to name the delinquent, that he may, in person, justify, if he can, his calumnious charges; and if not—as he certainly cannot—that he should be written down by name a calumniator and a liar.

There are eleven falsehoods in one single paragraph of accusation against me! Do but reflect on this for one moment. If there had been one single reproachful act in my political life, think you that a clever man would waste his time in accumulating eleven falsehoods in or order to fabricate a charge against me? This really is my triumph—I feel it—I enjoy it. and I pity but do not hate those who gave me that triumph; a triumph which arises from this—that malignity itself must resort to the amplest stores of fiction to fabricate an accusation against my integrity as a public man.

There is one thought more of ineffable delight arising from this subject. The part of my political career which required most tact and judgement was the management of the Catholic body preparatory to and during the visit of George the Fourth in Ireland. If I have any merit for the success of the Catholic cause, it is principally to be found in the mode in which I neutralized the most untoward events and converted the most sinister appearences and circumstances into the utmost extent of practical usefulness to the cause of which I was the manager. It was the most critical moment of my politiecal life, and that in which I had the good fortune to be most successful.

George the Fourth came to Ireland with the most ample prospects of national benefit. He came, he assured us, as the father of *all* his people—to reconcile *all* his people to each other—to establish the liberty and prosperity of *all* the Irish. Nor did his action whilst in Ireland belie his declarations. For the first time for two centuries were Catholics received by the executive our terms of perfect equality with the Protestants. The Catholic prelates were received by the King in their ecclesiastical costume, with their golden croses and chains. It was the first official recognition of their spiritual dignity a prelates. To the Earl of Fingal," as head of the Catholic laity, the ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick was given at an installation at

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useless. A whole life of study could not make a tolerable riter of one who had once been guilty of perpetrating so ma- pages of the vilest bombast, ignorance, and depravity. To e Editor we say that he has no right to attempt to palm such rash upon his readers under the sanction of the respectability of the Knickerbocker Magazine. We know how well he writes such things himself, and we tell him that he should not escape the labour, or for any other purpose have recourse to the fustian monger of the *Albrozzi*, and above all let him not put into execution the sentence which he has threatened us in he closing paragraph of the article in question, and save us rom the infliction of "*another part of this wild and singular story in the succeeding number of the Knickerbocker.*" Of the poetry of *this* number we can only say that there is some good, some very good, and some of which the least said the better. To point this latter out our gallantry forbids. For that which ve consider very good we refer to the lines "To a Portrait," and advise all those who court the Muses to give it an attentive perusal. We cannot avoid, though somewhat late, apologizing to our readers for not having called their attention to he beautiful, the splendidly beautiful verses that did so much honor to the pages of the February number of this Magazine, and we beg the fair writer herself to believe that it was not that we did not feel in full force the deep pathos and pure poetry they contain. Of course it will be understood that we allude to "LUCILLA" and the gifted author, Mrs. L. L. DA PONTA. We are sorry that we cannot speak favourably of the ranslation from Dumas—it is not good. But we are compensated for its want of merit by the excellence of style as well as matter contained in the "Historical Sketch by Professor da Ponta," and we hail the appearance of "No. I." as a pleasing presage that the present number "On the rise and progress of the Ottoman Power in Europe" is but the first of a series from his pen. We may be permitted to give a short extract rom the "Sketch" and entering our solemn protest against all concerned in failing to give us the usual quantity of "Literary Notices," we shall conclude.

"The masters of the Roman state and greatness had fixed the limits of their empire beside the Danube and the Elbe; the European forests beyond, and the still farther deserts of Asia appeared like the sea of the ocean, but made to define the extent of their wide dominion. All that was civilized, and all that was susceptible of civilization, appeared to be contained within these boundaries; and the Roman emperors, when told by the language of adulation, that the world was their empire, could hardly detect in this homage the exaggeration of flattery. The empire thus contained within itself, when the restless Germans pressed upon its distant barriers was satisfied to repress the barbarian incursion, and more than satisfied if it reduced to a nominal submission the leader of each unsettled horde in the name of his tribe. Neither philosopher, nor historian, nor statesman, thought it necessary to interest himself or his country, in the distant revolutions of a people whose very existence was to them but a problem. Yet the slightest movement of the innumerable people who appearded on the confines of the empire, and then disappeared in the rapid succession of the Germanic races; every change of residence among these migrary foresters were connected, in some degree, with the convulsions which shook the vast population of central Asia. Each movement of the Nomandic dwellers beyond the Elbe and the Danube, might have seemed but as the ever fluctuating wave upon the shore to indicate the troubled state of the mid ocean, he tempests and tumults of which are unthought of by those who but witness the dying strength of its waters along the margin of its vast circumference."

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE & REGISTER OF INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We have before us one of the numbers (January, 1834,) of the '*Mechanics' Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements.*', We sincerely recommend this valuable periodical to public patronage. The style in which it is brought out is quite creditable to the publishers, the subjects treated of are various, interesting, and well selected, the original essays are generally the productions of able pens and scientifically discussed, the explanatory engravings are numerous, and well executed. The expense of preparing and publishing this work must be very considerable, and evinces a disposition to give to each purchaser the full value of his penny. It is published in monthly numbers at No. 35 Wall-street, in this city; the number before us contains 64 pages octavo, with a good likeness of Benjamin Franklin, and twenty-four wood engravings. The price is $3 yearly or 37 1-2 cents for a single number, quite cheap, we would say. The citizen, in whatever department of life engaged, will find this Magazine worth purchasing. The Mechanic, whose business requires an annual outlay of a thousand dollars, will probably make a saving of ten per cent, by availing himself of the instructions he may receive at the trifling cost of three dollars. The philosopher, the literary instructor, the engineer, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, will all find valuable instruction in the range which this work takes, and which is far more general than its title imports.

We have thus volunteered our observations on this work, and the Editor, who had no intimation of our intention, will see in our disinterestedness, a desire to reward merit; the public will of course, see that we intend no puff.

We would give a hint to the publisher of the Mechanics' Magazine, which he may possibly deem worthy of his attention. We advise him to let religion alone; it is a topic foreign to the plan and professed object of his periodical; it is a subject with which he is, we would say, very imperfectly acquainted.

It has been, heretofore, too frequent to recommend works of little merit to public patronage, by interlarding them with attacks upon Popery—this insult upon the understanding is gradually wearing out of fashion in all literary productions, not formerly theological; it never was properly necessary in works not theological; it certainly is not necessary as an introduction to the Mechanics' Magazine; it cannot serve it, and must, if continued, injure it.

In the Preface to the number of the Magazine, now in review, the Editor says, (it is of course editorial matter,) "Ever since the reformation, when power was in a great measure wrested from the monkish priests, whose interest it was to keep the mass of the people in ignorance, knowledge has been on the increase." We are not at present in the disposition, nor would leisure permit our entering into historical details, to prove that the charge of the editor of the Mechanic's Magazine is entirely at variance with fact. We are in possession of materials to sustain our assertion, and will, when it may appear to us necessary, produce them. It is an error to attribute the increase of knowledge solely, or perhaps at all, to the reformation, it is properly referable to the discovery of the art of printing, which was of the same era as the reform in religion. It would be unfair to charge on the Roman Catholic priests that they kept the mass of the people ignorant, because they may have forbidden the use of bad or irreligious books; it would be unfair to charge upon the Catholic clergy that they were opposed to literary education, because some of them may possibly have aided Catholic princes in discouraging education, the prevalence of which among their subjects, would be so unfavourable to the reign of kingly despotism, it would be unfair to charge upon the Catholic religion every act in which priests have directly or indirectly participated, unless it can also be proven that the act was in accordance with the fundamental tenets of the religion of the only sect by which christianity was practiced, and its doctrine maintained and defended for fourteen centuries.

But were it possible to prove that the Roman Catholic priesthood did, one and all, as a fundamental tenet of their religion, keep the mass of the people in ignorance, still the advocates and disciples of the reformation, and particularly those of England, should in mercy to themselves, be silent on the subject. The reformers of the English church did not rely on the influence of their priests as a means of keeping the people in ignorance, they enacted laws directly forbidding literary education, under penalties but little less severe than those provided against the crime of high treason, and their clergy aided in devising and enforcing these laws. It is not hereby intended to insinuate that the reformed religion contains any fundamental tenet, authorizing the discouragement of education, and we are under the impression that the reformed clergy in opposing education, consulted their private interest, in opposition to their known duty. In Ireland, the entire population was Roman Catholic, antecedently to the Lutheran reformation. At that period, education was extensively attended to; the priests did not then interpose their authority to keep the mass of the people in ignorance; on the contrary, they lent their aid zealously and effectually in promotion of education. Ireland, in these days, became literally the school of Europe, and the Britons were particularly indebted to the Irish clergy and people, for the hospitable reception of the many who repaired to the Irish colleges and seminaries, and were educated therein, and often without charge. But the reformation came, the Irish colleges and seminaries were destroyed, the scholars dispersed, and education interdicted. During the period of interdiction, the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic Church united in privately educating the children of their church; but, watched as they were, and possessing but very circumscribed means, they could do but little; they did, however, all that, under circumstances, was in their power. Times are at length fortunately altered, and the favorable change is mainly due to the press. The penal code against the growth of popery in Ireland, no longer exists, or only in a very inconsiderable degree; education is no longer forbidden by law, although we might adduce proof of the exercise of a vicious influence to discountenance it; the priests of the Catholic Church, as well as the laity, are now actively engaged in the education of the growing generation, and the time is not distant, when the Irish people will be a nation of scholars.

We might follow up this subject by a reference to the conduct of the Catholic clergy in the various parts in which they reside, and show that wherever any of them acted, if any of them have acted against the extension of education, they acted as minions of kings, and not in virtue of any religious tenet of their church; but we have already allowed more space to the subject than we can well afford at this time. We might refer the editor of the Mechanics' Magazine to the conduct of Catholic priests in England, as well as in the United States; but we cannot afford to enter into a more lengthened detail at this time.

Since writing the above, we noticed among the "Foreign Items," prepared for and inserted this week in one of the daily Journals of this city, the following, which we extract as applicable to our subject. Spain is a Catholic country, its priests are very numerous, and their influence highly commanding, and in regard to religion, almost all, controlling. We have no douht that in proportion as religion becomes relieved from court influence, education will be extended; and it will be found that there is no truth in the assertion, that monkish priests are disposed to keep the mass of the people in ignorance. The reverse is the fact:

"Notwithstanding our habitual derision of once degraded, but now resuscitated and noble, Spain, she has 774 Latin schools with over 26,000 pupils, near 10,000 other boys' schools with 350,000 pupils, and 3,000 girls' schools with 120,000 scholars—exclusive of her great universities. And yet her whole population is not 14 millions! Let some of our states contemplate this proud picture. We mention no names, as it might seem invidious in us. Massachusetts and Connecticut, [illegible] excited considerable interest in Macroon and its vicinity, and the court house, in consequence, was filled to suffocation. The documents of the Burlington Family, for nearly two centuries, connected with the ownership of tithes were submitted, and were very curious. Some witnesses were examined, but we are unable to-day, to give the details of this very important investigation. We understand, that Sir Augustus Warren, and the parishioners of Kilmurry, are determined to take defence to the Duke's claim, which in Kilmurry alone, amounts to over £1,000 a year.—*Cork Reporter.*

NEW MAGISTRATES IN DROGHEDA.

DROGHEDA, JAN. 22. Nothing could exceed the delight of the people in this quarter, when it was understood the new magistrates would be sworn in yesterday. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer arrived in town at an early hour, and immediately on his arrival had an interview with the Mayor, who, without hesitation, granted the court-house for the ceremony. The five gentlemen, James Gernon, Esq. of Athcarne Castle, John Chester, Patrick Tiernan, Thomas Carty, and Thomas Ennis, Esqs., accompanied by Mr. Henry Chester and the member for the town, proceeded to the court-house, which was densely crowded. The most perfect silence was preserved whilst the oaths were being administered, on the conclusion of which the people retired, with the same strict decorum that marked their conduct throughout.

In the evening the new magistrates and many of the inhabitants dined at the Royal Hotel with Mr. O'Dwyer, who returned this morning to Dublin, but is to be present at a public entertainment, on Monday next, which the town will give him.

SENTENCE UPON MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Barrett has been sentenced to a triple punishment—incarceration, fine, and binding in securities for the ordinary term that is alotted to the life of man! It cannot be said that he comprised a principle, or did not struggle with his opponent with unwielding firmness and courage. Personally and publickly he has gathered round him the sympathies of the friends of Ireland, and we cannot be surprised that there is a movement already to confer upon him an adequate testimony of the national confidence and regard. There is one way in which compensation could be made for the sufferings and privations of his dungeon—most to his own wishes—encouragement to his journal. The man who describes to the *Pilot*, serves, undoubtedly, the pecuniary interests of its proprietor, but leaves the gratifying impression on his mind that value is given for the money, and that there is besides a spread of those principles, an extension of that moral influence, which it is the object of the enemy to stiffle and destroy. There is, after all, no safeguard for the press so powerful or effective as the consciousness on the part of the public prosecutor, that by assailing it he fills it with new energies—surrounds it with multiplied friends and supporters. Every man in Ireland throws this shield round the *Pilot*, who extends to it a patronage of but three months endurance. Mr. Barrett is to be kept in until the dog-days, in a prison in which there is scarcely an apartment without three or four inhabitants. He has a fearless and unflinching spirit, but he has health which has rendered

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March 8 JOHN QUIN.

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INFORMATION WANTED,

Of JUDY and JOHANNAH AHERN, who lived in the County of Cork, Parish of Glanworth, in the Township of Flemmingstown Sailed from Cork last May 12 months arrived in Quebec. Their brother Thomas left them in Rochester in Mrs. Smith's house. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, directed to James M'Carty, 524 Grand st. N. York.

Of MICHAEL FOY, and MARTIN KELLEY, both natives of Castle Bar, in the County of Moya, in Ireland. Landed in Quebec six years ago. Left Randolph, Vt. April 7th, 1830. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by directing a letter to Thomas Welch, Randolph, Vt. March 1

Of JAMES CAIN, Carpenter by trade, a native of Stradone, County of Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the ship Atlantic, and landed in New-York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Rosanna Cain, No. 12, Fifth-street, Troy, New-York. March 1

Of THOMAS CONNORS, son of Martin Connors, at the Old Market House, City of Limerick, and who sailed from Limerick the 3d March, 1832, in the Procella, for America, and landed at Quebec, and passed through Troy, N. Y. a few months since. T. Connors is a Butcher by trade; his wife, Fanny Dalton, is now in Troy, N. Y. and is poor and needy; she anxiously expects to hear from her husband. March 1

Of JOHN MURRAY a native of the West of Ireland. When last heard of he was in the State of Pennsylvania, carrying on business as a Brewer. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Power, No. 44, Great Jones-street, New-York, will be thankfully received. March 1

Of JAMES GANLEY, a Carpenter by trade, who emigrated from the Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827 or 1828.—When last heard from was on his way to Albany, N. Y. to join his family.—Any information respecting him will be gladly received by his sister, Catherine, now Mrs. Timothy Lahy Rochester, N. Y., addressed to J O'Donoghue, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, N. Y. March 16, 3. *T. G.*

Of ANDREW M'DONOUGH, a native of the Parish of Killadaon, Townland of Culemoneen, and Barony of Tyrel, Co of Sligo, who sailed from Sligo about the year 1804 and afterwards learned the Coopering trade in New York.—Any imformation respecting him, living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Charles M'Donough now residing in Boston Mass.,—Or James M'Donough also residing there. March 16, 3 t.

clared that I was ready to abandon all or any public principle at my caprice, or for my interest.

Such was substantially your charge against me; a grievous and a degrading charge against any public man.

I immediately denied the truth of that charge. I, in terms free from disrespect, but distinct and firm, called on you for your proofs. I expected you would either bring forward those proofs, or retract the accusation.

You took neither of those courses; you retracted not the charges—you did not bring forward the proofs—you only promised that when you were at leisure you would search for them.

I admit to your more impartial judgment, that it would have been more consistent with that equality and fair dealing which would, I presume, have been adopted in any other man's case but mine, to have *first* collected proofs, and *next* made the accusation. Reversing the order, and *first* making the charge, and *next* looking for evidence, is—I say it with all becoming diffidence—not the most correct mode of proceeding.

Here the case rested between us; and would probably have so rested for ever, because I suspect your leisure to search for proofs would never arrive. *Sed Diis aliter visum.*" One of the "accursed" of the "*Ames Damnees*" of literature, a nameless scribe in the *Courier* newspaper, came to your aid. He took up the task, as you express the thing, *con amore*; which means, in plain English, with considerable malignity, and furnished you with no less than twelve—counts we call them—in a bill of indictment against me for the crime of political inconsistency. You immediately published these twelve charges; you adopted the far greater part of them; indeed, I think I may say all but one: that one you yourself knew could not be true to the extent in which it was made. In fact, the charge is still more false than you could have imagined.

You headed the entire, and gave them the title of "O'Connell's inconsistencies"

So stands the controversy between us at present. The next stage is this: I utterly deny the *consistencies* imputed to me—I deny them one and all—I assert that the case is made out against me in each and every of these charges by means solely of distinct and unequivocal falsehoods.

You have deemed it right to publish this long catalogue of "inconsistencies" against me. I appeal to you seriously whether it would not be the 'most unjust thing imaginable to refuse me the means of confuting those charges. I therefore think I have a clear right to ask for the insertion of this letter in your paper; I, however, content myself, with declaring that I will accept of that insertion as a *favor*. There shall be no discourtsey between us originating with me.

I *will* be as brief as I possibly can, not using one superfluous word. I come at once to the charges.

Let us see. The first is in these words:—

"First (although somewhat out of order in point of date). we refer to one of this gentleman's speeches, delivered two years ago; at the Corn Exchange, in which he designated consistency as a 'rascally phrase,' and expressed his supreme contempt for it."

I deny it sir. It is not only not true, but it is absurd. No man in his senses could express contempt for constituency generally. I should be, what I think I am not—a fool—if I could either despise or praise constituency generally; because, it is plain to the commonest understanding that consistency is a [illegible] matter of

ents, to whom alo[illegible] am accountable for my parliamentary conduct, have publ[illegible]y testified their assurance that my votes on the disgraceful I[illegible]sh Coercion Bill were honest and independent. You, wh[illegible] had the best opportunity of judging of the same parliamentary conduct, have equally testified that my votes were honest and independent. I need not, and I shall not, make any further declaimer.

But there is, in my opinion, a fitting time, and place, and mode of making a general answer to this charge, on the part of the Irish members, without any compromise of their dignity; and on such an occasion I shall most zealously co-operate with them. I consider that we are imperatively bound to call, in a body, in our place in parliament, upon the member for Hull, either to substantiate the truth of his accusatien, or honorably to withdraw it. We have now a similar demand to make upon the member of South Durham, although his late letter, if we may judge from the internal evidence, can scarcely be believed to be the genuine production of a man of sense and station. As it has not been withdrawn, however, we must consider it as genuine; and, as such, it is necessary to call for an explanation of it. The events of the late session have fully evinced how little hope is left to Ireland of her obtaining justice from an Imperial Parliament, even although a reformed one. Still fainter, indeed, if possible, would be that hope, if English members are suffered, with impunity, to escape from the conseqences of their own political delinqeuncies, by scattering abroad such senseless and malignant calumnies against Ireland's best representatives.

Your's always faithfully,

N. A. VIGORS.

DR. G. S. BEDFORD, having returned to the City, will resume the practice of his Profession, at his residence No. 57 White-street. March 7.

GOLD WATCH.—The splendid Gold Watch advertised some time since in the Truth Teller, will positively be drawn on the 18th inst. at Bradly's, 7th Ward Hotel. Application for numbers to be made to Peter Masterson's Hibernian House, opposite the Cathedral. A few numbers yet remain. Price of Tickets, One Dollar, the number limited to Fifty. Those persons who have taken numbers are requested to pay before the drawing on the above evening.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, for a release and conveyance by them of the interest of the people of the State of New York, to Michael Conroy, of a Lot in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on the old post road, known on a map of the Mount Vernon property, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated September 5, 1826, now on file in the Register's office of the city and county of New York, as Lot No. 1, as the same was conveyed to Thomas Conroy, deceased by David R. Shepard, by deed dated the 10th of September, 1832, recorded in said Register's office in lib. 287 of conveyance, page 611, together with the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Conroy, in so much of said old post road as lies in front of said lot, which the State has by escheat, on the 19th day of April next. New York, Feb. 22, 1834. March 1—6w

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JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books.—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testament, 12mo. in half binding; do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket edition. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Ganhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Moniter, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Misral, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradice, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Macum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prieres; The Catholic Christian Instucted. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only. Hay's Abridgechament of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois', Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Cathechism, The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D. The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horrihold, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotions to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The Memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives, The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, Author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Franeis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calender and Laity's directory or 1834, to be continued annually Office of the Holy Week; Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's Exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 2vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepesented; The Following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter; Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori. Spiritual combat 14 mo. Another addition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacrament; The Devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr Challoner; A Net for the Fisher's of Men: Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every christian: Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine; Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days: christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter: Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland Father Rowland, a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2vols 18mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth: Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs Herbert and the Villagers 1 vols, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertaiments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo, A crititical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2vols 8vo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev John Bell, Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol, The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates, confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land. from the Works of F. A.D. Chateaubriand, The Sunday Monitor by the Rev H. Baker, Daily Devotion: or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol. 18mo. extra boards, The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations: illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1 vol. 32mo.

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FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed can secure their passage at **246** Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledg regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commis ion

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.
Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chieftain." Gorsair. and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Apott 118 Waterstreet.—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

Wicklow. I rode with some gentlemen to Kingstown, where mained until the King's arrival. I did not see him at all until ival at Kingstown.

"*He followed him (literally) into the sea, in order to present him laurel crown.*" This is so circumstantially false, that it must ed literally a lie. I did not follow the King at all; nor did I go the water, when presenting the laurel crown, than about twenes.

"*He knelt in the water*"—totally untrue. I presented the crown King in a tent, the nearest part of which to the water was at enty paces from the water's edge. I presented it at the end of t furthest from the water, in a dry place as ever King stood I. of course, knelt on one knee in presenting the crown; but is it from being true that I was guilty of an unbecoming servilit I did not even kiss the hand which the King held ont to me for rpose.

"*He forgot his promises*"—quite untrue. I made no promises, hat of paying twenty guineas a year as my mite towards buildalace; and so far was I from forgetting that promise, that I was the *very, very* few who attended the committee *after the King's ure.* There were plenty to attend whilst he was here; but the nt he was gone, there was no getting the subscribers to meet—was no getting those who put down their names to pay up their

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NINTH WARD.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Ninth Ward, friendly to the General and State Administrations, and the usages of the party, held at Bleecker-street House, on Wednesday evening the 12th of March, inst. pursuant to a call of the General Committee.

John D. Brown was called to the Chair and Richard B. Fosdick and Alpheus Simmons appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read, it was unanimously

Resolved—That a Committee of seven be appointed to retire and report for the consideration of this meeting suitable names to represent this Ward at Tammany Hall, on the 19th inst.; also a Nominating Committee for Charter Officers.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed A. A. Jacobus, John Delamater, John Denny, Alexander McDonald, John Van Buskirk, Peter B. Van Beuren, and Joseph Seaman, jr. said retiring committee. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen.

The committee reported the following named persons, who were unanimously approved of by the meeting, viz.:—John D. Brown, Levi Kidder, and Gilbert B. Hall, for delegates to meet at Tammany Hall, on the 19th inst. to nominate a candidate for Mayor; and Theodore Martine, Asa Hall, Jacob Brush, John J. Manning, David D. Crane, Freeman Campbell, Richard B. Fosdick, John Row, Charles A. Vanzandt, Samuel Scatterlee, jr., Thomas Shankland, John Dennis, and Ward B. Howard, a committee to nominate Charter Officers for this Ward, at the ensuing election. On motion,

Resolved—That the committees have power to fill vacancies should any occur.

Resolved—That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the New-York Standard, Evening Post, Truth Teller, and Democratic Chronicle.

J. D. BROWN, Chairman.

RICHARD B. FOSDICK, ALPHEUS SIMMONS, } Secretaries.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.		
Newcastle	do	do
Scotch	do	do
Nova Scotia	do	do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted eqnal to any in the market.

Lehigh	do	do
Lackawana	do	do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

COAL.

JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard. 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner, or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings, out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel. is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and four 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location, there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Woollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses. 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawangunk, or
taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholic works published in this Country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them, they can have there every Catholic book in the United States, at the lowest prices can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale publishing and Book-selling business, he recives orders for Works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and sells lower for cash than any other Bookseller in New York

Country Merchants will find it their interest to call. His stock of school books, Stationary Blank books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12, Liberty st. near Maiden Lane, New York.

BY J. W. DAYMON.
Store No. 191 *Chatham Square.*
THIS DAY.

At 10 o'lock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and windsor Chairs; ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venitian Blinds; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post bedsteads; cots; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; wash stands; watches; clothing, carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

☞ J. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his friends and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of thgir patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons declining business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any articles of merchandize sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made on the day of sale.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of CATHRINE KEARNEY, who left Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1831, in company with her brother Patrick Kearney, on board the John Campbell, and landed in Quebec. Any information respecting her will be most thankfully received by her brothers, Patrick and John Kearney, Middlebury, Addison County, State of Vermont. March 15

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance

Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE
MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT·

Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834. NO. 12.

IRELAND.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'DWYER IN DROGHEDA.

The Mayor of Drogheda, has, in the handsomest manner, granted the use of the splendid rooms of the Mayoralty House, on the occasion of the public entertainment to be given on Monday, to Mr. O'Dwyer, by his constituents. The preparations are on a most magnificent scale.

MR. O'CONNELL AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.

It is now no wonder the *Pilot* s hould speak of the "effort making at present to run down O'Connell." No opportunity is lost—no means were left untried to calumniate him, in order to diminish the salutary influence which he exercises over popular opinion in Ireland; and if all the efforts of his enemies are unavailing, the cause of their failure must be ascribed, not to any lack of exertion on their part, but to the perfect confidence of the Irish people in the unsullied integrity of their leader, proved by a life devoted to the service of his country.

A correspondent has forwarded us the copy of a printed paper, which he says has been extensively distributed in some quarters of this city. It contains an extract from a London Tory journal, charging Mr. O'Connell with gross political profligacy—with having "made the King and the Parliament by turns odious and contemptible"—with having "defied their authority and derided their indulgence"—with having "invented a legal resistance to the law, and organised a system of anarchy;" and the lying chronicle goes on to assert that "from him the noonday assassin and the midnight incendiary derive, if not their guilt, at least their impunity."

This is a specimen of the production, which has been printed, (and in very good style too,) with the view of lowering Mr. O'Connell in the estimation of the people of Ireland!! The fellows who hit upon such a project were as much fools as knaves; but the fact is worth notice as a proof of the unceasing vigilance, as well as the unspeakable meanness and malignity, of those who vainly endeavor to "run down" O'Connell.

DR. DOYLE.

We had the gratification of stating, some time ago, that a great improvement had taken place in the health of this renowned and venerable prelate, though at one time, there were scarcely the slenderest hopes of his recovery. We have now the pleasure of announcing, that all unfavourable symptoms are removed, and that no doubt whatever is entertained of his final and complete recovery. Dr. Doyle has arrived in town.—*Dublin Register.*

REPEAL AND THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

We are eternally told that the English people are the uncompromising enemies of Repeal, and that they would spill the last drop of their blood before they would yield it. Now this would be a foolish resolve, if true, seeing how often "the best possible instructors of the sister kingdom have informed us that the connexion with Ireland is a loss to England—in fact, as the economists phrase it, "that the reciprocity is all on the one;" but it is not—the English people, the industrious and honest people, who constitute the strength and greatness of the country, are anxious that we should bring back our Parliament again, for two reasons—that the want of it is a positive injury to us, without being benificial to them. It is thus we find the *True Sun*, which is the Journal of the English people, strenuously advocate the justice of granting to Ireland a domestic legislature, while the same sentiment is re-echoed from all the Unions, and, indeed, in every assemblage, where English opinion can be collected. "But this," methinks we hear from some sleek Whig of the Spring Rice genius, "is not the opinion of the English of the men of property.; it is not but the raving of the mob."—"Aye, but good Sir, it is not the men of property, the great fund lords, or cotton lords that carried Reform." The Duke of Wellington would have laughed at such persons had they threatened "passive resistance," backed by the *leaders* in Cobbett's bloody old *Times*—it was this very mob, which, after all, say what you will, is the English people. We must conclude for the present, having far exceeded our usual limits.—*Freeman's Journal.*

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD & MR. O'CONNELL---COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ENGLAND.

We publish a letter, addressed by Mr. Sharman Crawford to Mr. O'Connell. It calls upon that gentleman to explain "on what principle the power of the two Parliaments could be adjusted, so as to avoid injurious collision on the most important subject of the several branches of commercial intercourse."---We do not pretend to know what views Mr. O'Connell may entertain on this unquestionably important subject; but we may be permitted to state what occurs to our own minds upon it.

We consider the present commercial relation between Great Britain and Ireland to be precisely those which are most serviceable to both countries. The intercourse is entirely free—and it should, in our opinion, be a fundamental condition to Repeal that it should remain so. We are perfectly aware that the cessation of the "protecting duties" was of far greater benefit to Great Britain than Ireland.—This benefit is to be seen in the rapid increase of the importation of English manufactures after 1821. If equity governed the Parliament of that year, the obvious advantages which the richer country must have derived from an unrestricted access to the ports of the poorer, would have led to an ampler remission of taxes in Ireland than what would, in the abstract, appear to be her fair portion. These advantages, however, can only exist while Ireland labours under her present depression; and in some instances they have ceased to exist already. For example, in a branch of cotton manufactures, and even of woolen, Ireland is able to hold a successful competition with England. There are manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Dublin, who are, we are told, enabled to undersell persons in their line in London and Manchester. The articles of the Union entitle us to a standard of taxation, in all respects lower than that of Great Britain. Labor is cheaper here than there; and we have a great superiority in water power. Under such circumstances and above all, in that improved state of the social condition which is expected to be incidental to the restoration of our Parliament, we could have no interest in the revival of the restrictive system, which would unquestionably be a never-failing source of jealousy, and which we agree with Mr. Crawford in regarding as the very thing that caused the desire for a Legislative Union to grow up in the minds of English statesmen. We conceive everything relating to commerce to be placed already on its true basis. We look upon the circumstance as auspicious to Repeal. We are convinced that it is by modifying or changing it that the only chance could be produced of any further discord or collision of the least importance between the two Parliaments. Things worked pretty well for Ireland after 1782—they would have worked infinitely better, and the Union itself might have been avoided, if commerce between the two countries were as unfettered as it is at present.

ANTI-TITHE MEETING AT ROACH, COUNTY OF LOUTH.

On Wednesday last a meeting was held in the parish of Roach, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the immediate and total abolition of tithes. The place selected for the meeting was the eminence on which stands the Castle of Roach, an ancient ruin, which commands an extensive view of a fine country. The weather was extremely propitious, and altogether the scene was highly interesting. A considerable number of the honest and kind-hearted peasantry attended on the occasion. At a quarter past one o'clock William Rielly, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Kelly was requested to act as secretary to the meeting. Resolutions and a petition were unanimously adopted. The proceedings were conducted with the strictest regularity and decorum. Several cases of extraordinary harshness and oppression in exacting the payment of tithes were detailed. Mr. Thomas Coulter, a Presbyterian, a very respectable farmer, was the second person who signed the petition. After the proceedings terminated, Mr. Brett addressed the meeting. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and three cheers were given to Daniel O'Connell and a repeal of the Union. This is the first parish meeting that has taken place in this county, for the purpose of petitioning a reformed parliament against this obnoxious impost.—*Newry Examiner.*

TITHES—DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, it appears, is just now laying claim to half tithes of many parishes in this county, which have been exempt from that tax for the last half century. On Saturday last, an investigation was had before Mr. Commissioner Kidd, at Macroon, into the title of the Duke of Devonshire, to the half tithes of Kilmichael and Inshageela; the proceedings of course, excited considerable interest in Macroon and its vicinity, and the court house, in consequence, was filled to suffocation. The documents of the Burlington Family, for nearly two centuries, connected with the ownership of tithes were submitted, and were very curious. Some witnesses were examined, but we are unable to-day, to give the details of this very important investigation. We understand, that Sir Augustus Warren, and the parishioners of Kilmurry, are determined to take defence to the Duke's claim, which in Kilmurry alone, amounts to over £1,000 a year.—*Cork Reporter.*

NEW MAGISTRATES IN DROGHEDA.

DROGHEDA, JAN. 22. Nothing could exceed the delight of the people in this quarter, when it was understood the new magistrates would be sworn in yesterday. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer arrived in town at an early hour, and immediately on his arrival had an interview with the Mayor, who, without hesitation, granted the court-house for the ceremony. The five gentlemen, James Gernon, Esq. of Athearne Castle, John Chester, Patrick Tiernan, Thomas Carty, and Thomas Ennis, Esqs., accompanied by Mr. Henry Chester and the member for the town, proceeded to the court-house, which was densely crowded. The most perfect silence was preserved whilst the oaths were being administered, on the conclusion of which the people retired, with the same strict decorum that marked their conduct throughout.

In the evening the new magistrates and many of the inhabitants dined at the Royal Hotel with Mr. O'Dwyer, who returned this morning to Dublin, but is to be present at a public entertainment, on Monday next, which the town will give him.

SENTENCE UPON MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Barrett has been sentenced to a triple punishment—incarceration, fine, and binding in securities for the ordinary term that is alotted to the life of man! It cannot be said that he comprised a principle, or did not struggle with his opponent with unwielding firmness and courage. Personally and publickly he has gathered round him the sympathies of the friends of Ireland, and we cannot be surprised that there is a movement already to confer upon him an adequate testimony of the national confidence and regard. There is one way in which compensation could be made for the sufferings and privations of his dungeon—most to his own wishes—encouragement to his journal. The man who describes to the *Pilot*, serves, undoubtedly, the pecuniary interests of its proprietor, but leaves the gratifying impression on his mind that value is given for the money, and that there is besides a spread of those principles, an extension of that moral influence, which it is the object of the enemy to stiffle and destroy. There is, after all, no safeguard for the press so powerful or effective as the consciousness on the part of the public prosecutor, that by assailing it he fills it with new energies—surrounds it with multiplied friends and supporters. Every man in Ireland throws this shield round the *Pilot*, who extends to it a patronage of but three months endurance. Mr. Barrett is to be kept in until the dog-days, in a prison in which there is scarcely an apartment without three or four inhabitants. He has a fearless and unflinching spirit, but he has health which has rendered country residence, with all its invigorating influence and relaxations, hitherto indispensible. We trust the dog-days will find him with physical energy not greatly impaired; but for the sake of the press, and for the honor of Ireland, let it, when they arrive, be to be told to his prosecutors that they have punished their victim but have done so at the cost of DOUBLING or TRIPLING his means of annoying them and serving Ireland, by giving him TWO or THREE readers where he has only ONE.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M. P.

SIR—You have done me the honor of addressing me through the medium of the public press; I feel myself called on to reply through the same channel.

Whilst I acknowledge, with respect, the compliment conferred by the testimonial which that letter supplies of your confidence in my desire to be of service to my country, I can assure you I am too well aware of my own incompetency to presume, on any occasion, to place myself in the post of a political leader; but more especially in precedence of you, Sir.

The liberation of the great body of the nation, from an unjust state of legal inferiority, was affected by your eminent services and talents; you, therefore, justly obtained the highest place in their confidence, and became the natural leader of their political interests—and the continued grievances of Ireland—the oppressions of misgovernment, and the desertion of professing patriots in the higher ranks of society, in demanding redress of those grievances, have fixed you more firmly in that position. It is not in your power to surrender that leadership, and still less for another to supplant you in it. The situation is a responsible one. You, Sir, have the means of doing the greatest possible good, or the greatest possible evil to your country. I sincerely belive the *first* to be the object of your earnest pursuit; and whilst I shall ever maintain, with honesty and independence, the principles I think right, it shall be my anxious desire to co-operate with you, and every class of my fellow countrymen, in the steady, peaceable, and constitutional assertion of the rights and interests of Ireland.

I have read, Sir, with pleasure and satisfaction, the letter you have last addressed to the Protestants of Ireland. I perceive you avow what I always contended for, that a simple repeal of the act of Union was inadmissible, and you have discussed several of the essential points with equal ability and candor. Allow me to suggest that there are others which may demand your attention on a future occasion. I mean—on what principle the arrangement of commercial interests and intercourse should be founded? In putting this question, I refer more particularly to the matters involved in the commercial proposition of the year 1785. May I respectfully suggest the utility of explaining on what principles the powers of the two parliaments could be adjusted, so as to avoid injurious collision on this most important subject of the several branches of commercial intercouse. I conceive, Sir, that the differences on the propositions of the year 1585 first originated the project of the Union, and I

do not understand how difficulties can be removed except a superior power in external legislation be permitted, either to an imperial legislature or the legislature of the greater country; securing, at the same time, the *perfect independence* of the local parliament with reference to *internal legislation*.

You express, Sir, your anxious desire that the restoration to Ireland of a domestic legislature should be affected by Protestant cooperation. I am convinced you are sincere in this desire, and allow me to assure you that its accomplishment can only be promoted amongst the Protestants of Ulster, by a candid and temperate discussion of the objections. The proposition is opposed on principle, by individuals of worth and talent, whose attachment to their country's prosperity cannot be impugned. I feel that the opposition of such men is not to be censured, but respected—and, therefore, I have endeavored to promote a discussion of principles abstracted from personal or political asperity, as the surest means by which a jucst cause can be effectually promoted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with respect,
Your obedeint servant.
WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD.

Crawfordsburn, Jan. 20, 1834.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The "Hibernian Provident Society" celebrated the commemoration of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, by a public dinner at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel. JOHN FOOTE, Esq. [the President] occupied the chair, assisted by THOMAS S. BRADY, JAMES BALLAGH, and JOHN MCGRATH, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents. In consequence of Mr. Foote being somewhat indisposed, Mr. Brady officiated. About one hundred and fifty persons, amongst whom we noticed Hon. Henry Hone, Ald. Chas. G.Ferris of the Fourth, and Ald. Banks of the Fifth Ward, Ogden Hoffman, Clarkson Crolius, and Edgar W. Davies, Esqrs. [gentlemen who had been invited to honor the company with their presence,] sat down to a sumptuous and plentiful repast prepared in the best style by the worthy host, Mr: McDermott. The company were favoured and delighted with eloquent and patriotic remarks from Messrs. Hoffman, Ferris, Crolius, of the invited guests, and Gilbert C. Rice, and other gentlemen present, all of whom contributed much to enliven the entertainment. The remarks of Ogden Hoffman, Esq. breathed pure, and unstudied eloquence; he spoke of Robert Emmett, and not one of the numerous persons present was insensible to the exquisite pathos which he infused into his language. We regret we have not space for Mr. Hoffman's remarks. In the latter part of the evening His Honor the Mayor, who had been participating in the enjoyments of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick arrived, and offered the few but elegant observations which will be found subjoined, and to which our readers are referred. After the cloth had been removed the following regular toasts were drunk, prefaced respectively by Mr. Brady, with very interesting and appropriate remarks:—

1st. The day! dedicated to our Tutelar Saint, we hail its auspicious return with sacred veneration.

Tune.—"Patrick's Day."

2nd. The United States of America, cemented by patriotic blood, no treachery can dissolve their Union.

"Hail Columbia."

3rd. Ireland our beautiful native country, her generous sons love liberty. She shall soon be free.

"The Exile of Erin."

4th. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. A trusty sentinel on the people's watch tower. No Monopoly! the Union must and shall be preserved.

"Jackson's March."

5th. Daniel O'Connell and the firm Patriot's of Ireland. True friend's of democracy. By them the hounds of the British Cabinet have been smothered in their Kennels. No office! No compromise.

"See the conquering hero comes."

6th. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor ot the Sate of New York. Safe depositories of the peoples' confidence.

"The Governor's March."

7th. The Repeal of the Union. To the integrity, talents and valour of her *legitimate* sons, Ireland looks with confidence for immediate emancipation.

"The Minstrel Boy."

8th. The freedom of the press. A liberal current of public and useful information. It teaches man that prejudice is a *gorgon;* that oppression is unnatural, and that liberty is an inherent right.

"Over the hills and far away."

9th. The Patriots of "98" how ardent in the sacred cause of freedom, their generous zeal, their philanthropy and valour, call forth our admiration and heartfelt gratitude.

"The Irish Volunteers."

10th. Civil and religious liberty, an inestimable blessing, guaranteed by the American constitution. No bigotted hierarchy can fatten on American soil.

"The star spangled banner."

11th. The memory of Washington, Carroll and the departed patriots of the revolution. No gorgeous mausoleum bears their names inscribed. Engraved on the hearts of a grateful people; their memory will be ever cherished.

"Marseilles Hymn."

12th. *Education.* The legitimate source of virtue. It inculcates elevated moral principle, exalts its votaries and points out a sure method of hurling tyrants from their thrones.

"The rose bush in full bearing."

13th. The Fair of Erin and America, adorned by virtue, wit, beauty and accomplishment, they are justly admired by every man of *taste.*

"*Is there a heart that never loved?*

During the Evening the following appologies received by T. S. BRADY Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Invitations, from invited Guests were read.

Albany, March 15, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I have received through you the polite invitation of the Hibernian Provident Society, to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland. It would give me great pleasure to join the Patriotic and Benevolent Sons of the Emerald Isle on the occasion; but my official duties will prevent it. I desire you to make known to the members of the Society, the high respect and cordial esteem I entertain for them as citizens and lovers of liberty.

Yours, &c.
W. L. MARCY.

Albany, March 15, 1834.

Dear Sir,—My official duties deprive me of the pleasure of accepting the kind invitation communicated by you, to join the "Hibernian Provident Society," in their celebration on the 17th inst. Be pleased to present to the members of the Society, my respectful acknowledgments for the honor of their invitation, and to accept the assurance of my regard and esteem.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN TRACY.

Albany, March 14, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I have received through your politeness the invitation of the Provident Hibernian Society, to their dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

Upon a review of the public business before me, and that which is particularly committed to my charge, I find that it will be impossible for me to attend, consistently with my duty. I can therefore, only return my respectful acknowledgments to the members of the Society, for their kind recollection of me. And as I have often and deeply felt for Ireland's woes, so I now rejoice in the honourable consideration which her sons have obtained in this Country, by their industry, good conduct, and their firm adhesion to democratic principles.

Our liberties rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the People—and I inculcate that ssntiment upon all occasions. I therefore, offer the Society the following:—

Education, liberal and free—the only foundation upon which a Republic can stand; may its inestimable blessings reach every abode, however humble, and enlighten every mind however dark, dispelling the prejudice of sects and the intolerance of party.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient ser't.
M. VAN SCHAICK.

Albany, March 14, 1834.

Dear Sir,---You will be pleased to communicate to the Members of "The Hibernian Provident Society," my sincere regret, that my engagements prevent the acceptance of their kind invitation to unite with them in the celebration of the 17th.

With great respect, I remain, &c.
JOHN MCKEON.

New-York, March 10, 1834.

Dear Sir.—I regret my public duties prevented my acceptance of the invitation of the Committee, appointed by the Hibernian Provident Society. and, through you, Sir, I request the favour of presenting my thanks to the Members for this evidence of their kindness.

With respect, I remain your obedient servant,
WILLIAM KERNAN.

St. Patrick's Church, March 17, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I am truly sorry that my arrangements now, are such as to prevent me from dining with your Society to-day. Believe me, that my heart is with you. I hope you will not attribute my absence to the lateness of the invitation. Rest assured, that if I could control circumstances, nothing could keep me from enjoying the society of my countrymen on *this day.*

Be pleased to accept, my dear Sir, the assurance of my sincerest esteem for the Society and for yourself, for the very polite manner in which you have conveyed their invitation, to

Your very faithful friend and servant,
JOHN POWER.

New-York, March 17, 1834.

Dear Sir,—Your very polite note of Saturday, with a card of invitation to dine with the members of the Hibernian Provident Society this day, in celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick, was received.

I regret exceedingly to inform you, that in consequence of the very sudden and severe indisposition of one of the family, I am compelled to decline that pleasure.

Be pleased to communicate the same to the committee of invitation; as also to the members of the society generally. And be assured, it would have been highly gratifying to me to have joined with you in the festivities of the day, were it not for the circumstance above stated.

In behalf of myself, you will present the annexed sentiment, and believe me, yours respectfully,
JAMES EFRRIS.

Hibernia's Sons by birth; Columbia's by adoption; ever ready at their post in support of the true principles of Democracy.

New York, Saturday, March 15, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that it will not be in my power to do myself the honor of dining with the "Hibernian Provident Society" on the 17th inst.

It would have afforded me great pleasure to have met that highly respectable and Patriotic Association. I pray you to communicate this to them, and ask their indulgence to submit the subjoined expression of my sentiments and wishes.

I have the honor to be.
Your very obedient servant.
R. RIKER.

IRELAND—May SHE be as conspicuous amongst the NATIONS of the earth, as her SONS are distinguished for their hospitality—their eloquence—and their bravery.

New-York, March 15, 1834.

Dear Sir,—Your polite invitation to dine with "The Hibernian Provident Society," was handed to me this morning, and I regret much that a previous engagement prevents the great pleasure it would afford me to dine with your very respectable Society. At the last quarterly meeting of "The St. Patrick's Society," they did me the honor to elect me their first President. I am therefore obliged reluctantly, to forego your kindness, and I assure you, Sir, That although absent in person, I will be with you in feeling. With sincere and kind feelings to the Committee of Invitation.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,
D. M'CARTHY.

Please offer the following:—"The Hibernian Provident Society,"—Conspicuous alike for benevolence as for patriotic principles.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The President, and constituted authorities of the United States—the choice of a free and enlightened people— a sublime example, of a popular form of Government.

T. S. Brady, first Vice-president—Gratitude. The national characteristic of every genuine Irishman: We owe it to this republic, and if the necessity required would pay it with our lives.

By James Ballagh, Esq. 2d Vice President—The Farmers and Mechanics of Ireland! A body of men surpassed by none for worth and Industry. Let their implements be their former and let that former be *on the increase* acting as death to the foe and protection to the Friend.

Hon. Henry Hone:—The memory of Henry Grattan, whose purity as a patriot. Sagacity as a Satesman and eloquence as an Orater may have been equalled but not surpassed.

By Alderman C. G. Ferris—Religion without bigotry. Freedom without licentiousness. Democracy without anarchy, and Government without oppression.

By Daniel McGrath. The Union—May that Gordion Knot of Erin's thraldom be soon divided, by the two-edged Sword of Divine Justice, and Ireland released from the trammels of slavery.

His Honor, the Mayor rose to give a toast—

Ireland—The lund of brave hearts and ruby lips; the birth-place of the noblest warriors, statesmen, philosophers and poets; the country of Curran and Emmett. Ireland, with her silver brooks and rolling rivers; her thousand lakes, her beautiful verdure, her capacious havens and harp, which, but for bad legislation, would be the depot of commerce for America and Europe. Ireland, with her faults, her errors, and even her vices, nurtured as she has been for six hundred years in the very lap of oppression. Ireland, as viewed through the vista of time, independent and illustrious! Ireland, where the rich man will divide his wealth, and the poor man his last potatoe with the hungry stranger.

This toast was drank with enthusiastic cheers and warm applause.

By Ogden Hoffman, Esq. The memory of ROBERT EMMET. When his country takes her stand among the Nations of the Earth, then let his epitaph be written.

By John M. Bloodgood—A Guest. Ireland free.—May the great Emmett's epitaph be soon written, and O'Connell be the penman.

By Wm. Denman, Editor of Truth Teller. *Macneven and the Men of '98*—'Tis not given to mortals to command success—they can do more---Deserve it.

By John W. Merritt *Andrew Jackson*—The *Bank* of his choice is the *hearts* of his people. He has there made a *deposite* which can never be *removed.*

Bernard O'Neil—Domestic legislation or Ireland as she ought to be, her own children are best calulated to administer to her comforts.

By Mr. E. W. Davies, Editor of the Old Countryman. *Richard Barrett*—The energetic Proprietor of the Dublin Pilot! With the eloquent pen of an O'Connell, to pourtray his country's wrongs, and the fearless Press of a Barrett to proclaim them to the world, Ireland *must* be free!

By Mr. Kearney. *The Militia of the State of New-York*—Its existence is coeval with our happy Constitution, of which it is the most effective preserver.

By W. James. "The Hibernian Provident Society"—May Providence always provide plenty of good provisions, and plenty of Hibernians to eat them.

By M. J. Meara. The speedy and effectual regeneration of Ireland; and Polish exile to her oppressors.

By Patrick Green. Daniel O'Connell—The zealous and patriotic leader, who boldly contends for his country's freedom; may he never give up the ship until Green Erin is reinstated among the nations of Europe.

By Wm. Wisdom. Ireland—Land of the warrior, the sage, and the patriotr Why should she continue in bondage? Her sons says she must be free. That's enough.

By John Doran. The Press—The life's-blood of freedom, and the scourge of tyrants.

By Capt. Felix O'Neil. Andrew Jackson—The illustrious Statesman, true Patriot, and fairest pillar of the American Constitution. He is sitting, like the Sun, encircled with the splendour of his own greatness.

By Mr. C. N. Yeoman. Liberality—A genuine virtue in any man, but particularly characteristic of a true-blooded son of the Emerald Isle.

By Hugh M'Gowan. May he who loses one eye in defence of his country, never see her destruction with the other.

By Edward Conway. Democracy—May every principle which wars with this, whether British bayonets, British gold, or native aristocracy, fall like Packingham before Jackson and Republicanism.

By Thomas Dolan. Wm. Denman, Editor of the Truth Teller—The Irish Organ in America. and the indefatigable supporter of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world. May his labours be crowned with complete success.

By Michael R. Walsh. Doctor J. R. Rhinelander, late Alderman of the 6th Ward—The universal benefactor; a democrat in principle, and an *Irishman's friend;* he has the best wishes of the people.

By John W. Somerndyke. Irishmen—Nature made them generous, and with hearts glowing with her choicest gifts: May the oppressive conduct of their oppressors. no longer keep them in that state of thraldom in which they have been held for many years.

By James Healey. The chains that bind Ireland and England together—May the uni ed strength of both countries, burst them asunder, for their mutual benefit.

By Hugh O'Hara. Immortal Erin; land of the illustrious—May her sons never forget their duty, but trample into the dust the demon of discord and bigotry.

By John Mills. General Andrew Jackson—The Patriotic President of the United States: May he with firmness continue his zealous opposition to the Mammoth Bank, strictly adhering to the original countersign. Veto.

By Robert Grimes. Martin Van Buren—"The favorite son of New-York." Though no "*Magician,*" he has a hold on the affections of the people, which will elevate him to the Presidential Chair, when Jackson has retired.

By Martin Waters. The Constitution of the United States of America—the safeguard of the people's rights; the surest preserver of their liberty.

By James M'Gowan. The Irish Shamrock—The emblem at once of purity. truth and virtue; thoso who love it should at the same time advocate the inestimable qualities which it presents.

By Patrick Brennan. Andrew Jackson and Daniel O'Connell. The Repeal of the Union between Ireland and Britain, and the destruction of the corrupt United States Bank; an irresistible blow struck by *a two-handed smord,* against the strong hold of oppression!

By Daniel McAnnally—Steele—Sheil and O'Connell. Materials too hard and durable to be molton down, or put in a state of confusion by the fire of tyranny.

By John McMahon. Ireland—A commonwealth. The hungry harpies that infest her shores, and prey upon her vitals, must then fly to the land of tyrants.

By G. Moore. Love. Peace, Liberty, and Equality.

By J. J. Matras. The memory of Robert Emmett"—

"The tear of affection as in silence it rolls,
Saall long keep his memory *green* in our souls."

By George S. H. Cortelyou. The Irish Democrat—Ever mindful of his rights; ever ready to defend them.

By Joseph Keeler. Richard Shiel—The profound Lawyer; the eloquent Orator; the friend of Ireland; united with O'Connell, he struggles manfully and arduously to effect the long-wished for Repeal of the Union.

By Charles Mahon, Richard Barrett, Esq—The true Patriot, the staunch friend, the able Editor. Within the confines of a British prison, he must spend sadly the day we pass so joyously, but when his punishment shall have been consummated, he will re-appear to

his friends like the Sun from behind a cloud, brighter from having been awhile secured.

By Dominick O'Connor. Rev. Dr. Hughes, of Philadelphia--Who delivered in our Cathedral, on this day, the learned and Patriotic Address on Ireland's Patron Saint.

By John Riker Brady. American Youth---The scions of a good stock. If the Republic require defence, they will undertake the task.

Hugh Macklin—The Irish volunteers—a band of patriots devoted to the preservation of their country's rights. England crouched to their process, and became treacherous when relieved.

Henry C. Bowden—Irish feuds, and Irish jealousies, may they soon be forgotten: and give place to harmony and union.

By John M'Dermott. "The Hibernian Provident Society."—True friends of the distressed, without distinction of creed or country. Their generous acts prove them worthy of their "*Provident*' name.

By Alderman D. Banks. *Irishmen.*—Our friends from principle; our brethren by adoption. We hail with joy the first dawning of freedom on their native land.

Jas. T. Brady—Liberal Principles. Devoid of their influence, man becomes an intolerant and proscribing despot. Had they been ever ascendant, Ireland never would have suffered the misery with which their absence have inflicted her.

By Wm. A. Coffey. Universal Benevolence—much talked of, little seen, and less practised: May this institution be the hand-maid to its greater value with the human family and eventually lead to the lasting blessing of mankind.

Gilbert C. Rice, Esq., having been called upon for a sentiment, rose and addressed the Society as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—You have called on me for a toast, and to be thus *singled* out, is to be translated and understood according to the Academy of the Festival—"*You must make a Speech.*" I comply with your wishes, but beg of you to remember, that, though I sometimes for my private amusement, finger with the *Mantuan* pipe and talk a little with Clio and Erato, to amuse an evening hour; yet I am a plain *business* man, unaccustomed to public speaking, and I therefore trust, that the sum of your expectations will grade with my capacity and my calling. The *prefatory remarks*, usual to toasts on occasions like this, and the *language* of the toast itself, which I am about to give, would, perhaps, be better delivered by a gentleman of the Forum, or of the Porch, but the *spirit* of my sentiment, in reference to the weal of all, and in particular, *respect* for the illustrious dead and for you, could be offered by none, who estimates it more highly, or feels it more sensibly. To use the phrase of my vocation, (which is strictly mercantile,) I would give you the *weight* and *measure* of the *commodity*, I offer you in the language of the sentiment on which my toast is predictaed. "*The love of country and of our fellow-man.*

There are the Loves of Poetry and of Music, the Loves of Fame and of Acquirement, the Loves of Angels and of Things. But in the whole history of the Loves, there is none more noble, than that which *binds the heart to its fellow, and to its native Land.* He that is insensible to *this* passion, is a *blank* in creation—the *expatriated* of earth and of Heaven.

"*The love of country and of our fellow,*" is so ennobling and god-like in quality, and extensive in usefulness, that there is none so lowly, among the sons of men, who does not estimate its value, and aspire to its possession. By virtue of *this love*, Bozzaris welcomed death at Ayuchuco; and Regulus at Carthage. For *it*, the mariner dares the rock and the billow—the soldier, the campaign and the foe. *It* endears the son of Borneo to his torrid home at the equator, and the Laplander to *his* icy region at the Pole. *It* binds the homeless Arab to his sterile deserts afar, and the roofless Iraquois to *his* dreary fastnesses in the West. *It* fired the *first* rifle at Lexington, and the *last* at Yorktown. *It* gave Washington to immortality—America to Liberty.

And is there nothing in this passion—"*This love of country and of our fellow,*" that is applicable to us, and to, to day? Yes. It is by virtue of *it*, that we are *now* assembled; it is by virtue of it, that Irishmen, their descendants, and their friends, wherever the Christian epoch is known congregate on this day, to pledge the wine cup of enjoyment, and to advert to the worth and the history of the mystic Shamrock of Erin. It is, indeed, a melancholy tale, *in part*, at which Patriotism mourns, and Freedom looks sad, but thanks to our country! there are *bright pages* in the volume, consecrated to Christianity, to valor and to song; which, like the rays of Heaven, emerging from out of surrounding darkness, afford delight to Creation, coruscate in the expansion of greatness, and present enduring fragrance at the very throne of God. To these pages, with your permission, we will direct our *hasty*, festive glance.

On them, we read, that when the Goths and Vandals had overrun the Roman Empire, and obliterated every trace of science and chronology; when the degenerate of the day, gave the schoolmaster to exile, and the crown to anarchy. At this eventful crisis, pregnant with the calamities of ignorance and of vice—"Tell it on the Indus, and speak of it on the Potomac." Ireland—yes, "Ireland saved the world from darkness!"—She *kept the beacon-light* of learning burning in the *hundred schools of Armagh.*

Here, the sons of the distinguished of the continent were educated, in the day to which I advert, and among the rest, the renowned monarch, Alfred, of England, surnamed the good, who gave to mankind a convincing proof of the fidelity of his instruction, by founding the "University of Oxford." "*'Tis a proud monument!*" From these schools at Armagh, in the process of time, learning again found its way into all countries, and thus it happens, that the broad light of this era which now blesses us all, was first lit at the shrine of our native Erin. *For this, how large is the indebtedness of every man to Ireland.* On these pages we also read of the conversion of the Heathen by St. Patrick—the prowess of valor by Brian—and of the voice of song by Carolan. Here we find the names of Ossian, Usher, Swift, Burke, Goldsmith, Sterne and Moore. Here we find the proud record of the patriotic Emmett, Sampson and Macneven, worthies of unblemished worth and acquirement. They were *exiled* into *eminence* and *outlawed* into *immortality.* Here we find O'Connell, with more than Achillean nerve, pleading for the correction of wrong and the accomplishment of Liberty. May this end speedily be attained. Here we find the "Caid mealtha faultha" of hospitality, and the "Cruiskeen" of friendship. In short, here we find the patient toil of industry, the chaste story of woman's virtue and beauty—and the ennobling *word* and *deed* of the *head* and of the *heart*---and *this* is Ireland—and *this* the *glory* of her festival day—and, *this*, (taking a Shamrock from his bosom,) her national emblem.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

To commemorate these things we are now assembled, and while we are thus true to the land of our birth, we would not be unmindful of the land of our adoption. America is endeared to us by every tie of allegiance, of friendship, and of home. And we swear, "*Pro Aris et Focis,*" by our altars and our hearths, to guard and uphold the glory of her liberty and of her greatness. The *pulpit*, the *bar*, the *senate* and the *field*, of *this* land, has been *defended*, (and I would add, without incurring the charge of egotism,) *dignified* by Irish talent and by Irish blood. *We have been tried and found faithful to our trust.* And let America, at any time, only say "the foeman is coming," and every Irishman will be found by his gun, defending the stars and stripes of liberty, and breasting his duty in the life-guard of freedom—

"Oh, my life on your faith, were you called out *this minute*,
You throw c'en the "*Cruiskeen*" and Wine cup away,
And you'd show what the arm of Old Erin has in it,
When roused by the *foe* upon Patrick's day."

We love America with filial regard, and she suffers no diminution of our attachment, when we also assert, we love and we are *proud of* our native country and countrymen. And we have cause so to be. The lateness of the hour forbids my further enlargement, and I must close. As yet I stand on ground dedicated to "The love of country and of our fellow," and from so suitable a position, in reference to the illustrious dead, I ask you to fill, and offer a tribute, standing and in silence. He in whose behalf I make this requisition, loved his country and his countrymen. The hand-gripe of attachment will be parted—the Eagle and the Harp be removed—the inscription traceless, and the monumental obelisk, itself, at St. Paul's, be no more. But the talented and the honoured of both hemispheres, the friend of liberty, and of man, will live in the immortality of his own actions, and in the recollections of an admiring world. *He was my friend.* I offer you, Sir—as a toast. The memory of Thomas Addis Emmet! Ireland—The *tabernacle* of the heart—had no better heart. Ireland—the earthly *paradise* of the soul—had no better soul.—Peace to his manes. *Honour* to his memory.

By T. S. Brady. Our worthy Host, John McDermott—His excellent fare and the splendid arrangements made for celebrating this day, prove the lively interest he feels for the prosperity of the Hibernian Provident Society.

By William McGrath. The President of the United States, and the heads of the departments—Crowns are not necessary to make great statesmen, nor escutcheons to make honest men.

By Hugh McGuire. Next St. Patrick's Day, this Society shall meet: May it be the anniversary of Ireland's independence. She is the wedded wife of England, as by law established. She has been very ill-used and unkindly treated by her spouse. The world proclaims a lawful divorce.

By Richard Power. The stately ship Democracy: When balanced by Irishmen, her colours are nailed to the mast.

By Henry McCaddin. May those who despise an Irish heart, never be protected by an Irish arm, in time of danger.

By George D. Strong, Esq. The Tree of Liberty: While the trunk is rooted in American soil, let it not be forgotten that the sprigs of Erin are engrafted with its branches, and contribute largely to its fruit.

By Clarkson C. Crolius, Esq. "The Hibernian Benevolent Society: Union and Harmony among its members;—A full Treasury, and always open to relieve the poor and distressed.

Thos. A. Brady, Esq., being called upon spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—In proposing the toast which I am about to offer, I feel called upon to add a few remarks as the merited tribute of the respect so generally entertained for the individual whose name I will mention. He can scarcely derive any additional celebrity or reputation from my weak language. His character as an ornament, at once to the bar and to human nature, entitle him to your most enthusiastic and heartfelt esteem. But independent of his erudition and ability as a Lawyer and Scholar, he posesses a more than ordinary share of the milk of human kindness, and on every occasion where suffering humanity seems to call for solace and comfort he is always foremost to answer that call. I could instance upon instance of this fact, but consider it entirely unnecessary to do so, and I know that every man here present, has been a witness of those qualities of the Gentleman of whom I have spoken—I mean Ogden Hoffman Esq. one of our guests.

Permit me Mr. President, in conclusion, to offer the followiug sentiment—

Ogden Hoffman, Esq.—The profound Scholar, the erudite Lawyer, and the accomplishrd Gentleman.

James B. Sheys. Ireland and America. The glorious revolution of '76 is proof positive of the devotion of Irishmen, to the great cause of civil and religious liberty.

James Collins. Thomas Steel.—How triumphant in liberal principles! A patriot by profession, a philanthropist in practice! Liberal in thought word and deed; he is the enemy of bloated bigotry.

By Thos. White. The forty shilling freeholders of Ireland. May that day arrive, when under the benign influence and protection of a parliament, they may realize the reward of their patriotism at Clare, an O'Connell in a domestic legislature to assert their rights, and fearless hearts at home to defend them.

By John M'Gloin. The United States of America—The Irishmen, who has not her prosperity at heart, is a villain and an enemy to the most sacred rights of his native land.

By Martin O'Connor. The people of the State of New Jersey: An Aristocratic Constitution, they proved themselves Democrats at the last Jackson Election.

Michael Fitzpatrick. The uncomprising, Democratic Electors of the Eighth Ward.

By John O'Connor. Daniel O'Connell—The standing target---the whole beggarly corporation of Dublin with Orange Peel at their head, could not fire a ball through him.

John O'Hara. The Liberal and philanthropic individuals who re-organized the Hibernian Provident society, obliterating sectarian bigotry, and intolerance among Irishmen.

By Isaac Kavanagh. O'Connell, Sheil, and the other friends of an Irish Parliament of Domestic Manufacture, God prosper their "cause,

Oh! it cannot but thrive.
Whilst the heart of one patriot pulse is alive,
Erin's wrongs to feel and her rights to maintain."

By Archd. Britton. The Shamrock of Ireland! May it flourish on its own native soil, and be transplanted to every part of the world as the emblem of Bravery and Libery.

By John McGrath. *Trades Union.* The only pruning-knife to weed the Garden of Monopoly and Aristocracy.

By Michael Coogan. The memory of Charles Carroll of Carrolton; the last of the signers. We revere his memory, as he was an Irishman, and a firm and undeviating advocate of liberty, and aided in procuring the invaluable blessings which we now enjoy.

By Patrick Slowey. General Andrew Jackson.—His enemies say he was "born to command,"—And they say truly. He was born to command the American soldiery at the battle of New Orleans, and the good will, the votes, and the confidence of the American people.

By W. Ferguson. The meeting of the sons of Erin, may it always be in as much harmony as at present.

By M. Dormer. The memory of George Washington—To eulogise him would be to doubt the gratitude of millions.

John M'Gowan. Ireland the land of our birth may she soon be as free as the land of our adoption.

By Lieut. Bernard O'Connor. Dr. John R. Rhinelander. Late Alderman of the Sixth Ward.—The generous American, the supporter of the orphan, and the friend of the exile.

By Dominick J. Rice. Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence—The upright merchant—the faithful statesman, and the agreeable gentleman. He is with the people, and the people are with him.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

By Edward Logue. Dr. John R. Rhinelander---An absent Democrat among the Nullifiers. Science waits for the return of its professor, Humanity for its patron, Good Manners for its companion, and the People for their Fellow-citizen.

"There are a 100 men in Sparta we can better spare."

By D. Buckley. George D. Strong Esq.---Characterised for talent, Republicanism, Honour, and Benevolence. The 6th Ward is proud of her Ex-Alderman, the people of their favorite, and the city of her Denizen.

"He abounds,
In the division of each several good
Acting it in many ways."

Late in the evening, Robert Emmett and Tyrone Power, Esqrs. who had been prevented from attending at an early hour, made their appearance and revived the spirit and joviality which had so universally predominated in the fore part of the evening. The former was as usual in good humour, and the latter displayed the wit and ability for which he is so remarkable. When called on by the company he made a few observations which tended to exalt his character still higher in the estimation of his countrymen and the world, and to render his patriotism and enthusiastic devotion to his compatriots more and more conspicuous. In addition to this, he sang some of his racy Irish songs, which induced others to follow his example, and all present seemed to vie with one another in their endeavours to create festivity and enjoyment.

A delegation consisting of James T. Brady, Daniel McGrath, and Henry C. Bowden, Esqrs., was sent to the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." On their return, Mr. Brady in their behalf reported that they had been received by the "Friendly Sons" in a most hospitable and polite manner, and treated by the President and members of that body with the greatest friendship and respect. During the absence of this delegation, one was received *from* the "Friendly Sons" whose chairman offered a few eloquent and appropriate remarks in which he made pleasing reference to the two Societies.

A delegation consisting of John M'Grath, William Denman and Michael Smith was also sent to the Hibernian Universal, Benevolent Society, at Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel. The Society adjouned at an early hour, and could not receive the deputation. However, though the Society had adjourned previously to the arrival of the Hibernian Provident Society's deputation, the officers of the Society then appointed Mr. John Maguire and Mr. P. Mehan, accompanied by Dr. Rice, to proceed to the Sixth Ward Hotel, and inform the Society dining there of the Society dining at the Seventh Ward Hotel having adjourned before the arrival of their deputation, which was done by Mr. Maguire and Dr. Rice in a very eloquent and forcible manner.

The proceedings of the entire evening were characterised by harmony, conviviality, and good feeling; several songs were sung by Mr. O'Meara, and other gentlemen present, and when the hour for dispersing arrived, each one retired highly delighted with the amusements of the night, only regretting that the entertainment was about to terminate. We never received greater gratification at a public festival, and for our own part, retired under the influence of still lingering pleasure well satisfied with the enjoyments in which we had participated

FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN BROOKLYN.

A a meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland of all nations, was held at the Washington Hotel, Fulton-street' Brooklynn, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The President having taken the Chair, the meeting was called to order, the minutes of the meeting were read, and on motion, were unanimously approved:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, and withdraw to draft resolutions declaratory of the act of the British Government, in the prosecution of Mr. Richard Barrett, Editor of the Dublin Pilot, Wherenpon. Messrs. John Shield, J. P. Clohesey, James Harper, Henry Cashin, and John Kennedy, were unanimously appointed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. John Hare, for his patriotic speech, and his description of the existing laws of a Whig Ministry, and a Reformed Parliament.

The committee returned with the following resolutions which were unanimously approved:—

Whereas, This Association have heard with mortification and alarm, of the prosecution of Mr. Richard Barrett, Editor of the Dublin Pilot, for republishing the letter of Daniel O'Connell, addressed to the people of Ireland,, and have viewed that last act of the British government against the liberty of the press, to be both cruel and despotic, and a low trick of the Whig ministry, for a base purpose, deserving eternal censure and the reprobation of the friends of Liberty, throughout the world.

Whereas the friends of Ireland in Brooklyn, view the conduct of the jurors, who heard, and found guilty, and by their verdict sent to prison, Richard Barrett, to be both base and corrupt, inasmuch as they have coalesced with a whig ministry to prostrate the press, the last hope of Irish liberty.

Whereas, it is the determination of the Association of the friends of Ireland, in America, to support the liberty of the people, and the press, and to sustain and maintain when persecuted by the whigs, particularly all those liberal Editors in Ireland, England, and Scotland, who advocate a repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Association do appropriate a sum of money from its funds to be sent to Mr. Richard Barrett, to help him to pay to the King the fines so cruelly imposed on him, and to relieve his family, during his confinement in Newgate prison.

Also, Resolved, That this Association do most respectfully call on the different Associations in the United States of America, to cooperate with them in defraying the expense of all liberal Editors, from their funds, who may be persecuted in advocating a repeal of the Union.

Resolved, That we adjourn.

JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—MR. BARRETT.

A highly-respectable and crowded meeting took place on Thursday, at the Corn-Exchange, "to take into consideration the present uncertain and undefined libel law, and for a restoration of the constitutional right of publishing the truth on all subjects of good government, and legislation. And for extending the circulation of the *Pilot*, during the incarceration of its truly honest, and noble minded proprietor, Richard Barrett."

EDWARD S. RUTHVEN, Esq. M.P., presided.

Mr. Ruthven said, in taking the chair to day, I feel that I am discharging a duty to the public at large, as well as to the con-

stituency of Dublin, as this is a question which vitally affects the real interests of the people; in attending a meeting, called by my honorable colleague, I only fulfil a duty I owe to them and him. Notwithstanding the distressing illness of one of my family, I felt that private feeling should, in this instance, be sacrificed to my public duty. I regret as much as any man the necessity which calls us together, and will further the objects of the meeting as much as in my power. (Cheers.

Mr. O'Connell then rose, and was received with loud cheers. He said—having, Sir, published that advertisement, and having requested this meeting to assemble, it becomes imperatively my duty to state that the reasons which induced me to do so, and to point out the objects I had in view when I called upon these gentlemen to attend here to day. But, Sir, I cannot proceed without congratulating every person who hears me—without congratulating the country at large, upon the glorious meeting which was yesterday held at the hall of the Guild of Merchants. (Hear, hear.) Certain symptoms it is said, precede the decay of the human body, and are evidence of approaching dissolution. So, I trust, we may regard the meeting of yesterday, as the certain evidence of the vivification of Ireland as a nation. Men of every sect, of every persuasion, and of every shade of feeling—men who, upon other occasions, are found directly opposed to each other, joining in the ranks of adverse parties—appeared yesterday to be governed by the same wish—to be actuated by a community of interests, and to be all unanimous in, at least, one determination—to see justice done to their common country. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice then, Sir, at the meeting of yesterday. It is a symptom of coming good. It is a fact pregnant with the events of futurity. It is a prophetic occurrence in which we may place confidence—in which there is no danger of our being deceived—for sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, so sure shall the meeting of yesterday ensure the national independence of Ireland. (Continued cheering.) And I have reasons, Sir, for this confidence. The good feeling yesterday was not the result of the meeting—on the contrary, it rather created than was the creature of that unanimous assemblage. (Hear.) Every man who took a part in the proceedings of that meeting came there prepared to adopt a certain course—he came there prepared to use a certain line of argument. Every man at that meeting came there actuated by a disposition of kindliness and regard for those with whom he was to co-operate.—Former dissensions were buried in oblivion—former feuds were forgotten. The spirit which pervaded that meeting was, if I may speak, the result of a "forgone conclusion;" and the language of every man who addressed the assembly, appeared to have been dictated by predetermination. (Hear.) I could not, Sir, refrain from indulging the feelings of my heart, by this brief eulogium upon the meeting of yesterday, while I, at the same time, express my anxious hope that the meeting of this day may be equally salutary as far as the objects for which it has been convened. (Cheers.) The objects for which this meeting has been convened are—to remedy the present defective state of the libel law, and also to give our support and pour out our sympathy to the victim—the generous victim—of that undefined system. (Hear, hear.) If the public do not support and sympathise with their servant, the public do not deserve the services of a man who has the magnanimity to suffer for them. (Hear, hear.) I speak of Richard Barrett—(loud cheering)—the generous, the voluntary victim of that law. I read this paper of last night, and I find in it a distinct assertion that he is in gaol by his own choice. I find that he was authorised to give up the author—who ever he may be—(laughter)—of the letter for which he was prosecuted; and what was it made him prefer this generous surrender of his own liberty? Oh! he is my friend—I have known him long and well. When my acquaintance with him commenced he was under the influence of prejudices—strong and deeply-rooted prejudices. He was a Protestant, and a Protestant educated in the most fixed anti-popery antipathies.—His prejudice had in it that worse trait—a conviction of great intellectual superiority in Protestants over their grovelling and inferior Catholic countrymen. This prejudice, however, his better reason enabled him to overcome. He found amongst his Catholic countrymen an equality in those virtues and endowments which he thought exclusively belonged to those with whom he was in the habit of consorting. He, a Protestant connected himself with his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and he has since continued equally devoted with them to the service of their common country. (Hear, hear.) I have known the sacrifices he has been obliged to make in breaking many and many a dear connection by the honest support of his principles. With steadiness he perserved in the career in which he commenced, and, since he entered upon it, he has not for a moment looked to any personal consequence that might result from the honest discharge of his duty. (Hear, hear.) This is not the first occasion upon which he has stood upon the threshold of a prison; and if upon a former occasion he was not immured within its walls, it was not because he was then less willing than now to make a general sacrifice of his personal liberty. His self-devotion was then the same as it is now, and is at present only apparently exceeded by the reality of confinement in a prison. (Hear, hear.) Such is the man in whose behalf I stand forward—such is the man whose conduct is calculated to reflect so much honor upon himself, while it is attended with so much advantage to the public. (Loud cheers.) It will stimulate those who are backward—it will encourage the weak minded—it is calculated to show that there is something like consistency in those who are working in the public cause, and above all, it will silence the reproach of those narrow-minded men who suppose that selfishness is the principal motive that actuates those who are engagged in political struggles. No baser, no more abominable calumny could be disseminated. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) But the example of Richard Barrett is one which cannot be thrown away it is one that must not be lost. (Hear, and cheers.) But if Barrett has been sacrificed, it is our duty to give him every support in our power; and it is our duty to take care that the law, to which he has been offered as a victim, shall be so altered that hearafter it will be impossible to make a similar sacrifice to what I cannot help calling the *Juggernaut* of this legalised system—a system so unhappy in its nature, that even the crimes for which it condemns are incapable of definition. (Hear, hear, hear.) I am not denying that it is law; but when I show what the law is, and contrast it with what the law ought to be, I trust I shall have said enough to convince every man who hears me that it is absolutely necessary there should be a thorough and complete alteration in the law of libel.—Barrett has been sacrificed, and what have his prosecutors gained by it? What has Earl Grey's government gained by it? Their victim is now in gaol, and how much stronger for that are the Whigs—the Whigs of England—aye, how much stronger for it are the base Whigs of England? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) There has never been an administration in this country that in the same period of time carried on so many prosecutions against so many members of the press as the present Whigs did. More proprietors, more publishers and printers have been prosecuted during the short reign of the present Whigs than during ten times the same period of any former administration More actions have been brought against printers and publishers—the Attorney-General has become richer and the press poorer by prosecutions, during the present Whig government than during any former adminisiration. (Hear, hear.) Talk to me of the administration of the Tories!—talk to me of the despotism and the Tyranny of the Tories! (Hear, hear.) I do not mind—I totally disregard assertion, and I come to facts. I contrast the present Whigs with the Tories, and I have the fact, that during the Whig administration prosecutions have been multiplied—convictions have been obtained against the press in greater numbers than during ten times the same period of "Tory misrule." [Hear, hear.] I heard a thing read which purported to be a report of the Attorney-General's speech when Barrett was called up for judgement. There was no affidavit in mitigation of punishment; my client did not even think it necessary to have counsel in court. Here was a Whig prosecution. A conviction was had; the defendant was recommended to mercy by the jury—by a jury, too, remember, chosen under an act of parliament which was condemned by the legislature. The act under which that jury was selected was condemned by the legislature—they thought it necessary to introduce another in its place; but whether that other be an improvement or not it is to be considered hereafter. Well, there was nothing said in mitigation of punishment, but an affidavit is made, and in comes the Attorney-General, and presses on his victim—he presses the court to be rigorous in its punishment! [Hear, hear.] There is Whig generosity for you!—there is a specimen of a forbearing disposition!—there is an admirable attention to justice, and even to the feelings of humanity! [Hear, and cheers.] In the speech to which I have adverted, the Attorney-General is made to say that when he could come at the author of the libel, he never prosecuted the publisher, and that when he could reach the first, he never sought the second publisher. The Attorney-General could not have said any such thing—it must be a mistake of the reporters.

Mr. D. Ronayne—I heard him say so.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer—And so did I.

Mr. Connell—Well, really, I could have hardly believed my excellent friends. (A laugh.) They must be under a delusion. I cannot suppose he said any such thing; for this reason—it is wisely the reverse of the truth. (Hear.) He is, to be sure, the Attorney General of the Whigs, though he himself is as rank a Tory as ever lived. He is an avowed, an unqualified Tory; and he being the officer of the Whig government is, I may so say, a lie in action. (Hear.) The man who by his conduct belies his principles, if judged by a higher range of morality, cannot, I think, be considered as completely free from moral taint. This Attorney-General is made to say, that if he could reach the author he would not prosecute the publisher or the printer. Why, this is directly the reverse of the truth. Was not the publisher of the *Waterford Chronicle* prosecuted, convicted, and punished, in a case where the author could have been reached? Nay, more; was not the printer—the humble mechanic who set up the types—was not he prosecuted, convicted, and punished? (Hear, hear.) And yet this Attorney-General of whom I am speaking was Attorney-General at the time that was done. It was he who called for judgment upon the proprietor and printer. (Hear, hear.)—Oh, I cannot believe that he said any such thing; and my friends here must pardon me if I continue to doubt. These being the features of this prosecution, let us inquire into what kind of laws it is to which Mr. Barrett has been offered up as a victim. It is of importance, if there be a reform in the libel law at all, that Ireland should have the advantage of it. (Hear.) Ireland should have the advantage of it, because she has not the advantage of being protected by public opinion. Could this prosecution have taken place in England? (Hear.) It is said the *True Sun* published the letter before the *Pilot*—at all events, it published it second. Would they have dared to institute a prosecution in England? Why, when the *True Sun* published a letter respecting the Wallstown affair—

Mr. O'Dwyer—"The Wallstown massacre."

Mr. O'Connell—Oh, I could not for the world use such a word as "massacre"—it was only a killing—a killing of "mere Irish"—(A laugh, and hear, hear.) Did the government institute a prosecution for that of England. No; but the letter was published in Ireland, and they instituted a prosecution against an Irish paper, which was dropped from the mere accident of the absence of the proprietor at the time of its publication. We want then the protection of a law in Ireland, because we have not the protection of public opinion. (Hear.) If Barrett were in England there is not a single newspaper there that would not have rung the changes on such a prosecution—there is not a paper there that would not have sacrificed every feeling of private animosity and jealousy, and rallied round the liberty of the press—(hear)—driving every man from office who would dare thus to trample on the liberty of the subject. (Cheers.) In England such a thing as this prosecution would have been impossible—public opinion would have prevented it—the English press would have successfully resisted it. Not like the base and paltry portion of the Irish press, which hallooed on the Attorney-General to prosecution. But I may take this opportunity of justifying—though it is not perhaps for me to justify—the conduct of one newspaper particularly, as it is at this moment subject to the summary process of an attachment in the King's Bench. This is, as you are aware, a mode of proceeding which turns the jury from the box, and gives the case for decision to the judges. Of course, there can be no fairer, no better tribunal than the judges. (A laugh.) But for my own part, I candidly confess I would rather have a case in which I might be concerned submitted to the decision of a jury. (Hear.) If Barrett's case were in England, would the government dare, think you, in the first instance, to prosecute him, and then to follow up the prosecution by an application for an attachment against a paper of an opposite party, which befriended him? (Hear.) Earl Grey would not be prime minister six months after; and it is possible that Horne, the Attorney-General, would be impeached in the ensuing session of parliament. Ireland has no such protection from public opinon; and that protection which the English press give to each other, they do not, however, give to us. It is strange that none of the feeling of independence is ever extended to Ireland. It always rests upon the English shores---not even venturing over to us in the steam-packets. (Laughter.) Though some of these visits, I admit, are of no use; for I have latterly seen in an English newspaper some letters from this country, which are really valuable. (Hear.) There will be, in cases affecting us, the usual slang of the British press upon Irish subjects; but they will refuse us that protection which they so effectually gave to each other. My opinion, on the Repeal are well known; and I declare most solemnly—with all the solemnity, without any of the sacredness of an oath—that if I had no other motive than the conduct of the British press, it would be an abundant motive to warrant, nay, to compel me to look for a repeal of the Union. Do you want instances of the effect of this protection afforded to each other by the different portions of the British press? There is the case of Lord Durham. He was assailed in his private capacity—not as a minister or a public man, but in his private capacity as a landlord. He was assailed by gross falsehood. He instituted a prosecution. In doing so, I do not say it was right—on the contrary, I think he should have despised it, and suffered it to pass unheeded. But he did not institute a prosecution, and the English press rose up against him *en masse*, and if they have not succeeded in terrifying him from the prosecution, they have at least given protection to the man who was intended to be his victim. See the difference between the matter for whom Lord Durham instituted the prosecution, and the matter for which Barrett has been convicted. I think it would be unbecoming in Barrett if he did not submit this letter to the House of Lords---and I can promise him that he shall not want the aid of counsel in submitting it their consideration, and let them pronounce whether or not it be a libel. I may promise that there shall be at least an investigation. To be sure, Mr. Barrett must suffer in the mean time---but the investigation shall take place. What, then, is the law that ought to be remedied? It is, I say, the constitutional right of the subject to publish the truth. From the earliest time that I have stood up in my profession, I have insisted that there was no law declaring truth to be a libel. In political affairs, the telling of truth is an actual duty; and if it be, its performance is a virtue. I have called upon my opponents more than once to cite the written law, and show me where the publication of truth was accounted as a libel. I have investigated what is called the written law; and I could find it no where enacted. I have investigated what is called the common law; and I am able to demonstrate that there is not anywhere such an assertion; there is nothing to support it but what Bentham called "Judge-made-law," and which originated with that detested tribunal, the Star Chamber. In no other way can it be declared that the publication of truth is to be regarded in the nature of a crime in this country. I have taken the trouble of refreshing my memory upon this subject; and I have been able to trace the law of libel to the Roman law, from which one-tenth of our propositions in common law are derived. The laws of the Romans were those of a highly civilized and polished state; they were accumulated from the inquiries of great and powerful minds, intensely applied to the particular topics from year to year and from century to century. It is clear that the laws could not be frequently enforced for the publication of libels could not be very extensive before the invention of printing; it could not be extensive at a time when a knowledge of the art of writing and even of reading was confined to a very few. The circulation then of libel must be confined to a very few; while the libel law existed among the Romans, it was not called a crime to publish the truth---it was not only the opposite of that, but the man who claimed compensation for an injury to his character was obliged to prove his innocence of the fact alleged against him. The Roman law said, "There can be no slander in that which is said of the man who deserves it." [Hear, hear, hear.] Notwithstanding the tyranny which was introduced into Rome, the people up to the latest period had a defence and protection in the publication of all matters which did not refer to personal attacks. The publication of truth was not punishable, but he who published what he alledged was the truth was obliged to turn public prosecutor against the person who charged him with a libel. There was in this way a double trial, so that if the man that was accused was acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge, the accuser was, as he ought to be prosecuted for his calumnies. This even continued under the worst despotism of the Roman empire. There was one qualification to it—under the tyranny of the Roman empire it was supposed that the reigning Emperor was the wisest of human beings! A foolish notion, which it would appear has descended even to our own times. [Hear, and loud cheers.] It was then accounted almost sacrilegious to say any thing against the person who was in the confidence of the Emperor. This assertion of tyranny and despotism has, I am afraid, been imported into other countries. Leaving the Romans, I now come home to the Saxon and the British law, and I cannot trace in it any position to this effect, that the publication of truth is a libel. I begin with the Anglo-Saxons, and when I come to the laws of him who was the highest amongst the best of mankind, the patriot, and the saint—the immortal Alfred, with whom the constitution originated, and was almost matured in its most useful and efficacious branches, I find that the law of Alfred punished the publication of libels, which came under the denomination of "*publicum mendacium.*" They punished the publication of a "public lie," and not of any thing else. [Hear.] Other Saxon Kings revived the provisions of that law—a lie—a public lie ought to be punished. That was the British law upon the subject, and it, you will perceive, does not even think of punishing the truth respecting the officers of government. It does not give rise to that bad principle, that truth is to be punished as if it were a crime—a principle that seems to have originated with him who is the public enemy—he to whom falsehood is characteristic, and lying his mark; while truth is the emanation of the Deity, and seems to be identified

with the great creator of man and nature. Truth is the characterestic of God—it is the adoption of his precept—it is an obediance to his ordinance, and its utterance is sanctioned by God himself. [Hear and cheers.] Coming down to a later period, after the Norman conquest, we find that, equally with the Saxon law, the publication of truth is not interfered with. But few statutes have interfered on this subject. There are but two. One of these are called, in technical language, the Westminster law—that is, a statute passed at Westminster, and is directed "against the spreaders of false news and lies;" and in the unfortunate reign of Richard II, there is a second statute. *de scandalis magnatum*, and it was directed against "the spreaders of false news and horrible false lies." It is impossible for the English language to show more strongly than both these do that the intention was only to punish the publishers of that which was false, and not at all to punish those who stated the truth. The first statute is against the publishers of false news and lies, and the second is against the publishers of false news and horrible false lies; and yet what have been the steps taken by the judges under the authority of both those statutes?—One could not believe it if they did not find it recorded in a hundred cases—they have decided that the truth of the publication was immaterial! [Hear.] There is nothing but the judges determination to argue in favor of so monstrous a doctrine---that falsehood was no ingredient in the libel, and that to tell the truth was to be classed as an equal crime with the publishing of the most false and horrible lies. [Hear.] Soon after printing had been discovered---that invention which gave wings to human ideas, and circulated them over every portion of the known and habitable globe, the Star-Chamber took upon itself the enforcing of such a construction of the law, and they even carried it to the extent of applying it to words spoken. That Star Chamber, in one instance, for a waterman on the Thames designating the badge of a nobleman. which was a swan, "a goose," was imprisoned for two years, twice whipped, and his ears cropped close to his head! [Hear, hear.] And yet it is to that Star Chamber we are indebted for our present law of libel. That is the foundation for our law. I challenged the crown counsel, when I was employed in the case of John Magee, to point out to me any statute in which anything but falsehood was made the ingredient of the libel. I was not answered, but in the imprisonment of my client. [Hear.] Now, it would be my wish to place the press in that position that it would be the best check upon rasclity.--if properly regulated, it would be the most efficient of all tribunals, for, when the press was protected in the publication of truth every scoundrel would shrink from public reprobation. (Hear.) The press may now tell the truth of the poor and the lowly.but Heaven help those who tell the truth of the rich. [Hear, hear.] Again, when the public are deeply interested, the publication of truth must be a matter of the deepest importance. [Hear, hear.] As to Mr. Barrett's prosecution, I would say, is not what was involved in it, the question of local legislation, one of the deepest interest ?—Connected with that was a law which suffocated discussion—that gave to one side the right of saying all it pleased, and prevented the other side from saying anything. These were the subjects discussed, and it would not be thought that a publisher had a right to give his opinions respecting them. It has, however, been prohibited. Such is the present state of the libel law—a law which England never would endure, if brought into full operation, and from which she is alone by the moral combination of the English press. The ministers dare not persecute the press there for things, which, if brought before them, the judges would declare to be a libel. But a period is coming when these things will be amended in Ireland—there is a spirit abroad—it is proceeding quietly but perseveringly, and it will insist upon an equal measure of justice being dealt out to this country, and we will attain it, with the blessing of God. So far is falsehood now from being considered the essence of crime, that the law has really gone to this ludicrous extent on the subject, that there is one species of falsehood that is never punished while, upon the other hand, if you pack a jury, I will be able to demonstrate, that with that packed jury, the Lord's prayer itself might be made the subject of indictment—it can be filled with inuendoes, and a packed jury could, I think, be brought to believe them. I speak it in no spirit of irreverence, but the application to the Deity in that splendid prayer might be made to infer a disregard of the King's temporal power, and every one of the succeeding petitions an inuendo against the government, as if men could want for anything under a good government. (Hear.) The law of libel is any thing which the jury calls, and a judge so denominates. But then I will tell you what is not libel. It is not libel to praise the greatest scoundrel ever existed—it is not libel to praise a man who is infamous for his vices, and to laud him whose conduct deserves the lash or the ducking stool.—You have full liberty to praise the vilest of profligates. In the life time of George the Fourth—it is now a matter of history that he was not very remarkable for his morality, nor for his amiability; he was not distinguished as good in his conduct to his own wife, or to the wives of other husbands; and yet, while he was living, there was a constant ringing of his praises by a vile and a base press. (Hear.) If you indicted a man for bestowing undeserved praise, the judges would laugh at you, and the crown counsel sneer you out of court. If Heligabolus were alive, it would not be a libel to say that he was a man remarkable for fasting and abstinence; that he kept four lents in the year—while the fact was, he never fasted for three hours together. [Hear.] Falsehood of that description is never published; so far from that, it is frequently rewarded. While Lord Anglesey was here, for two years and a half, he was constantly praised; and yet what did he do for the country? Nothing; but still those who praised him well, instead of being punished, he rewarded. And yet, while this is the case, men are told that it is a crime to publish what is the fact respecting the guilty. [Hear, hear.] This is a species of immorality which should not be tolerated in a Christain community. It ought not to be the law any where. I do contemplate our being able to put an end to that system, and it is with such an object that I called the meeting of this day. [Hear.] Having shown you how dishonest and iniquitous is the present system, I proceed now to show what ought to be the system substituted in its place. There are two kinds of libel—libels upon private individuals and libels upon public bodies, or questions relating to the administration on public affairs. Now, when Mr. Barrett's case came before the Court of King's Bench, I thought it a favorable opportunity for obtaining a legal defination of the law of libel. Accordingly I moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the publication was not a libel. I endeavored to show that the object of the writer was, by taunting as well as by exhortation, to put an end to the commission of agrarian disturbances---to hold out the punishment which awaited miscreants who committed crimes of that description---the writer kept in their recollection the awful responsibility, here and here after, of those who committed such offences---it pointed to other inducements, by showing what evil those misguided and mistaken men did to their country. What more did the publication? It pointed to a practical measure for the resuscitation of Ireland by a repeal of the Union, and it recommended for that object the proper use of the elective franchise. I put it to the court, whether, those being the objects of the publication, particular passages were to be picked out of it and read, without regard to those objects. I wanted to have the judge's opinion upon this subject, but they refused; and in their wisdom, they refused to give a defination. They confined themselves not to a defination, but went into generalities, saying only that they agreed with the jury. I thought it likely that they would give a defination---that they would lay down buoys which would mark for a man the proper legitimate channel within which he could voyage without danger and difficulty when embarking on the discussion of public affairs.

I was not present when judgment was given; but I found, by the report, that all that was done was reading two passages; and though the object treated of in the letter was the repeal of the Union, yet not one word of that was said by the judge. The report of the judgment that I have read in the newspapers is incredible, for, instead of saying any thing of Repeal, the learned judge, had, it appears, a dissertation upon tithes—of which, by-the-by, there is not even one word said in the publication. (Hear.) The learned judge not only assailed tithes, but Dr. Doyle's pamphlets. I suppose there will be an application for an attachment, for imputing such a thing to Judge Jebbs, as indulging in a tirade against tithes and Dr. Doyle, when the question before the court was the repeal of the Union, and Richard Barrett. (Hear and laughter.) I can understand a case where Barrett is brought up, and punishment is inflicted on him for a publication respecting Repeal, that there should be a reference to that subject; but I certainly do not understand when that is the case, that there should not be the least reference to Repeal, and that all the talk should be about tithes. (Hear.) This, however, I take to be all right if it occurred, although it seems to me to be almost incredible. (Hear) Every circumstance, however, that occurs tends to show the absolute necessity for having the law of libel properly defined. I take that law to be of a two-fold capacity. First, as to private and individual libels—in them I would have truth as a defence. This has been qualified by the case of a man, who in early life erred but whose good conduct made his crime be forgotten; it has been urged to me that a libeller could with impunity charge him with his early offence. I do not think it would injure such a man, for those who were reminded of his early offence would also remember his recent good conduct, and every honest and just man would not the less esteem him. But even such a case should be provided for, and though I would give truth as a defence, I would leave the malicious motive to be inquired into. (Hear.) I would make truth the defence. and leave the personal malice to be inferred. Secondly, as to the question of libel upon public questions, I would destroy and annihilate the law entirely with respect to them. It could not be said that I would thus take away the incitements to treason, sedition, or any species of crime. Publications having that tendency could be so indicted, and a public paper could be produced in proof, as a private letter given from hand to hand might be, to show that such was the invention of the writer. I would, too, defend the publisher from mistakes which might occur from carelessness, and I would not allow a criminal prosecution to be instituted until it had been proved that notice had been given to the proprietor of the paper that he had published a falsehood, and refused to insert a *bona fide* statement in contradiction of it. I would thus prevent a paper being punished as that excellent paper, the *True Sun*, has been, for copying a paragragh respecting that unfortunate fellow, Hunt. (Hear.) I would, too, have no costs given to a man whose character the jury did not consider worth £50. These are my plans for ameliorating the libel law. With a press regulated by such a law, it would be found the best engine for checking vice and immorality. (Hear, hear.) Upon such principles I mean to bring a bill into the House of Commons; and I want your assistance in forwarding a petition to bring such a bill before parliament. I hope that you will form a committee for that purpose, and that you will undertake to assist me and Mr. Dwyer, whom I would propose as joint-secretaries, to promote the circulation of Mr. Barrett's paper, the *Pilot*. (Hear, and cheers.)—Twelve or fourteen individuals came to me this day, to subscribe to his paper. I hope the committee will sit from day, and from week to week, in these rooms. We will see how much can be done by each county in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) And if gentlemen permit it, we will have the names of the subscribers published. I should hope, too, that at least one thousand of the parishes in Ireland will take a parish *Pilot*. (Hear, and cheers.) By doing so we will obtain a great advantage; we will give increased circulation to the *Pilot*, diffuse more widely honest and just opinions, and give the best proof of our regard for him who has so nobly proved his devotion to his country. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) The meeting of yesterday was distinguished by an excellent spirit—the meeting of to-day is no less. Its object is to manifest our sympathy for one who is suffering for the cause of Ireland. (Hear and cheers.) I call, then, upon this meeting—I conjure it to assist me. Friends of Ireland—friends of the liberty of the press, the victim is in prison—will you not stand forward? Protestants of Ireland; for I may, for the moment, make the distinction; he who does honor to your creed is in prison; will you not sympathise with him? Catholics of Ireland, your benefactor is in prison; yes, your benefactor; for every Protestant who joined in the call for emancipation is your benefactor. Irishmen, the man who called the first, the loudest, and the longest for Repeal is in prison; will you neglect him? National regenerators of Ireland, the Repealer is in prison. The prosecution which intended to impede Repeal has, by the means of Richard Barrett, forwarded the question. He has set the prosecution at defiance. Every motive that could actuate great men; every feeling that can impel good men; every sentiment of private friendship, kindness, generosity, and goodness; every desire to promote the cause of the country; all, all combine in the call now made upon you to join in the cause of liberty, Ireland, and the victim, Richard Barrett. (Continued and enthusistic cheers.)

Mr. O'Dwyer, M. P. seconded the resolution.

Mr. Finn supported it an eloquent speech.

A committee of thirty-one was then appointed, to carry into effect the object of the meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

Sir—Be so good as to publish the letter which I have just received from that excellent man, Mr. Vigors. I take upon myself the responsibility of publishing it. It contains such admirable sentiments that I cannot withold them from the public.

I wish the people of England would understand *this*; and, above all, that the Protestants of Ireland would reflect on the answer to this question—who is Mr. Vigors? He is a Protestant gentleman—a sincere Protestant, returned to Parliament by a Catholic constituency—aided and encouraged by the Catholic clergy, though opposed by a Catholic canditate—a most respectful and highly influential member of that body the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, having proposed Mr. Vigors at the hustings and there is not one single member of the House of Commons most sincerely respected by his constituents.

Let me be now told that the Protestants and Catholics cannot unite for the good of Ireland, and I will laugh loud and long to scorn the person who tells me so.

There remains but three persons who *ought* to disavow, but have not disavowed the charge of Mr. Hill. Pray publish again the correct list, which I before inserted in your paper, of the persons who *alone* can come within Hill's accusation; pray continue to publish them, until they shall have disavowed. You will thus, as far as possible, counteract the mischief arising from the perseverance of the *Freeman* in publishing an incorrect list. Those who remain to disavow are only three :—

1. Ftizstephen French,
2. James Grattan.
3. J. M. Galway.

How anxiously do I wish that these gentlemen would condescend to repudiate the charge in which though utterly false, they continue implicated.

I am your grateful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Regent's Park, Jan. 3, 1834.

My dear O'Connell—I have had an opportunity, within this day or two, seeing in the *Pilot* your letter of the 14th instant, in which, having reduced to a very limited number the list of Irish members who may be still considered as amenable to the censure of Mr. Davenport Hill, you call for "six disclaimers more, and Hill is overthrown." My name is in that list, and, although I cannot bring myself to comply with the exact terms of your request, such a call, coming from you, deserves at least some notice.

It never was my intention to have made any reference out of Parliament to the extraordinary accusation of the member for Hull, as far as regards myself—much less would I have compromised the independence of an Irish representative, by suing for what you have so aptly termed "a certificate of character" from the honorable member. I adopted this course, not merely on the ground of my considering myself exempt from the imputation, in consequence of the particular description given by Mr. Hill of the member whom he had the hardihood to accuse, but upon the broad principle that a public man should stand upon the higher grounds for his vindication against a charge like the present than a mere denial of its truth. His character and his general conduct ought to be his only defence. The representative, in fact, of a free constituency, should consider himself above suspicion. My constituents, to whom alone I am accountable for my parliamentary conduct, have publicly testified their assurance that my votes on the disgraceful Irish Coercion Bill were honest and independent. You, who had the best opportunity of judging of the same parliamentary conduct, have equally testified that my votes were honest and independent. I need not, and I shall not, make any further declaimer.

But there is, in my opinion, a fitting time, and place, and mode of making a general answer to this charge, on the part of the Irish members, without any compromise of their dignity; and on such an occasion I shall most zealously co-operate with them. I consider that we are imperatively bound to call, in a body, in our place in parliament, upon the member for Hull, either to substantiate the truth of his accusatien, or honorably to withdraw it. We have now a similar demand to make upon the member of South Durham, although his late letter, if we may judge from the internal evidence, can scarcely be believed to be the genuine production of a man of sense and station. As it has not been withdrawn, however, we must consider it as genuine; and, as such, it is necessary to call for an explanation of it. The events of the late session have fully evinced how little hope is left to Ireland of her obtaining justice from an Imperial Parliament, even although a reformed one. Still fainter, indeed, if possible, would be that hope, if English members are suffered, with impunity, to escape from the conseqences of their own political delinquencies, by scattering abroad such senseless and malignant calumnies against Ireland's best representatives.

Your's always faithfully,

N. A. VIGORS.

...an Kilkenny, 1; John Clarke, co. ..., ...gheda, 1; Thomas ...ynch, co. Donegal, 1; John Galvin, Tralee, co. Kerry, 1; Rich'd ...onnelly, Wexford, 1; John Sweeney, co. Donegal, 1; Thomas ...'Connor, co. Rescomma, 1; Edward Logue, co. Tyrone, 2; E. D. ...V. Davies, Ed. Old Countryman, 2; D. H. Scully, co. Cork, 3; ...aniel Scanlin, 2; James Hargan, 1; Cornelius Riley, 1; T. Noo...an, 1; John Doyle, co. Wicklow, 1; Michael Smith, 1; C. M ...onnelly, 3; Patrick Merrick, 1; John McMahon, co. Kerry, 1; ...ames Muryhy, 2; James Sheehan, 3; Francis Herron, 1; James ...onnelly, 2; Charles Cashman, 5; John Campion, city Kilkenny, 1; ...ohn McGrath, 1; James Malone, Louth, 1; John O'Donoghue, 1; ...eorge Dogherty, 1; Patrick Quirk, 1; William Gallacher, 1; Mi...hael Kerrigan, 1; Arthur M'Cluskey, 1; Patrick Brennan, 2; E. ...Vheaton, 2; John Hay Longford, 1; Patrick Maynagh, 1; Hugh ...cGowan, 1; Edward Dunegan, 1; B. McGee, 1; Patrick Dogher..., Derry, 1; Bernard O'Donnell, 1; Cornelius Cronen, 1; Wil...am Deman, Editor of the Truth Teller 2.

DIED—On Staturday, the 15th inst. of Consumption, Mrs. Mar...aret Kenney, in the 48th year of her age. *R. I. P.*

On Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore ...ith Chrisiian fortitude and resignation, Mr. John Stephens, aged 36 ...ars, a native of Sligo, Ireland. His remains were attended to the ...ave by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, desirous ... paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of an upright and ...nest citizen.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of a boy by the name of James Victory, aged about 13 years—has ...en missed since the 3d inst. Any information respecting the said ...y will be thankfully received at No. 36 Attorney street, New ...rk. n.22

SEVENTH WARD INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

Nominating Committee.

Evan Griffith, Geo. Rapelyea,
Isaac K. Jessup, Oliver Johnson,
David L. Rogers, Harris Scovill,
T. C. Pinckney, John Quin,
Richard Raynor, Abner Chichester,
Michael Smith, John Kelly,
Samuel Dayton.

Conference Committee.

T. C. Pinckney, Richard Raynor,
David L. Rogers.

Executive Committee.

David L. Rogers, Thos. C. Pinckney,
Samuel Dayton, Thos. Crane,
Evan Griffith, Hugh McKeon,
Isaac K. Jessup, Richard Raynor,
Benj. Blossom, John Mehan,

Committee of Finance.

Samuel Dayton, E. M. Brown,
Oliver Johnson, Edward G. Faile,
Luke Fay, Abner Chichester,
Jas. Freeborn, Geo. Rapelyea.

Vigilance Committee.

Thomas C Pinckney	William Laurence	Horace Wright
Theodore Crane	John H Weeks	William Anson
Isaac K Jessup	Peter M'Laughlin	William M'Wight
Christian Bergh	Edwin Bergh	James O'Dase
Jas F Freeborn	Samuel Loudon	Matthew Diwell
Joseph Gale	Charles Hillsbergh	Henry M'Morgan
Nathaniel Glazier	John M Weeks	Charles M Carpenter
Richard Raynor	William Bennett	John M'Nulty
Peter H Rikeman	Evan Griffith	Enoch Madden
Townsend Secor	John Mehan	Daniel Gorham
George Newcomb	Abraham C Hoagland	Daniel Merritt
Thomas Burns	William Tucker	Benjamin N Disbrow
David Richards	James Dougherty	Peter Dillingham
E T Terry	Abraham Denyck	William Frost
William E Craft	William Deery	Thomas T Jackson
George B Furman	George Fordham	William M Carpenter
James Gaylor	Hugh O'Hare	Samuel C Paxson
Thomas J Townsend	Thomas Goodman	J D Skillis
Ezra Scoffield	Patrick Monholland	John Meserole
John White	John W Hill	William E Howell
Jas H Rogers, M. D.	George Armstrong	Charles D Robinson
John Parsons	Henry A Nelson	James Haff
David Logan	James Hartness	Geo B Whitford
Charles Tiliou	Elisha Packard	Daniel Coger
Matthew Ferrigan	James P Allaire	Jacob Cooper
Elisha L Watton	Jacob Duryee	Michael Mehan
William Hanson	John B Wright	Jeremiah Richardson
Barclay Riley	Thomas H Mills	H H Jones
Charles E Duncan	E Scoffield	Evan Evans
Caswell Bates	Daniel Brooks	Lewis Degedie
John Ward	J F Penniman	Denis Williams
John H Griscom	Oliver Ferris	Fester Nostrand
John Gordon	John Tryon	Dr Upson
Jessee Bunce	Jasper Pryor	Henry S Thorp
Jas Morris	G D Coggerswell	William C Dougherty
Isaac Rose	E Cauldwell	Samuel D Rouse
James H Havens	Alfred Ryder	W Lee
James Duff	Francis Skiddy	Henry Kelley
Samuel L Mitchell	Joseph M'Veigh	James Fisbout
James Clark	Dan el H Weeks	Thomas Palmer
Edward McArdle	William Truslow	Dr Clark
Isaac Pickford	Jas S Smith	John Arnold
Robert Hillsborough	John S Williamson	Wiliam Willis
James S Smith	Thomas Clark	Charles Griffen
Capt Samuel Thompson	Charles Nolan	A Whitlock
Daniel Holt	Moses Powell	Andrew Burnett
James W Dominick	John H. Williams	Hugh McEwen
Solomon Ingersoll	Isaac Lawrence	John Vickery
Elisha Mead	Isaac F Craft	John McGaverty
John Sampson	Philip Reeves	George S Fordham
Patrick Moore	Richard Lawrence	William Webb
Francis G Macy	Joseph W Corbes	Leonard Wheeler
Robert M Blackwell	John Alstyne	Thos Conly
Edwin Corvin	D L Rogers MD	Luke Fay
David Catheul	John Shamburgh	Daniel M'Knight
Benj Sneider jr	Jas McGuire	Ward Smith
Michael Smith	Owen M'Cabe	Lawrence Power
John J Hicks	Garret Furman	Patrick Clark
William D Tucker	Conrad Sweet	James Ollwell
Wm J Morgan	John Blair	Joel Concklin
John J Morgan	Peter Icard	Henry M Carpenter
Isaac D Finch	Hugh Bradley	Jas Y Gillespie
John Kelly	John Whiting	Jas M'Devitt
Joseph M Glazier	Horton Frost	Elbert M'Cowan
John Quin	Oliver Johnson	John Havens
Shephord Devan	Christopher Merkle	Daniel Whitson
Lemuel Bangs	Charles Marsh	Jas M Cross
Henry Blakeman	David Judson	John Pryor
Ezra Davis	George Newcomb	Mahlon Day
Walter Underhill	Rufus Brooks	H Robinson
John Platt	John McGuire	Wm J Turnbull
Abner Chichester	Lawrence Green	John Van Kieck
John Wright	James Smith	Wm A Brown
Timothy Coffin	Cornelius Smith	Oliver T Wardell
Wm D Mitchell	John Freeborn	Benj F Robinson
Jas Howe	John Betts	Jas L Saffen
Philip Irish	John Mounsey	R. Graves, jr
Jas J King	Moses Smith	Peter Fox
Henry J Beers	Thos Eastburn	Wm Howell
Wm Brown	Calvin Condit	John R Mather
John Shamburgh	Gilbert S Mount	Chas B Allaire
Wm Ide	Joseph Weeks	Thos Palmer
C H Pond	Jas R Rapelyea	James Lackay
Harman Bochin	Russel Dart	David Parsells
Peter Tice	Lewis H Bridge	John Evans
H W Finch	Jeremiah Vanderbilt	Henry Brooks
M M Jackson	Joseph Hasted	John Davis
A S W Vandeuser	Jas L Pope	Alexander Geary
Wm A Platt	Daniel Dodge	Dr Baldwin
W Waring	Wm Layton	Augustus Whitmore
Samuel J Waring	Isaac Arnold	John Davis
Alfred Rider	John R Willis	Augustus W Sands
Wm Rice	Daniel Arnold	Morgan Morgan
Benjamin Crane	Frederick A Sterling	John V Bean
Deforest Manus	John Clapp	Gilbert Allen
Caleb Woodruff	Caleb Odell	J Lovett
James Rowe	Geo Ingersoll	Edward B Mann

DR. G. S. BEDFORD, having returned to the City, will resume the practice of his Profession, at his residence No. 57 White-street.
March 7.

COAL.

JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard. 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
March 8 JOHN QUIN.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, for a release and conveyance by them of the interest of the people of the State of New York, to Michael Conroy, of a Lot in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on the old post road, known on a map of the Mount Vernon property, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated September 5, 1826, now on file in the Register's office of the city and county of New York, as Lot No. 1, as the same was conveyed to Thomas Conroy. deceased by David R. Shepard, by deed dated the 10th of September, 1832, recorded in said Register's office in lib. 287 of conveyance, page 611, together with the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Conroy, in so much of said old post road as lies in front of said lot, which the State has by escheat, on the 19th day of April next. New York, Feb. 22, 1834. March 1—6w

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.
Newcastle do do
Scotch do do
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted eqnal to any in the market.
Lehigh do do
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.
Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books.—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testament, 12mo. in half binding; do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket edition. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Ganhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Moniter, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradice, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Macum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prieres; The Catholic Christian Instucted. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois', Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Cathechism, The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D,. The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotions to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The Memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives, The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, Author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be continued annually Office of the Holy Week; Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's Exposition of the Caholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes: Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches: Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism: An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism: Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepesented: The Following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter: Another edition: Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori. Spiritual combat 14 mo. Another addition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacrament: The Devout communicant: Think Well On't by Dr Challoner; A Net for the Fisher's of Men: Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every christian: Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine: Meditations of St. Augustine: Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days: christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter: Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland Father Rowland, a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2vols 18mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth: Model for Young Men: Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs Herbert and the Villagers 1 vols, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, newed. Moral Entertaiments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo, A crititical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8vo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religions by the Rev John Bell, Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol, The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates, confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land, from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand, The Sunday Monitor by the Rev H. Baker, Daily Devotion: or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol. 18mo. extra boards, The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations: illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1 vol. 32mo.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

The Companion to the Sanctuary; The Commonitory or St. Vincent of Levins; the most important Tenets of the Catholic Church, fairly explained; and all other recent Catholic publications, for sale, as above.

Now in the Press and will be speedily Published, the Annexed Works:
The Spiritual Director, from the French of St. Francis of Sales, Massillon's Sermons, Bourdaloue's Sermons, Peach's Sermons, Rutter's Life of Christ, Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, translated from the French, St. Augustine's Confessions, The Faith of Catholics proved by Scripture, and Confirmed by the Fathers, by the Rev. J Berrington.

☞ On hand, an extensive collection of PICTURES OF PIETY, Plain and Colored, suitable for distribution,—PRAYER BEADS,—CRUCIFIXES, &c. &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapeess of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.
Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool Station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chieftain." Gorsair. and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD,
Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, & Co. 246, Pearl street

NINTH WARD.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Ninth Ward, friendly to the General and State Administrations, and the usages of the party, held at Bleecker-street House, on Wednesday evening the 12th of March, inst. pursuant to a call of the General Committee.

John D. Brown was called to the Chair and Richard B. Fosdick and Alpheus Simmons appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read, it was unanimously

Resolved—That a Committee of seven be appointed to retire and report for the consideration of this meeting suitable names to represent this Ward at Tammany Hall, on the 19th inst.; also a Nominating Committee for Charter Officers.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed A. A. Jacobus, John Delamater, John Denny, Alexander McDonald, John Van Buskirk, Peter B. Van Beuren, and Joseph Seaman, jr. said retiring committee. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen.

The committee reported the following named persons, who were unanimously approved of by the meeting, viz.:—John D. Brown, Levi Kidder, and Gilbert B. Hall, for delegates to meet at Tammany Hall, on the 19th inst. to nominate a candidate for Mayor; and Theodore Martine, Asa Hall, Jacob Brush, John J. Manning, David D. Crane, Freeman Campbell, Richard B. Fosdick, John Row, Charles A. Vanzandt, Samuel Scatterlee, jr., Thomas Shankland, John Dennis, and Ward B. Howard, a committee to nominate Charter Officers for this Ward, at the ensuing election. On motion,

Resolved—That the committees have power to fill vacancies should any occur.

Resolved—That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the New-York Standard, Evening Post, Truth Teller, and Democratic Chronicle.

J. D. BROWN, Chairman.

RICHARD B. FOSDICK, ALPHEUS SIMMONS, } Secretaries.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner. or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings. out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel; is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location. there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawanusk, or
J taw 8m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholic works published in this Country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them, they can have there every Catholic book in the United States, at the lowest prices can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country containing remittances, willl be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale publishing and Book-selling business, he recives orders for Works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and sells lower for cash than any other Bookseller in New York

Country Merchants will find it their interest to eall. His stock of school books, Stationary. Blank books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12, Liberty st. near Maiden Lane, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of CATHARINE KEARNEY, who left Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1831, in company with her brother Patrick Kearney, on board the John Campbell, and landed in Quebec. Any information respecting her will be most thankfully received by her brothers, Patrick and John Kearney, Middlebury, Addison County, State of Vermont. March 15

Of JOHN MURRAY a native of the West of Ireland. When last heard of he was in the State of Pennsylvania, carrying on business as a Brewer. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Power, No. 44, Great Jones-street, New-York, will be thankfully received. March 1

Of JAMES GANLEY, a Carpenter by trade, who emigrated from the Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827 or 1828.—When last heard from was on his way to Albany, N. Y. to join his family.—Any information respecting him will be gladly received by his sister, Catherine, now Mrs. Timothy Lahy Rochester, N. Y., addressed to J O'Donoghue, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, N. Y. March 16, 3. T. G.

Of ANDREW M'DONOUGH, a native of the Parish of Killadaon, Townland of Culemoneen, and Barony of Tyrel, Co of Sligo, who sailed from Sligo about the year 1804 and afterwards learned the Coopering trade in New York.—Any imformation respecting him, living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Charles M'Donough now residing in Boston Mass.,—Or James M'Donough also residing there. March 16, 3t.

Of JUDY and JOHANNAH AHERN, who lived in the County of Cork, Parish of Glanworth, in the Township of Flemmingstown Sailed from Cork last May 12 months arrived in Quebec. Their brother Thomas left them in Rochester in Mrs. Smith's house. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, directed to James M'Carty, 524 Grand st. N. York.

Of MICHAEL FOY, and MARTIN KELLEY, both natives of Castle Bar, in the County of Moya, in Ireland. Landed in Quebec six years ago. Left Randolph, Vt. April 7th, 1830. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by directing a letter to Thomas Welch, Randolph, Vt. March 1

Of JAMES CAIN, Carpenter by trade, a native of Stradone, County of Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the ship Atlantic, and landed in New-York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Rosanna Cain, No. 12, Fifth-street, Troy, New-York. March 1

Of THOMAS CONNORS, son of Martin Connors, at the Old Market House, City of Limerick, and who sailed from Limerick the 3d March, 1832, in the Procella, for America, and landed at Quebec. and passed through Troy, N. Y. a few months since. T. Connors is a Butcher by trade; his wife, Fanny Dalton, is now in Troy, N. Y. and is poor and needy; she anxiously expecst to hear from her husband. March 1

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE

MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT.

Truth Teller.

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 29, 1834 NO. 13.

IRELAND.

DINNER TO EDWARD RUTHVEN, M. P. FOR KILDARE—ANTI-TITHE AND REPEAL MEETING AT NAAS.

Mr. O'Connell having left Dublin early on Thursday morning, accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, M. P. for the purpose of attending a dinner given by his constituents to the member of Kildare, he stopped at Naas to be present at an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants which was then about to take place. As soon as he was recognized by the people, who were collected in groups around the road, he was greeted with the most unequivocal symptoms of a hearty welcome—and were it not for the rapid pace at which the carrage of the honorable and learned gentleman proceeded, the people might have carried their original intention into effect, of taking the horses from it. On alighting at the house of the Rev. Gerald Doyle, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to the meeting, which was densely crowded.

Mr. John Hickey was called to the chair.

Mr. Doyle opened the proceedings. He said that he had made up his mind never again to pay tithes—and as it had been asserted that a refusal to pay them was equivalent to a refusal to pay rents, he could only say that if his landlord refused to take his rent unless tithes were also paid, he would not pay either willingly.

Mr. O'Connell at great length addressed the meeting, which separated after adopting two petitions praying for a repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes.

Messrs. O'Connell and E. S. Ruthven, accompanied by the Rev. Gerald Doyle, then proceeded to the town of Kildare where upwards of 160 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner prepared at Scott's Hotel.

The room was decorated in the most tasteful manner, and had a very pretty effect. Over the chair was placed a handsome transparency, upon which was painted a figure of Mr. O'Connell, with the motto "I sound the trumpet of my country's resurrection." The room was festooned with flowers, and its whole arrangement reflects great credit on the persons on whom that duty devolved.

The chair was taken by William Dunn, Esq., of Tully.

On the right of the chairman sat Mr. Edward Ruthven, the member for Kildare, Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. J. Duckett —on his left were seated Mr. O'Connell, the Rev. Mr. Brenan, and E. S. Ruthven, Esq.

Letters were read from Henry Grattan, Esq., M. P., Christ. Fitzsimon, Esq., M. P.. and Patrick Lalor, Esq. M. P., apologising for their absence.

The first toast was "the People, the true source of legitimate power."

The Chairman in proposing the next toast said that it did not require much preface. They were all too well acquainted with the subject of it to require it, and he would therefore, without further observation, give "the health of the honest and patriotic member for Kildare."

Mr. E. Ruthven then rose amid the most enthusiastic cheering. When he reflected on the many compliments they from time to time paid him in this independent county, he was overcome by gratitude—But the present one, this mankind and public testimonial of approbation given to his parliamentary conduct as their representative, he felt to be that one of which he had the greatest reason to be most proud. It conveyed throughout the country a gratifying proof that the county Kildare approved of his political conduct. They would permit him, then, to say, his best exertions had been used to fulfil those duties he undertook in becoming their representative, and to add, that cheered on by the flattering encouragement they gave him, his endeavours would be increased to the utmost; for he felt that the duty of a member of parliament is to attend to the wishes of his constituents, and to the general interest of his country; as he sought not parliament for pleasure, or for the purpose of advancement for himself, or of getting places for friends and followers. He went not to London to enter into the parties and pleasures that great city afforded, but to attend as the organ, the representative of the people of Kildare, in the English House of Commons. They will naturally ask him what he has been doing the seven months he spent out of the last twelve, an unwilling exile in the land of the stranger, surrounded by men who have long held Ireland in the chains of vassalage and slavish bondage. They should ask him what good the first reformed parliament did for the empire at large, and what benefit Ireland had received by her chivalrous light for English liberty. Ireland asked nothing from England but justice—she received nothing but coercion bills and insult—nothing has been done for Ireland, he has not done any service to her, and he regrets to say, that the liberal representatives, taking the whole as a body, and O'Connell at their head in his proper place, have been able to do nothing for Ireland in the reformed house of parliament. Irish grievances are unheard and unattended to. If a free and independent representative of the people rises to detail some grievance, or to express dissatisfaction at some ministerial measure, Hills—anonymous Hills—sly, and demure, and trading Peases —will cough till their coward hearts tremble with the exertion, and drown, if they can, the voice of the man sent by the people to represent their wishes and to state their wants. (Hear, hear, hear.) But let a Tory get up—let him say any thing he pleases—he is heard—he has a party to back him; or let one of the aristocratic followers of the ministry come forward—a servile slave and follower of the Whigs—a man even who, turning round on his constituents since his election, may have deceived them, and all is attention and silence. This Whig, this trading ministry—yes, Grey and Co. ministry—[Mr. O'Connell—"Grey, Sons and Co."] Yes; Grey, Sons and Co. daily vassillate from every point in the compass, and have long since ceased to be consistent, save in the single thing of a desire to keep office. The vessel of the state under the guidance of Grey and Sons, is driven through the stormy sea, they themselves have made so turbulent tby dishonest treatment of the people. Like the vessel without a rudder, in iminent danger from the shore, the noble vessel of state would reach the port in safety. They vote away a tax one night, and they vote the very tax a proper one the very next night. They give twenty millions sterling to the West India proprietors—all money taken from the industrious and working classes. They make a new bank monopoly; they gave the East Indias an established church—a church connected with and protected by the state, and an increased number of bishops also. (Hear, hear.) These are the ministerial measures of the Whig changeling. Is this the ministry Ireland ought to support?—He was their representative, without any other pretensions to that honor than the people of Kildare considered him Radical, and honest enough to continue his Radicalism, amidst those temptations which have sometimes made men changeling Whigs. He promised to continue the same course as long as it accorded with their feelings and sentiments; which was, rather, should their political sentiments change they could easily find a representative among that class that so long lorded it over the people of this country, who trampled under foot the rights of the honest the independent, and the high minded men of this independent, this large, this thickly inhabtied county; for his principles would no longer permit him to represent men whose minds were not in unison with his own. But the men of this country are free; their county is free—no longer a borough the property of man or men. Once it was not so; but the tables are turned, the tide changed and for ever. Kildare is now independent and free. (Loud cheers.) He had talked too much; taken up too much of their time. O'Connell was there. They all wanted to hear the Liberator of his country—the friend of freedom all over the globe. He thanked them with an overflowing heart. Let himself to their recollection that the renovation of their common country—Ireland—is not in the hands of any men. O'Connell, Ireland's great leader, wants their aid to attain and finish the good work of Repeal. The people of Ireland must work; the freeholers of Ireland must return men to Parliament who care for Ireland; yes, the salvation of their country depends on the people; let them be honest to themselves, true to each other, and Ireland ceases to be a province, and becomes a nation once more. He gave, as a toast, Kildare's best security for her independence, and Ireland's best hope —"The independent electors of Kildare."

Mr. Jonas Duckett being loudly called upon from all parts of the room, rose to return thanks. He was proud to say that he was an independent freeholder of Kildare, an honest 10£. freeholder, and he was glad the duty had devolved upon him of speaking to the toast—it showed the spirit of the times.—Aristocracy was now under foot, and, with the blessing of God, they would never again let it rise. He came from a part of the country where it was up-hill work to return an independent representative, owing to the class of *squireens* and *wait-a-while* gentry with which it was filled; yet, he pledged himself that Kildare should have a second Repealer at the next election.—[Cheers.]

The chairman said that the toast which appeared next upon the list was "Daniel O'Connell." (Tremendous cheers.) They all knew his history, and they knew that in him the elements of human nature were so composed that they might truly say, "there is an honest and a brave man." (Continued cheering.) With the cooperation he required—and it was cooperation of no ordinary sort—he would be able to effect all that he had promised them; and they were bound to afford it, more particularly as they were in that crisis in which the great political lever which raised them up, if not properly supported, would have only risen to fall with greater injury. Was there not something in this man beyond the ordinary course of life —was he not created for the best and purest purposes; and when he stood up to propose his health, it was for the purpose of calling on them to cooperate with such a man, than to pay him the compliment. He would, therefore, give them.

"The Liberator, Daniel O'Connell."

Mr. O'Connell rose to return thanks, amid cheering which continued for several minutes. Other gentlemen he said had sent letters apologising for their absence. He believed that the truth of an old proverb was fully exemplified at a feast as well as a fight—"that one present friend was worth fifty absent"—(laughter and cheers)—and why was he there? From two of the highest impulses that ever entered into the human mind—from gratitude, and that patriotism which prompted him to endeavor to restore his country to her just rights—gratitude to his esteemed colleague, who sat voting by his side in the House of Commons, where, with his exception, he had not another to vote with him—and gratitude to his excellent and honest son, who never gave a vote, and never missed an honest one—(cheers)—but gratitude, above all, to the people of Kildare, who returned him despite of the influence of the Duke, and of the aristocracy of the county. (Continued cheering.) They gave a shout, the echo of which reached the walls of Lyons or of Carton, or, at all events, would reach the ears of their inhabitants, when they were, perhaps, sipping their tea and water gruel—(laughter)—that shout also announced to them that the people of Kildare were determined to be independent and free. He remembered as a matter of past history, that insisting upon a writ from this county, the question used to be—"who will the Duke return?" But now it would be—"who will the people choose as their representative?" They would not again select Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, with whom, indeed he differed upon one point—he was not a Repealer; but if he forsook his evil ways, and stood by his honest friend, Mr. Edward Ruthven, he would have no objection to his being again chosen by the people of Kildare. But they could not return two Repealers at the next election; and if security were required that they would do so, he would stake his heart's blood upon it.—(Cheers.) He wanted to have two Repealers returned for Kildare, that it might be "one down and the other come on." The ideas thrown out by his excellent friend, Mr. Dunn, afforded a prospect of much hope for Ireland; he suggested, truly, that no humble individual like himself possessed any real power independent of the people. What signified his knack of talking; his only merit was that of speaking sound common sense, and of being a practical lawyer. He was the son of a worthy man like themselves, whose greatest happiness was that of counting the emoluments of his farm, and performing creditably the social joys of life. How did it happen that he, the son of a working farmer, had the power of swaying such an assemblage as he saw before him—that the uplifting of his powerless arm was more than the *fiat* of their Lord Lieutenants, or the dictates of their all-powerful Duke?—but because he had helped to burst that adamantine chain which had so long bound down the Irish mind, and paralysed the energies of the Irish nation—which placed a barrier to its progress for near three centuries, and had dared to tell them, in the words of Canute, "thus far shall thou go, and no farther." How did it happen that, feeble and talentless as he was, all the adamantine chain became a chain of sand, and the mind was freed for ever?—but by acting with moral energy, in concert with them. (Loud cheering.) He did believe with his friend, that God selected for the furtherance of his objects the humblest individuals as the instruments of his divine will, for the disinthralment of a nation, to raise it from that state of debasement and degradation under which this country has so long labored—and with such coadjutors as honesty and love to Ireland—hatred of oppression, and contempt of sycophancy, the spirit would spread as the electric fluid, from breast to breast, and from man to man, like the lightning of heaven, and dukes and earls would soon vanish before it. It was fitting that this feeling should have commenced in Kildare—it is the central county in Ireland, and is filled with numerous monuments of ancient piety and glory. For 1100 years the sacred torch of religion had burned unextinguished in the very town they were standing. Through war, famine, and pestilence, it had burned brightly in the very midst of Kildare; and it now lit them on to political happiness, and would serve for a beacon to the rest of Ireland, until the country emerged from the darkness in which it had been involved for centuries, and became again an independent nation.

"Mr. Edward S. Ruthven, and the independent electors of Dublin."

Mr. Ruthven returned thanks.

"Mr. John O'Connell, Esq., the member for Youghal."

Mr. John O'Connell said, that he thanked them sincerely, and the more so, as this honor was necessary to encourage him in the career he was entering upon. (Cheers.) To one who was already on the political stage, that would be an undertaking of little difficulty; but to one as young and inexperienced as he was, he requiried all their encouragement, going, as he was, to a place where Irish interests were neglected, and where the enemies of Ireland were cheered and applauded.—

He had rendered no services to entitle him to this honor, but he would endeavor to emulate, as far as was in his power, the honesty and patriotism of their excellent representative.—(Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connell proposed the health of

"The Rev. Mr. Brennan."

Mr. Brennan returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

"The Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell being called on, rose to return thanks.—He hoped that two things were equally impossible—the one that he would refuse to respond to the call made upon him,and the other that he would obtrude himself again upon them at and great length, after consuming so great a space—besides that, did he want to argue Repeal with them?—(Cheers.) He would like to see the face of a fellow that was not a Repealer in that room, and, if he was not ugly before, he had a great chance of being very soon so. (Hear, and laughter.) What did Repeal mean, but the management of its own affairs by Ireland—nothing more: that she should be as England is to Englishmen, Scotland is to Scotchmen, and France to Frenchmen. There were but two nations outcasts upon the earth—The Jews and the Irish; the one by the visitation of Divine Providence, and the other by the misery and degradation of their native country; but whatever part of the world an Irishman was to be found, at the name of Old Ireland his heart would throb and his eye fill, and he would be ready to lay down his life with enthusiasm for his beloved country. (Continued cheering.)—And was this affection to be wondered at for the land that produced such chaste and beautiful maidens, such tender and affectionate matrons, and such brave and manly youths? (Cheers.) And, thank God, notwithstanding the misery that this country has been plunged into, although seperated by the distinctions of different sects, the serpent of infidelity had never yet dared to hiss in Ireland. They were all Christians, and had, at least, that blessing, however different in their denominaiions as such. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Let them look back to that dismal and gloomy period proceding '98, when the groans of their tortured fellow-creatures were for ever ringing in their ears—when the iron boot of bigotry, trampling along in its murderous career, frightened them from their sleep, and trod them to the earth as slaves; let them aslo recollect that period when blood ceased to flow, and the lash was no longer inflicted—the spirit of religious fanaticism was still abroad, and that insulting charge of disloyalty which was ever hunting them down with the cry of "mad dog, mad dog." If at such time they dare to meet as they were then doing, they would be sent, perhaps, supperless to Bridewell, left to the tender mercies of insolent grand jurors and sheriffs, and if they escaped death, would certainly have a chance of being transported.—(Laughther.) But there they were now, merry and cheerful, and full of future hope and anticipation for the country; and as leaving them in darkness, would return on the morrow to dispel it, that day would come when they would see the restoration of their domestic legislature. Ireland was in a transit of that description; an opaque body darkened for a while her brilliancy; and as surely as the return of that sun would see the day when his Excellency would proceed to open the Parliament in College-green, and some fellow might be heard saying—"It is expected that Mr. O'Connell will move the address." (Laughter, and cheers.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing the health of

"The chairman of the southern baronies, Mr. James Duckett."

Mr. Duckett returned thanks.

"Dr. Doyle and the abolition of tithes."

Mr. Burrowes Kelly, of Strabally, spoke to this toast with his usual eloquence.

"The glorious and immortal memory of the 40s. freeholders of Clare, who burst asunder the first links of our fetters in the person of the Liberator."

"O'Connell returned thanks."

"The independent press."

"Doctor MacHale and the patriotic clergy of Ireland."

"The Duke of Leinster."

The Rev. Mr. Brennan returned thanks

"The Earl of Milltown and the Turf Club."

Mr. O'Connell left the room at half past ten o'clock, and immediately after returned to Dublin.

Several gentlemen of respectability, from the Queen's County, were present at the proceedings of Kildare. Amongst others, Michael Dunne, Esq. of Ballymanus, Jeremiah Dunne, Esq. of Dublin, (these gentlemen, as well as the chairman, are sons to the deceased Catholic Delegate, Mr. Dunne, of Ballymanus,) Joseph Lyons, Esq., of Moyanna, Burrowes Kelly, Esq. of Strabally. &c. &c,

The Truth Teller.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 29, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

Cornelius W. Lawrence.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

☞ The Democratic Republican General Committee, friendly to Regular Nominations, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall every evening, at 7 o'clock, until the 11th April, By order.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.

WILLIAM S. COE, Secretary.

Neutrality in local politics would be a favorite course with us. There are, however, times and circumstances, when to be silent or neutral seems too much akin to crime, such we must say is the present time, such are existing circumstances. The liberty of the citizen is assailed, there has arisen in a land yet free, a band of ambitious and cunning men, who reversing the object and professions of the men who lived in "the days which tried men's souls," are ready to pledge to each other, their lives and fortunes—for what—to maintain the principles of 1776? No.—To preserve the liberty bought by the sacrifices made by the men, the soldiers, the statesmen, the patriots of the revolution? No.—The design is to convert the fruits of those glorious times, into *money*, and to give that money to the few, to the exclusion of the many—to put an end to the political equality of the citizen, to raise up a monied aristocracy to rule over a degraded peasantry. In such case we cannot—we will not be silent. We may make enemies, and we may possibly sink under the weight of their power, but being ruled hitherto by our conscience, we shall now bow to no other monitor.

Is has been usual on the approach of an election to represent it as the most interesting ever known. This has not been always true, We have reserved the application of the assertion to the time when it could with truth be put forward. That time is come. We have seen struggles for the loaves and fishes, when the contending parties seemed to us to be all republicans. In such contests, we had our favorite, but we feared not for the republic. To the best of two good men we gave our vote, but took no further part. We have seen ambition, vile and deceptive, grasping, at power, but it was weak and contemptible, we gave our vote to the country, and trusting that more was unnecessary, we returned to our regular avocation, and took no further part in the contest. But we cannot do so now, our conscience would disturb our nights rest. We will then, whatever may be our hazard, do our duty. We shall vote for liberty and the country, we will do more, we will work for them.

"Bank, or no bank" is now the question, the contest is between the Constitution and the United States' bank, between the accumulated money of the country and the law of the land, between the rich and the poor. We take our stand; we are for the law, the Constitution, and the people—the whole people.

The course pursued by the United States Bank is too notorious to need detail. Every honest and intelligent citizen is opposed to it, a renewal of the Charter has been sought, but yet in vain. Give us, says its retainers, a renewal for twenty years, the application, thanks to the hero who has dared to interpose his veto has failed. Give us, say the retainer, a prolongation of the charter for six years, for five years, for three years, for any term that would carry us beyond the period for which Andrew Jackson is to serve as President of the United States. We understand the gentlemen. Who can mistake their view? Should the forthcoming election go in favor of the bank, the great the powerful the brave city of New York will be given up to the enemy, and so far as that vote can control, the state will be also surrendered. Should the bank be defeated in this city, it will be defeated throughout this state, it will be defeated every where. We are against a renewal of the charter—we are against a prolongation of it for any period. We can never kill the monster without exposing ourselves to danger and to suffering, we have met the danger, we have entered on the course of suffering, it will continue in some degree until the concern of the bank will be wound up, it will continue as long as as the bank can inflict it, it will continue in some degree to the end of the charter, it will continue to the end of any prolonged term of six, five or other number of years, for most assuredly the bank will exercise all its power to force the people into submission. The people have entered into the contest, and they must not ingloriously retreat, they must triumph.

We do not say that the pressure now so distressing, proceeds solely from the bank, but we say, that the bank takes advantage of public distress arising from various causes, in order at this moment so propitious to its views, to put on the screws. Is their virtue in the land, if there be, and we know there is great abundance, it must now come forth.

The present generation has given the charter to the bank, that charter never can be wound up without a pressure. Is it not fit that those who gave birth to the monster, should themselves bear the brunt, of disarming it. They have no right to consign this task to their descendants, Whenever the present or any future charter shall be wound up, the pressure must come. There is not an argument in favor of the re-charter, that is not an argument in favor of a perpetual charter, for that at least seems to put off the pressure for ever. But it may not be so. In England the charter of the national bank, although not perpetual, is so regularly and so certainly renewed, on every expiration of it, that it has, to all intents and purposes, the force and effect of a perpetual charter, and cannot be got rid of by any means short of a revolution,it has the nation tied up hand and foot a mighty effort may burst the chain, but that effort must be a revolution, In England, there is no periodical pressure such as is suffered here, because there is no periodical winding up of the bank, but the bank is in effect, perpetual, and the pressure is in fact constant. To the national bank, Britain owes a national debt, and in order to pay the interest thereof, the screws are put on annually to the amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars. To that bank is due that the British Government has been able to carry by bribery the legislative Union between Britain and Ireland, and to that bank is due, that the government is able to resist the application of the Irish people for its repeal.

We believe, firmly believe, that the continuance of liberty in this country, is absolutely incompatible with any renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, we are therefore opposed to it. We believe the coming charter election in this city, is to be decided on the principle of "Bank or no bank." We shall therefore give our support to Cornelius W. Lawrence, for Mayor of this City, because he is for the country and against the bank.

ORPHAN ASYLUM—PRINCE-STREET.

The bill reported to the House of Assembly, by Mr. McKeon, towards aiding this Institution passed at the House on Wednesday last, almost unanimously, the vote was 101 to 1—a signal and triumphant proof of the liberal spirit that characterises of Legislature. The friends of humanity will learn with the higest satisfaction the success of the claims of the forsaken and unhappy Orphan. We have indulged with the fondest expectation the strongest hopes that our unwearied representative would place before the combined wisdom of the State this most meritorious institution.

It gives us great pleasure to state that Mr. Lockwood who opposed the bill last year supported the measure; such an act speaks much for him as a man as it displays a disposition to correct an error as soon as discovered. The lukewarm and distrustful spirit that despaired of the past consideration of this bill will be awakened to astonishment at intelligence of the overwhelming majority that sustained it. An act like this speaks volumes for the high and honorable munificence of that body, who will receive the deep and heartfelt thanks of every man animated with the sympathies in the misfortunes of his fellow creatures. We anticipate now the final passage of the bill—the Senate will confirm the first decision of the other house, and the Orphan will be gladdened at the recollection of the wisdom and benificence of an enlightened Legislature. Mr. McKeon has seen past the house of which he is a member, by a majority greater than any bill of a similar character.

"THE KING'S SPEECH."

In our last we merely adverted to the "King's Speech" without entering at any length into an examination of its language and principles; we feel ourselves now called upon to say a few words in reference to its bearing on the vuestion of Repeal

We think it very apparent from the "Speech" that the labors of O'Connell are not regarded by "His Majesty," and the profligate Ministers who advise him, with perfect coolness and unconcern; but on the contrary, they dread his power, and exertions as dangerous to the British Government and look enviously upon him as one to whom they have offered bribes only to receive indignant refusals; and aimed poisoned arrows which have fallen pointless at his side; as one who is consistent as he is patriotic, and talented as he is honest. Daniel O'Connell represents the great majority of the Irish people, and but speaks their sentiments in his untiring, and enthusiastic advocacy of their rights and liberties; he stands in the British House of Commons as the pre-eminent and conspicuous individual, in whose welfare are concentred the hopes and the prayers of millions of his oppressed compatriots; and upon whom, as one of whose stability and uncomprising firmness there is no doubt, they have placed the burden of advocating what we have before termed the PANACEA for all Irelands ills:—The Repeal of the Union. Such being the fact, the British Cabinet cannot composedly and fearlessly listen to his voice, while he speaks the sentiments of millions demanding that measure, and hear unmoved their loud responses to those sentiments.

"King William the IV" has been pleased to term those who lend their voices to O'Connell, "*deluded* instruments," and by making use of that epithet proves beyond a doubt, that he is not only under the influence of fear, but of bitter feeling, rage, and disappointment. We merely notice this because it is a sure forerunner of future attacks upon the freedom of petition in Ireland, and demonstrates that "His Majesty" intends hereafter through his corrupt ministry, if possible, to *play upon* the "*deluded instruments.*" The English people will regard this portion of the "speech" with different feelings than it is intended to call forth; a portion of them but lately held a meeting in London, to advocate "Repeal," and as we have before stated to our readers called upon the Irishmen of that city to form and co operate with them. Will they not regard these bitter denunciations of Repeal and its supporters as too intolerant and proscribing? Will they not consider it a deadly blow aimed at their right of petition, and rising in their might convince "His Majesty" and his advocates, that they are not to be denied the privileges guaranteed to them by their *Magna Charta*, and so long looked upon as inviolable? Will the English people, or those of them who are favourable to the cause of Repeal lie down listlessly under the title of "deluded instruments?" We think, nay feel very confident that they will not thus tamely submit to insult, and tacitly acquiesce to any summary *gag-law*, and we here assert that instead of acting so ignoble a part they will co-operate with Irishmen to procure the long wished for—earnestly prayed for—and all important Repeal of the Union. The *crisis* is emphatically *at hand*, parliament has assembled, the public are prepared for *agitation*, O'Connell has mustered his forces, and we may shortly expect something decisive.

The present "King's Speech" is probably the weakest, most tyrannical, and most impolitic production of that kind

which has ever been addressed to the British Parliament. Weak; because it does not embrace such subjects as it should treat of, or dispose of them too hastily, and is characterised by irregularity and want of precision in the arrangement of "His Majesty's" thoughts. *Tyrannical* because it openly and violently aims a deadly blow at the right of the people to petition for redress of their grievances, and terms those who seek their rights "deluded instruments," and *Impolitic* because it betrays want of policy and judgment on the part of the King of England, thus, to acknowledge that he heads the efforts of O'Connell and the voice of those he represents. We conclude these few observations by remarking that this "speech" though coming from "majesty" can have but very little effect, when placed in competition with the united voices of millions, and the perseverance and patriotism of the incorruptible "*Agitator*."

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY---1834.

☞ The Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society of the city of New York, celebrated the day of Ireland's patron saint in an unusually splendid manner. In the morning the Society marched from Mr. Bradley's 7th Ward Hotel with their beautiful banners and flags unfurled, and attended by an excellent band of music, to Christ's Church, Ann-street, (which was freely opened for their reception.) Divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Schneller, and an eloquent oration delivered by the Rev. Mr. Quarter, of St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., which drew tears of sympathy from the congregated multitude in behalf of the children of the Half Orphan Asylum, for whom a very handsome collection was taken up.

From the Church the Society passed through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by crowds of citizens to Mr. Bradley's Hotel, where a most sumptuous dinner was prepared for them and their guests in Mr. Bradley's usual superior style; nothing was wanting that the markets of the city could afford. Among the guests we observed the following gentlemen---the very Rev. Felix Varela, pastor of Christ's Church, Ann-street, the Rev. Mr. Quarter, of St. Mary's Church, Grand-street, the Rev. Mr. Schneller of Christ's Church, and many other respectable citizens. The President presided, assisted by the Vice President, and Mr. T. Kelly, marshal of the day.

After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were announced from the chair:

1. The day we celebrate—Dedicated to St. Patrick, honored by patriotism, consecrated by religion, and hallowed by a great and free people's fond remembrance. Tune, St. Patrick's Day.

2. Ireland as she ought to be, redeemed, regenerated and free—The man is unworthy of this his adopted country, who forgets the Green Isle of his nativity.

Cush la ma chree.

3. The United States of America---Great, glorious, and free; the home of every patriot emigrant. "Where liberty dwells there is his country."

Hail Columbia.

4. Daniel O'Connell, the uncompromising friend of civil and religious liberty---May he live to see the day that his country shall be distinguished as one of the nations of the earth, regenerated and free.

Sprig of Shillelah.

5. The Adopted Citizens of America:—The dark pages of the Revolution of '76, tells proudly that they stood by their arms and gave their bayonets and their blood in defence of this Republic's stars and stripes.

A man is a man for a' that.

6. Civil and Religious Liberty: The great bulwark of every free people; its march is onward and despots shudder at the thought.

Marseilles Hymn of Liberty.

7. General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States: He needs no eulogy whom this mighty republic raises to her proudest and highest Executive seat. General Jackson's March.

8. Benevolent Societies throughout the world: Based by charity, erected by philanthropy, and sustained by patriotism; they merit and receive the confidence and gratitude of each rising generation.

Come rest on his bosom.

9. The memories of Washington and the illustrious signers of American Independence: When to praise is vain, 'tis eloquence to muse in silent admiration. Oft in the stilly night.

10. A Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland: A compact, whose decalogue is written in the bleeding wrongs of the one, should by the loud voice of retributive justice, be granted and proclaimed by the other in timely and peaceful terms, or ——.

Garryowen.

11. The Patriots of '98, Sampson, O'Connor, Macneven, &c., and the Association of the Friends of Ireland of New York and throughout the Union: It can never again dissolve its Union,

"Till once more we see,
Freedom blessing with her genius smile,
The Gem of the Ocean, lovely Emerald Isle."

Ye sons of Old Erin.

Dr. Christopher Carleton Rice, (an invited guest,) being loudly called for, rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I rise with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure to return you thanks for your demonstration of friendship for myself, and also in behalf of the venerable gentlemen you have named, who are allied to me by a fellow-membership of the Association of the "Friends of Ireland" at New-York! Permit me to say briefly that the "Friends of Ireland," an "Association," framed, reared, and sustained by patriotic devotion to the welfare of "our own Green Isle" should not be forgotten on the Anniversary of Ireland's national festival, "St. Patrick's Day," in the evening. Ingratitude cannot be blended with the name of an "Hibernian;" consequently, on this occasion, when the mystic Deity, "the real Inishowen," presiding in spirit at this our "feast of genius and flow of soul" pouring its festive libation at the shrine erected on "memory's waste,"—and "grappling each man by the heart" when "Bank or no Bank,"—when the "removal of the deposites,"—or "who'll be next President," are all sepulchred for the moment! When our hands, obeying the impellings of our heart, overflowing in unison with our glasses, pledge and drink to the "Emerald Isle," we must include her "freinds"—to sustain our consistency—preserving our national character "free from a blot."

I have often remarked, how on each reversion of this day we feel an expansion of reflection but annual in its return, now forgetting our manhood---we love to gather the Shamrock in remembrance, and return to the more early days of unchequered boyhood.

How and why we value the then occurrences, however intrinsically immaterial from the sweet, the melancholy associations imperceptibly identifying our "native land," and ourselves into a unity of "*Being*." But trying to trace the Labyrinth of "*Amor Patria*," I can find no other solution than this, that the man lives not who ever set a foot on the shores of the "*Sea Girt Isle*"—where the stranger receives a "*Caud mille faultha*—where Liberty, like the daughter of Sion hangs her harp on the willow, and sits down and weeps by the waters of her Shannon—he, I say, could never forget, injured yet brave and hospitable Ireland. (Tremendous cheering.)

I am aware that we are charged with being too much attached to our native country—this may be a vice, but it leans to virtue's side! 'tis one which our Guardian Spirit would reluctantly hand in at Heaven's tribunal, and which, as the recording spirit wrote it down, would drop an unconscious tear upon the word "and wash it out for ever"—we must admit,

"Nor less the Patriot's zeal where e'er he'd roam"
His first—best country ever is at Home."

Ireland, 'tis true, has had her vices; but her sufferings during seven centuries of political bondage, ought expiate for them. She also had her virtues, and it was them that sustained her! It is them which now "tells her that no country ought remain a province which might become a nation." It speaks in the person of the "Repeal of peal of the Union." It tells the world, no nation can legislate for Ireland but herself! The British Government may say, "*Ireland is an unprofitable province!*" Why then not make her a profitable ally, by making her a *nation?* The British Government prevents the Irish people from expressing their grievances—and why, they hold their power by the tenure of those wrongs which reduce the Irish people below their ordinary political level. But I trust that her Algerine Acts—her Anglesey Gag Laws—her Coercion and "Habeas Corpus Bills," will not prevent the epitaph of Emmett, soon "*to be written.*" The great lever of a people—the great mirror of a nation may cease to raise and reflect the grievances of a struggling country—the *Press* may be muzzled as formerly—and as more lately in the case of "*Barrett.*" But I am much mistaken if that very *act* will not meet its reward, by being "*Barrett's Pilot*" to a Democratic Legislature in session at Dublin. (Loud cheers.)

This, sir, is not imaginary—it is not the outpouring of an ephemeral predilection. No! It is the result of cool, deliberate, actual and abstract deductions from the continual and every day revolutions in every nation's legislative and executive enactments. We find them on the march of reform and liberality: to use a professional phrase, they are purging off the grossness of past oligarchism—the bigotry of exclusive emolument. The avidity of clambering into a self-created power on the broken fragments of another's rights, the stabbing of men through the medium of their creed and their country, and the withholding from a people that which is equally valuable to them as life—their country's "nationality," these "Upases" of internal and international peace and prosperity, and monarchs of falsely imagined inferiority, the result of oppressive legislation. They now, like the spirit of darkness, are flying from their lurking holes before the light of retributive justice; and weary of "fallen life" drop into, not a premature, but a lonely, dishonored grave, without a prospect resuscitation, or a stone to mark were those "*lordlings of a day*" ignobly moulder away. (Cheers.)

Under the conviction of such an existence of things, we may confidently look to an amelioration of Ireland's financial existence.—England ought to know this—Let her remember the words of the "Irish Liberator." In speaking of Ireland—"she will be free by peace if possible—if not be the issue at the doors of British stubbornness." And we here, strictly observing our moral relations to this great sanctuary of the free! this cradle of the brave, and asylum for the honest emigrant. We, the adopted children, the best and proudest republicans on earth, for whose rights many a Montgomery fell in defending the holy constellation of our "Red-Striped flag!" We, who should necessity demand, ever would be ready and willing to do so again. We recommend England deeply to reflect on the maxim of Alexander—"'tis better to right than to stand to and defend wrong." If this be adopted, Ireland will be once more, as she ought to be, redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled. (Loud cheers.)

Permit me, sir, to propose as my sentiment—

The Irish adopted American!! A triune term, signifying "Freemen!" and like the triune Shamrock of Hibernia, terminates in one stem, signifying "Patriotism!" 9 cheers.

Music. "An Irishman's heart is the temple of Freedom."

12. The memory of our departed Patriots, viz: Emmet, Tone, Fitzgerald, Montgomery and others, who died for Freedom's cause.

Remember the glory of Brian the Brave.

13. The Fair Daughters of Erin and Columbia. The sweetest flowers of old dame Nature's garden; always dear to the arms of an Irishman.

An Irishman's heart for the ladies.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

John Murray, Esq. President, rose and addressed the Society in a neat and appropriate address, characterised by patriotism and a strict view to the interest of the Society and their duty as adopted children of this happy and free country, and gave as his sentiment—

The Day we celebrate. One ever dear to an Irishman; its annual vicissitude ever finds him at the altar of Ireland's wrongs, praying for his country's regeneration. 9 cheers.

Music, Sure we know 'tis our own little Island.

By J. McPeack, Esq. Vice President. The Constitution of the H. U. Benevolent Society; based upon charity and founded in brotherly love, may its signers persevere in the unity it inculcates.

The Exile of Erin.

By B. McAvoy, First Secretary. Our Guests; respected by all who know them, and valued by all who estimate virtuous patriotism.

By John McGuire, Assistant Secretary. The Fair Sex; Nature's precious gift, the consolers of our sorrows, and the praisers of our worth, may their cheerful countenance always continue to enlighten the festive board.

The Girl I left behind me.

By the Rev. Mr. Quarter. The Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland; eminent for their virtues and talents, and zealous imitators of their *patrons* in diffusing Catholicity.

The Rev. Mr. Varela being called on, gave the following toast with some very forcible remarks on the Union of the Society. St. Patrick's Charity kept by his children. St. Patrick's Day.

The Rev. Mr. Schneller, being requested by the President of the Society to give a sentiment and a toast, arose and proceeded to say, in a few words, that it was a source of great gratification to him to see the Society in such a prosperous condition, and in such increase in the number of its members on a day so much revered, and so much honored by Irishmen, that neither distance nor time, clime nor circumstances can bring a change over those sensations of the heart for which Irishmen are proverbial on the anniversary of their Patron Saint. This gratification is enhanced by the sense of propriety, by the devotion to the religion and faith of St. Patrick, and by the impulses of charity which actuate all its members. All this is calculated to produce union and harmony, and when union and harmony prevail, the happiest results may be anticipated. It has been union and harmony that have swelled your numbers, and have given that respectability and influence to the Society, of which no other can boast. Five years ago, he said, he saw collected around the President about fifty members, whilst the number now amounts to more than three hundred. As regards the influence which the Society exercises over the American mind in favor of Irishmen, no other Irish society has done so much to remove prejudices which were so often manifested against Irishmen and their country's religion. Thus, as long as union and harmony prevail in the society, every return of St. Patrick's anniversary will find a proportionate increase in the number of its members, and gain the respect of the community at large. He proposed as a toast,

Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society. Begun in union and harmony, continued so till now, may it be perpetual. Great cheering.

John Rice, Sen. Esq. (an invited guest,) being called on for a sentiment, prefaced it with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks, and gave—

The Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society. Its name pronounces its eulogy, its members sustain its patriotism, its devotion to American Rights proves that in their defence, if necessity called—

"They'd show what the arm of old Erin has in it,
If roused by the foe on St. Patrick's Day."

9 cheers. Music—The Harp of Tara.

By R M'Kean, Esq, a guest. The H. U. Benevolent Society—Whose liberal donations has this day been given to the children of the half Orphan Asylum pronounce them to be both liberal and charitable.

John Kelly, Esq. a guest. Hibernia as she ought to be—Freedom to every nation that dares to demand it, and proclaim in the face of a tyrant that all men are and of right ought to be free and equal.

By Hugh Bradly, our worthy host. The Treasury of the Hibernian Benevolent Society—Guarded by a faithful sentinel, may the deposites never be so far removed as to render it inadequate to the praiseworthy object for which the Society was intended.

By Thomas Kelly, Marshal of the day. May unity be always the motto of true republicans in all nations; that liberty may be extended, crowns overturned, tyranny abolished, and freedom obtained for all nations

By Francis Devlin. The memory of James Carr, who has been a worthy President of this society, and all our departed brethren.

Tune, Adeste Fideles.

By Michael Smith, Treasurer. The Half Orphan Asylum, that the founders of it may always find means to support their wants.

By Patrick Mehan, of the Toast Committee. The Union—Not the union of the miscreant Castlereagh, but the union of Irishmen by O'Connell, the surest means of promoting the liberty of Ireland.

The Meeting of the Waters.

By Peter McKusker. The Banners and Flags of Liberty—May they proudly float over all European nations.

By Michael Lester. Daniel O'Connell prosperous, Andrew Jackson firm, Irishmen all over the world patriotic.

Garryowen.

By Thomas O'Connor. May the tyrants soon 'remove their deposites' from the green fields of Erin.

By John Heeney. May the Tree of Liberty which flourishes so richly here, soon be planted and flourish in our native land, and may its branches extend all over the world.

By Peter Cannon. May poverty be always a day's march behind us, that thereby we may be nearer to riches and plenty.

By Peter Coyle. Every nation on earth that claims freedom, may the sons of liberty and all undaunted patriots assist them.

By Charles Harron. Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's favorite son—may his expectations be realized, and Ireland become once more a free nation.

By Nicholas Cannon. The Irish Oak Stick, the best remover of the deposites which injustice ever experienced, whether on the head or the back.

By Peter Masterton. The repeal of the union between England and Ireland; but may the union of Irishmen never be repealed.

By Lawrence Reily, of West Point. Andrew Jackson, President of these United States, the People's choice—may Clay and his party die a political death with the United States Bank.

By John Gilmore. The Irish Shamrock, may it never be plucked by the hands of despots, or crushed by the foot of a tyrant.

By John Ivers. May Irishmen be happy, patriotic and benevolent in every clime where they live.

By Charles Mitchell—

Here's to the Harp that bears the bird,
That whipped the back of George the Third.

By Michael Ennis. May the republican sons of Erin, in the time of danger, join with Columbia's sons, and may they conquer as Lafayette, Washington, and *Jackson* have done.

By Edward Develin. The fire of liberty that was lighted in America—may Ireland add fuel to its flames till it burns the despots of England.

By C. Cantwell. To the memory of St. Patrick, the patron of our isle, and Gen. Washington—may we patronise the first by benevolence, and the other by true patriotism.

By Thomas Nugent. The Republican sons of Erin—Their warm attachment to the land of their nativity, is a sure guarantee of their willingness to defend this, the land of their adoption, in time of danger.

Hail Columbia.

The evening passed away in the greatest harmony, the song, the toast, the joke, rode merrily by in company with some splendid National Airs from the bagpipes, performed in "Quin's" best style. An excellent band of music, enlivening and cheering the assemblage, gave an additional pleasant variety.

The Society adjourned at an early hour, and it is with regret they state, that they could not receive the deputation from the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," dining at the City Hotel, to whom the Society takes this opportunity of expressing to them their thanks and acknowledgments, and trusts that on their next "*St. Patrick's Day*" a *previous adjournment* will not preclude the honor and happiness of receiving and reciprocating mutual respects and kind wishes.

The above remarks will also be read and received by the "Hibernian Provident Society," whose deputation was also sent, However though the Society had adjourned previous to the arrival of the Hibernian Provident Society's deputation, the officers of the Society, then appointed Mr. John Maguire and Mr. P. Mehin, accompanied by Dr. Rice, the Society's guest, to proceed to the Sixth Ward Hotel, and inform the Society dining there, of the society dining at the Seventh Ward Hotel having adjourned before the arrival of that deputation, which was done by Mr. Maguire and Dr. Rice in an eloquent and forcible manner.

In the evening the company separated highly gratified with the entertainments, without any thing to mar the hilarity of the occasion.

March 18th, 1834.

Christopher Carleton Rice, Esq. M. D.

Sir—Permit me to return you, in behalf of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, my thanks for the honor conferred on us by your company, on the last anniversary of Erin's Tutelar Saint, and also for your kindly accompanying, at their request, the *volunteer* deputation of the Hibernian U. B. Society—to express our regret at the Hibernian Provident Society's Deputation, dining at the Sixth Ward Hotel not being received, in consequence of a prior adjournment.

With sentiments of respect Sir.

I remain yours, gratefully,

JOHN MURRAY.

President of the Hibernian U. B. Society.

(THE REPLY.)

John Murray, Esq.

President of the Hibernian U. B. Society.

Sir—I have duly received your note expressive of your "*kindly*" sentiments to me as President of the H. U. B. Society. Be pleased to say for me to your Body, that if my presence or services were, on the "anniversary" of our Tutelar Saint, any acquisition, the consciousness of it carries with me and with it sufficient remuneration.

Receive personally for yourself my best wishes, and believe me, Sir.

Very respectfully, your's.

CHRISTOPHER C. RICE.

March 19th, 1834.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNGARVAN.

Merrion-square, 30th January, 1834.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The eyes of all Ireland are upon you—much of the fate and fortunes of your long oppressed countrymen may depend on your conduct at the present crisis. If you return to parliament a man unworthy of the trust—if you nominate another boroughmonger to lend his venal aid to the base faction of the Whigs—if you desert the colors of your country at this important juncture, you will necessarily throw a gloom round the springing hopes of Ireland for national regeneration.

If, on the contrary, you now manfully and nobly elect a man who will vote for the abolition of tithes, and, above all, for the repeal of the Union—if Dungarvan now does its duty, the heart of Ireland will rise again—the hopes of Ireland will be exalted, and every man will see that a country possessing so much independence of spirit, is too good as well as too great to be a province, and must be a nation once again.

There are two candidates before you—which of them will you select? The one, Pierce George Barron. What are his claims? Why, it is said that he is a good-natured, good-humored, respectable country gentleman. Well, he is so; but what of that? It may be a reason for admitting him into a hunting club, or for making him steward to a ball or horse-race; but it would be a foolish reason for sending him to parliament. Has he talents?—Certainly not. Has he energy?—Certainly not. Has he, above all, political honesty?—Certainly—three times—certainly not.

His address is as gross an attempt at delusion as ever was composed. It really is an insult to your understandings to suppose you could be taken in by so flimsy and futile a deception. The fact is, that as a politician he was always despicable. Whilst we were looking for emancipation, he was of the class of Orange Catholics just the very worst enemies the country had. Why should you vote for such a man? When I canvassed the county of Waterford, in 1830, he was the only Catholic of property who refused to support me. Can any one of you who knows me to be honest give such a man your vote? At the last election for the city of Waterford he voted for the Conservative candidate, Mr. Christmas. Is it possible?—and if it be, who in Dungarvan will be base enough to vote him? He is also said to have, at the county election, voted for the anti-Repeal candidate. If so, who will be so dishonest as to vote for him?

Is it true that he has handed over one of the parishes of your county for recovery of tithes to the tender mercies of Mr. Attorney Bagge? If he has done so, what say you to him? If he has not, still is he not connected with the minions belonging to the Devonshire estate?—and surely you are not ignorant of their tithe doings. Are you forgetful, also, of the actings of that party at the late election? You cannot be ignorant of them; they are told, trumpet tongued, in the enormous extent of bribery and corruption by which that party—the party called the Devonshire party—polluted the town and vicinage of Dungarvan.

No, you ought not, you cannot, forget the sad story of the last election. Alas, alas!—it is written in letters of BLOOD—of unrequited BLOOD. Oh, how can the same party dare again to put forward a candidate, whilst your streets are still moist from the slaughter of your fellow-creatures, and that the widow's woe, the children's shrieks, the mother's wail, are still sounding in your ears, and the blood-stained victims are scarcely hid from your sight in their premature graves?

Such is the party which have induced Mr. Pierse George Barron to come forward. He has been always the enemy of the amelioration of his native country. He is now a mere tool in the hands of the designing and the interested, who desire to continue your borough in a state of vassalage and thraldom. Such is the mistaken man and wretched politician who has ventured to offer himself to your notice.

On the other hand, I represent to you my friend, and the friend of the regeneration of Ireland, Ebenezer Jacob. He has long been a fellow-laborer of mine. We have long worked together. We have gained one victory; and with your kind assistance, and with the blessing of God, we will win another and more valuable triumph for Old Ireland.

Ebenezer Jacob is a thorough, a Radical Reformer. He is a decided, open, uncomprising, enemy to the tithe system. He is not the advocate of palliatives or mere alteratives. He is decidedly for the total and unqualified annihilation of the tithe system.

But, above all, and before all, he is a Repealer—an honest determined Repealer. He is too sensible not to know that nothing can avail for Ireland short of the restoration of her Domestic Legislature. He is too honest to insist, by all legal and constitutional means, upon that restoration. He is pledged with me never to desist seeking the Repeal until the doors of the Parliament House in College-green are thrown open, and that the Lord Lieutenant in state opens the session.

I know Mr. Jacob long and well. I can, therefore, and I do, pledge myself for his integrity, his honor, his patriotism, You could not select a more honest or a better Irishman.

Give me him, then, as an assistant—give yourselves an honest representative, and give to Ireland one more tithe extinguisher and a Repealer.

I am, fellow-countrymen,
Your devoted serv't,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, WESTLAND-ROW.

This splendid edifice was on Wednesday consecrated, and the ceremonies upon the occasion were unusually interesting.—Almost all the Roman Catholic Bishops in this country were present, at a large assemblage of all ranks and persuasions, amongst whom we noticed—Lord Dungarvan, Sir William Gosset, the Honorable Mr. Grey (son to the Premier). Captain Montgomery (Private Secretary). Lady Bellew, Lady Killeen, Mr. and Lady Bond Gibbons, Mr. Cornelius MacLoughlin and family, Mr. John Powor and family, the Messrs. Kinahan, Mr. James O'Callaghan. Fitzwilliam-street, and Mr. J. C. Bacon

Four thousand five hundred tickets were received at the door, and yet the building appeared to be but half filled, being capable of accommodating nearly as many persons more. It is, perhaps, the most capacious and convenient place of worship in the United Kingdom, and when finished it willl be very beautiful.

The ceremonies commenced shortly after 11 o'clock, and the following Bishops and clergyman assisted :—The Most Rev. Doctor Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, who officiated as the consecrating Bishop; the most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Primate of Armagh; the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Rathoe; the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork; the Right Rev. Dr. Crotty, Bishop of Cloyne; the Right Rev. Doctor Brown, Bishop of Kilmore; the Right Rev. Doctor M'Loughlin, Bishop of Rathoe; the Right Rev. Doctor Cantwell Bishop of Meath; the Right Rev. Doctor Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh; the Right Rev. Doctor M'Hale, Bishop of Moronia; and the Right Rev. Doctor Blake, Bishop of Dromore, who officiated as High Priest.

After the consecration Dr. M'Hale ascended the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon, appropriate to the proceedings of the day.

TITHE SALE AT DROMORE.

At the last Hillsborough sessions, the Rev. H. F. Boyd, o Dromore, obtained twenty-one decrees for tithe. The first decree which was executed, was the seizure of a cow belonging to a farmer of the name of Henry Jamison, who resides in the townland of Garvaghy. The cow was brought to Dromore, to be auctioned, on Monday last. Mr. Griffin, chief constable of police, appeared, as he said, to bid *on the part of government!* A number of the constabulary were also present. On the cow being brought out the crowd raised the cheer of "No Tithes;" and accompanied his with loud groans. The only person who would bid for her, at first, was a clerk of Mr. Boyd's, named Carruthers. The next bid was made by a stranger, supposed to have been brought from a distance. After a great deal of sqabbling, a friend to Jamison bought her in. for 3l. 10s. The amount of the decree was 2l. 8s. and the costs charged by them, 13s 8d. On the same day a number of pigs were arrested for tithe, from a man of the name of Ker; they were brought into Dromore, for sale, but the owner paid the *Church's* claim and recoverd his property. When the bailiffs came to the premises, to make the arrest, a great number of the country people assembled, and only on the entreaty of Kerr, not to offer the slightest resistance, the seizure would have been prevented. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood of Dromore, in consequence of these proceedings; and, there is no doubt, but the preachings and spiritual labors of the worthy rector will be amazingly heightened in usefulness, by the angry feelings that have been kindled in this peaceable Presbyterian neighbourhood.—*Northern Whig.*

MEETING IN BALROTHERY—MR. O'REILLY, M. P.

A requisition is published, numerously signed by Protestants and Catholics, for a meeting in Balrothery on Sunday next to petition for a repeal of the Union, and the total extinction of tithe. A correspondent informs us that Mr. William O'Reilly the *popular* member for Dundalk, who is a resident parishoner, refused to attach his signature to the requisition. Mr. O'Reilly's conduct in Parliament should have prepared the people of Balrotbery for such a refusal: but the electors of Dundalk may soon have an opportunity of making reprisals upon their *representative.* They have already callled upon him to resign; but it would appear that he has uot the slightest notion of complying with their demand.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ENGLAND

We have received a report of a very numerous meeting recently held at Ashton-under-Lyne, to petition for the repeal of the Union. Mr. Hall, a gentleman of independent fortune, presided. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Messrs. Stewart, Slater, Hobson, Condy, and Doherty, the last-named gentleman, having been specially invited from Manchester to attend the meeting.

Another repeal meeting has been held at Stockport. Preparations have been made to hold similar meetings in Manchester, Oldham, and various parts of the North of England.

UNITED STATES.

CELEBRATION OF SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, was celebrated in Lowell Mass, on Monday March 17th at the Rock Tavern, the company, accompanied with excellent music, partook of a sumptuous dinner, which did credit to the Hostess, and gave general satisfaction—on the cloth being removed, the following regular toasts were given.

1. Our glorious Apostle and Patron Saint—Who raised the Standard of the Cross on the hallowed soil of Erin, sealed by the finger of God, to invigorate its children from prostrating to Paganism, infidelity, and the thunderbolts of Protestant ascendency.

Tune, Patrick's Day.

2. May the dewdrops of Heaven, which fall on the grave of the Immortal Washington, rise in curling mists to essence the air of liberty, that the bold Eagle of America may soar in matchless beauty to the highest summit of the clouds.

Washington's March.

3. The President of the United States—Ireland rejoice, nullifiers repent for the crime, America proclaim to the world the beauty of your matchless Constitution.

President's March.

4. Ireland—Once more the victim of oppression and *gag laws*, may she ere long burst her chains, and proclaim to the world, her ancient rights and independence.

Blessings of Erin.

5. May the great navigator, Daniel O'Connell, steer the barque of liberty over the ocean of three hundred years tyranny, and land his shipmates safe at College Green, to legislate for themselves.

Erin Go Bragh.

6. Right Rev. Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, and the Rev. Clergy of his Diocese.

O Santissima.

7. The ship Constitution, old Iron Sides, noted for three *Clay* qualities, War, Pestilence, and Famine, Old Hickory her pilot, Hull, Bainbridge, and Stewart her guardian angels; who dare attack her.

Britons beware.

8. The United States Bank—once the pretended bulwark of the union, thanks to our present efficient executive, is likely to become a BLANK, to the discomfitnre of its present supporters.

The old Man is killed with a Cough.

9. May the mouldering walls of Erin's seminaries throb in sensible emotion for the persecuted heroes of the classic stage.

The *M*instrel Boy.

10. May the seed which the illustrious O'Connell has sown, for the abolition of tithes and repeal of the Union, shoot forth in luxurious grandeur, like the Banyan tree of India, that it might shade his countrymen from the noxious vapors of tyrants.

Sprig of Shillelah.

11. May the blood of Emmett, Orr, and Fitzgerald, be held sacred in the sanctuary of liberty, and ere long be used in painting Erin as a nation of the map of the globe.

Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave.

12. Our Adopted Country. We are always ready to defend her against the machinations of a corrupted aristocracy.

Hail Columbia.

13. The Emerald Isle, cursed by tyrants, but blessed by nature, with a temperate sky, a rich and fruitful soil, a brave industrious people, lovers of liberty, and steady detesters of tyrants.

Erin I love thee still.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Quigley. President. May the rays of the mighty mind of O'Connell, never be eclipsed by the foul breath of a Nero, nor by the ambitious tyrants of an Edward VI. and may his countrymen never sell him for the bait of sin, which traffic stigmatised the invincible Wallace.

By Mr. R. Plant, Vice-President. The immortal memory of the Heroes of Erin, may their spirits shine refulgent in the mansion of eternal bliss, that they may solicit from the tribunal of the highest Heaven, a mission to Ireland's Liberator, instructing him to proceed to the extreme, on the path of rectitude, and to strike the land with the rod of Aaron, that it may flow in rivulets of Liberty, from which his countrymen might drink of the balmy waters, to heal the festering wound of centuries.

By Mr. Patrick Power, Toast-master. The association of the friends of Ireland, may their patriotie exertions in that great and glorious cause, *Emancipation*, be a lesson to tyrants and despots, that the will of the people is the only true legitimate power.

By Mr. H. J. Duff. The glorious and immortal memory, not of bloody Billy, the English butcher, that crossed the Boyne, but of St. Patrick, who overthrew the Pagan Gods of Erin.

By Mr. Coulin. May the guardian Angels of nations, ere long sound the trumpet of Erin's liberty to the enslaved of all climes throughout the globe.

By Mr. James Keating. Ireland, barbarously mal-treated by monarchial despotism. denied the rights of justice, may her agitators rouse her sons to the determination of obtaining by force, what she and America were denied by prayer.

By Mr. P. Hasset. The NEW-YORK TRUTH TELLER, noted for honesty, fidelity, and ability.

By Mr. James Devlin. The town of Lowell,—*M*ay nullification, tariff, nor banking monopoly ever interfere with the rights of its beautiful females.

By Mr. Thomas Reynolds. The firm prop of christian purity, Rev. John Mahony, may his unshaken principles, which have withstood the criticism of past times, shock the power of their serpent-headed hypocrites.

By Timothy Mahony. May America always find a firm protector in the successor of him who defended its "Booty and Beauty."

By Mr. McNulty. May the voluptuous shearers of Erin's flocks, ere long be exiled in the torrid zone, where they *must exchange* their woolly fleeces for goat's hair.

By Mr J. McDermoth. The Bard of Erin, Tho's Moore.

By Mr. Quinn. The American Press—may it never feel the restrictions of tyrants.

By Mr D. McCarty. *M*ay the expected illustrious O'Flaherty, ere long be realised to defend the rights of christian purity.

By Mr. P. Timmons. May the power-looms of Lowell operate, whilst the waters of the *M*errimac run.

By Mr. H. J. Duff. The Rev. Mr. J. C. Curtin, though young in divinity, yet venerable in theology, may his name never be blotted out of the hearts of his countrymen.

By Mr. Edward Quigley. The reception of the victorious hero of New-Orleans in the town of Lowell, tantamount to the entrance of the incorruptible O'Connell in the British Parliament, justice prevailed, victory triumphed, talent battered the walls of envy and malice, and the magnetic force of Erin's offspring drew the hollow and reluctant smiles of his bitter enemies.

By Mr. Plant. May the green flag of Erin ere long rise on the breeze of heaven, and take its course from the North Pole to the South, bearing the inscription of Ireland's Liberator, written in letters of gold, that the people of both hemispheres may view it with admiration, and pay homage to the illustrious name of Daniel O'Connell.

By Mr. Patrick Power. May the Orange jury who have so shamefully and unjustly incarcerated Mr. Barrett, the editor of the Dublin Pilot. in whose bosoms justice or 'mercy 'never dwelt, feel that remorse of conscience which they never heretofore experienced.

By Mr. William Duff. May the walls of Maynooth College, ever teem with classic lore, to raise a Power, and a Levins, to take an impregnable position in the Western Hemisphere, in defence of christian purity, which position has withstood the bomb-shells of eighteen centuries, and has shaken the Middle Dutch Church to its centre,—caused a consumption in its Pastor, that all the Doctors on earth can never cure.

ALBANY HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This society celebrated the anniversary of their Patron Saint, by a supper at the American Hotel, Albany, which was at once rich and elegant. Indeed, it is only necessary to say, that every thing was arranged in Mr. Thomas' best style.

The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens. On the most conspicuous places, appeared appropriate mottoes, such as "Our countries, native and adopted"—"A Free Press"—"Daniel O'Connell," &c. The banner of the society, and also several belonging to other societies, together with a number of portraits of distinguished men of this and other countries, were hung around the room. An excellent band was in attendance, which performed a variety of beautiful and spirit stirring airs; and several gentlemen present added much to the festivity, by singing national and patriotic songs.

The festivities of the occasion were prolonged until admonished by the lateness of the hour, the company separated, highly delighted, not only with the excellent cheer, but with the wit and humor, the hilarity and good feeling, which prevailed

throughout the evening. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate—It recalls to our minds the bright days of Ireland's prosperity, and gives a new impulse to all those finer feelings of national pride and of brotherly affection, which bind us to our navive land.

2. Ireland—May she soon enjoy the blessings of a free constitution, imperial laws, and a resident legislature.

3. The Land we live in—Our country's welfare is our first concern, and who promotes that best, best proves his duty.

4. The President and Vice-President of the United States—We drink their health with unimpaired confidence in their wisdom and integrity.

5. Daniel O'Connell—Distinguished for the soul-stirring eloquence with which he has proclaimed the sad story of his country's wrongs—May he live to witness the achievement of his country's independence, and the re-establishment of an Irish Parliament in College Green.

6. The Governor and Lt. Governor of the United States of New York---May they long continue to preside over the destinies of the "Empire State," with that distinguished ability which has thus far marked their administration.

7. Richard Barrett—The honest Editor, and fearless advocate which are inculcated by the man who alone is destined to "fill the measure of his country's glory."

8, St. Patrick---Ireland, regenerated by his virtues and edified by his precepts, won from the nations the enviable title of the "Island of Saints."

9. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—

"Elijah-like he passed the spheres,
Brought joy to Heaven, and left the world in tears."

10. The Union between Great Britain and Ireland—Fabricated by unhallowed machinations of the Foe and the Saxon—We shall soon see every link of the accursed fetter rent asunder by the irresistible prowess of the United Irishmen.

11. The Men of 98'

"The finger of glory shall point where they lie;
While, far from the footsteps of coward and slave,
The young spirit of Freedom shall shelter their grave."

12. Thomas Moore—His labors in the field of literature have reflected the honest honors on our native county.

13. The Fair---

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn;
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn,
And rayless that night is, the morning unblest,
Where no beam from your eye lights up peace in the breast.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By James Halliday (President.) Wm. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New-York—Raised by his own exertions from the midst of the people, he is emphatically one of them, and as their chief agent, he knows and respects their wants.

By James Maher (1st Vice President.) Ireland—The vampires which crawl around her vitals, suppress not the fire of her genius: National misery and suffering only elicit the mental powers of her sons.

By Patrick Cassidy (2d Vice-President.) The memory of De Witt Clinton—In the splendor of his fame, and the fervor of his love of country, he never lost sight of his Irish extraction, nor shrunk from advocating the freedom of the soil that gave birth to his ancestors. Posterity will do him justice.

By Hon. Erastus Corning (Mayor of the city.) The memory of Thomas Addis Emmet—The scholar, the statesman, and the patriot.

By Hon. John F. Hubbard, of the Senate. The memory of Robert Emmet—He evinced his patriotism by his untiring zeal for his country; his devotion to liberty, by *offering himself* a willing victim upon its altar.

By Hon. Wm. Kernan, of the Assembly. The State of New-York—Distinguished by her vast resources and devotion to the cause of liberal principles.

The hon. John McKeon, having been called on for a sentiment, arose and addressed the chair as follows:—

He remarked, that he trusted an humble individual as he was was, might be permitted to express the gratification he enjoyed in uniting with the friends of liberal principles on an occasion like the present—an occasion commingling joy with grief---which brings the children of an oppressed land to join with the lovers of freedom, to recall the glories of the past---to renew the fond recollections of home—to lament over the misfortunes, and breathe their sincere aspirations for the disenthralment of their native land. Whatever feeling of attachment to country may animate the hearts of others of an oppressed nation, that feeling becomes more intense. Like the sacred fire of the Gebas, it is

"Deep, constant, bright, unquenchable."

To the exile, memory yields the most grateful solace. For him she paints in original brilliancy the humble cot, the green fields of his natal soil, and restores to his mind the guardians of his childhood, the friends of his earlier years. Hallowed by time, the scene increases in beauty, and with life alone its impressions are effaced. But with these reminiscences, what better thoughts are created for the Exile of Erin. He knows not his country as the theatre of powerful freedom, but as the prison house of degraded bondsmen. He knows her not as the land of wealth and of plenty, but the resting place of misery. He knows her not as the proud, sovereign and independent nation, but an enslaved and tributary province. And here is the secret of her present misfortunes. In the union of England and Ireland—not a union of sentiment, of interest, or attachment; but a union produced by fraud and continued by arbitrary power. Perhaps I may be told that not to us belongs the question of the expediency or propriety of this measure; but sir, as the friend of humanity, of justice, and of civil and religious freedom, I cannot but express my opinion, humble as it may be, against an act, which, while it does not benefit one country, impoverishes and degrades one of the fairest portions of the civilized world. Who paused to calculate the expediency of sympathising with bleeding Greece or struggling Poland? The act to which I refer, bound the living to the dead, and placed the natives of one country, like the captives in the Roman triumphs, with chains on their limbs as badges of their degradation, with no other object than that of swelling the pageantry of the conqueror's march. Born in the land of liberty, in an independent country, I cannot but appreciate the value of that independence, and wish to extend its influence. Remove this, and at once you paralyze the prosperity of a nation. What has been the result in Ireland? The answer may be found in the history of those provinces which delivered up their liberties to the victorious legions of Rome. It is told in the history of the proconsular form of government, where the cries of the conquered were unheeded, and the despotism of a Verres complete. Have peace prosperity and happiness been the characterestic ties of the country? The scaffold and the gibbet bear witness of the victims of legalized murder. An armed soldiery are the means of producing an unnatural quietude; and her wretched peasantry, her untilled fields, her silent harbors. testify the desolating consequences of a government which legislates for the powerful and neglects the wants of the feeble. But a change must come. Unity of sentiment, combined with unbending perseverance will accomplish the triumph. The fears of the British government have heretofore granted that which they refused for a long period of time, and the emancipation already yielded, is the harbinger of her national regeneration. The policy which endeavors to produce peace by an array of bayonets, amongst a people writhing under oppression, will prove as impotent, as the ommand of man to allay the ocean wave while the tempest is sweeping over it. The cause of discontent must be removed. Give her a national existence, and the scene would be at once changed from gloom to brightness—From mountain and valley, the shout of congratulation would break forth, and like the ancient Scots, who tuned their harps to the rising sun, every friend of freedom would hail the dawning light of Ireland's redemption. And if I may be permitted to offer you the sentiment of one of her own gifted sons, the hour is at hand when that shrine will again be visited by the divinity of freedom. When other Floods, and other Grattans, with lips made eloquent by Heaven's own fire, may again inspire and lead their own country—men who will remove her manifold wants, compose her agitated bosom, educate her people, cultivate her soil, and make her great, prosperous and free.

Mr. McKeon concluded by offering as a sentiment.

The Emerald Gem—Unsullied by misfortune—unbroken by oppression! When separated from the British crown, the lustre can alone be visible.

By Solomon Southwick, Esq. (a guest.) The land of St. Patrick. Her rich fields and her green pastures have too long been harvested by tyrants—May O'Connell and his fellow laborers speedily succeed in nullifying the supremacy and the laws which enslave and degrade her, as Moses nullified the bloody edicts of the Egyptian tyrant and as Washington nullified the Stamp Act, the Boston Port Bill and above all the law of allegiance, which bound our fathers to the footstool of Geo. III. May Americans never forget that the standard of Moses on the plains of Egypt, and of Washington in '76, is the standard of Ireland in 1834. And therefore Nullification is not *always* an abomination.

By George H. Feeter, Esq. of Little Falls. Irish hospitality and courage—May the latter never be quenched until the last gem of the free and inexhaustible fountain of the former remains to be drawn upon by the spirit of freedom.

By Alderman Wasson. The United States of America—The Asylum of the oppressed of all nations. May its citizens, whether native or naturalized, never be subjected to a monied despotism.

By John Costigan, of Saratoga Springs. Union and Disunion—May the *union* of Irishmen, and the *disunion* of their enemies, effect a speedy repeal of the legislative *union*.

By Lancelot Fidler. Temperance, a virtue—Intemperance, a *vice* necessary to qualify a member of Delavan's State Temperance Society.

By Thomas Gough, (Treasurer.) Liberty and Equality—The law and the prophets of a freeman's creed.

By Thomas *Hayes*. The memory of Daniel D. Tompkins—The foreigner's and his country's favorite,

Deserted in his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.

Peace to his ashes and glory to his name.

By Doctor O'Donnell. The Naturalized citizens of the U. States—Attached by the strongest ties of interest to the democratic institutions of their adopted country, none should be more zealous in promoting constitutional liberty, than those who have been denied it in the land of their nativity—Let concord and unity be their motto.

By John F. Poater. Daniel O'Connell—The Cicero of the Emerald Isle. *His* powers of mind have enabled him to accomplish a bloodless revolution in his native land.

By Edwin Thomas, The adopted citizens of this free and happy country—May they prove as worthy of her institutions as the best of her native born sons.

By *Henry Hart*. United Irishmen—They will ever be found as ready to support the Union here, as they are to repeal it in Ireland.

By James Gough. Irishmen in America—*When* their adopted country needs their aid, they will not be backward in coming forward.

By C. Chapman. Daniel O'Connell—By his eloquent appeals to the people, he has acquired more power than the host of English hirelings that infest his country.

By Wm. Gough, of New York. The restoration of the Deposites—May the Clay Bank Deposites at the overslaugh soon be restored to their mother bank which will totally annihilate "Marcy's farm," and leave but three legs to Thurlow *Weed's* political stool.

By William Cagger. Andrew Jackson—He stands unrivalled in his glory.

By A. V. Fryer. Robert Emmet of New York—The original purity of that blood forbade its degeneration, and the fiat is obeyed.—May the patriotic spirit that animates it never die.

By Charles Bryan. Andrew Jackson President of the United States—The descendant of a *son of Erin*. He will never do an act to disgrace her.

By Erastus Miller. Democratic Virginia—If as we believe her legislature have erred, we doubt not, that when convinced, the same magnanimous spirit which induced Mr. Rives to resign when he could not obey, will induce her to acknowledge the error, and go with the democracy in demolishing the United States Bank.

By Henry Cassidy. Stephen Van Rennsselaer—An unassuming philanthropist: rich in lands and tenements, silver and gold; but richer still in the sterling virtues of christian benevolence, charity and good-will to man.

By Patrick Bergin. May the members of the Hibernian Provident Society, prove as faithful to their adopted country, as Montgomery did when he fell at Quebec.

By W. D. McLaughlin. Burden's New Steamboat—May she rapidly propel herself into public e-*steam* and bring profitable returns for her *Burden*.

By J. B. Wands. The Irish Orators, Phillips and Curran—Modern times seldom produce their equals

By *Wm.* H. Kearney. Martin Van Buren.

"Go where glory waits thee!"

By John Osborn. Senator Rives and Representative Selden—The first resigns rather than disobey his constituents; the latter worms himself into their favor, that he may have an opportunity to betray them—"Hyperion to a Satyr."

By ——. The memory of Daniel D. Tompkins—Although persecuted even unto death by the enemies of America, a more noble and honest statesman never lived.

By Mathew Hawe. The Patriots of '98—May their patriotic virtues, like the mantle of Elijah, fall on their posterity.

By John T. Maher. The United States Bank Satelites, Clay, Webster and Calhoun—Who but such men would bend the knee to the golden idol of aristocracy, and sacrifice our institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of this great republic, and ratified by the blood of thousands of her fellow-citizens?

By Richard Moore. The Yankees—Having emancipated their own nation, they taught the tyrants of Europe that man may exercise an honest suffrage without descending to anarchy and misrule.

By Owen M'Intyre. A free press and a free country—May they be as universal as they are inseparable.

By Henry Smith. Andrew Jackson—His inflexible integrity, his high moral courage, and his disinterested devotion to his country, show that if he is an American by birth, he is an Irishman by descent.

By John Connick. The National Administration—The plots of a mammoth institution cannot shake our confidence in the correctness of its course.

By J. Crowly. England, Ireland and Scotland—Three glorious republics—may the accursed tyrants who now preside, be flayed alive, their skins converted into parchment and the *rights* of man inscribed thereon.

By Thos. Fegan. Education and pure morality—The surest pledges of a nation's prosperity.

By Patrick Connick. Curran and Grattan—Names as deathless in the annals of their country's glory, as the liberty they loved.

By Laurence Maher. Thomas Steele, the intrepid aid to Daniel O'Connell—Like master, like man.

By Daniel W. Mills. William L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New-York—Plain, honest, intelligent and capable.

By Owen Murray. Daniel O'Connell, the man of the people—May he live to see the legislative Union between England and Ireland repealed, and an Irish Parliament assembled in College Green, Dublin.

By Jeremiah *Whalen*. Irishmen of all creeds—No man can calculate the value of their union, when united in the cause of freedom.

By Patrick Coyle. Old Ireland—When the tocsin of liberty and equality, shall have been successfully sounded by her experienced General, we may then hope to see her take her station among the "Nations of the Earth."

By *William* Gannon. Ireland and America—May the union of sentiment, that now exists between them, of pure republicanism, never be obliterated.

By Peter Welsh. Richard Shiel—Seldom mistaken; always honest, and always eloquent in advocating the liberties of his native land.

By John Manning. Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and Daniel O'Connell—The three uncompromising champions of universal liberty: *May* their efforts in obtaining it be as successful as their virtues are patriotic.

By Michael Roach. The members of the Hibernian Provident Society—may they always cherish and protect the laws and institutions, under which they live.

By John Stephens. The memory of William James; his adopted country reaps the fruits of his genius and enterprize, of which the noble edifice we now occupy is a proud and lasting monument.

By James McAnespy. The land we left and the land we live in; liberty of sentiment to the one; perpetual peace to the other.

By Thomas Terry. Ribbon-ism, Orange-ism, and Whitefoot-ism; shadows without a substance; their titles are almost extinct; may none be substituted in their place, but unity and liberty.

By William Connelly. The political reformers of Ireland; may they never cease their agitation, until their country becomes as free as the land of our adoption.

By Peter Fitzpatrick. Andrew Jackson and Daniel O'Connell; may their splendid and fascinating talents always be exerted to advance the liberty and happiness of the human race.

By William O'Donnell. Our Host; the entertainments of this evening, and the tuxuries furnished by him, deserve and will receive the thanks of every member of this society.

By John O'Shaghnesy. The vestal fire of liberty, whose light illuminates the path of the Patriot to the temple of Freedom; may its genial rays not be shed in vain o'er the green fields of Erin.

By Felix Ryan. The Hibernian Provident Society; where benevolence has raised her standard; Irishmen are not forgetful of their fellow-men.

By John Meighan. The American Tree of Liberty; may the Irish Shamrock, the English Rose, and the Scotch Thistle, be ever united around its branches.

By Peter Newman. The President of the United States: in spite of nullifiers and blue lights, he will ride out the *storm* in safety.

By John Dempsey. The memory of Tone, Fitzgerald, and the other martyrs who were sacrificed for their love and devotion to the freedom and independence of their country.

By Charles Bryan. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; an American head and an Irish heart.

By John Osborne. Old Hickory and St. Patrick; the former notorious for silencing nullifying reptiles. The latter for exterminating crawling reptiles.

By David Mahony. America, the home of our adoption; Foreign hirelings may rebuke her institutions, but her unexampled prosperity is our emphatic answer to their ungenerous and bigoted assertions.

By Thomas Gough. St. Patrick's Day; we hail its annual return as the signal for the mutual interchange of good feeling among Irishmen throughout the world.

By P. Cagger. The memory of John Cassidy; in him the orphan ever found a friend; the helpless and unprotected, comfort and relief.

By James Condon. The Hibernian Provident Society; a firm adherence to its constitution is the best guarantee to its future security.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK'S

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY BY THE "FRIENDS OF IRELAND" IN ALBANY.

This association, lately instituted for the purpose of diffusing the principles of civil and religious liberty, and of inculcating on the public mind those patriotic virtues of which JEFFERSON was the representative in this country, and that are now so eloquently and fearlessly enforced, in Domestheman strains, by the Irish Liberator O'CONNEEL. celebrated the aniversary of Erin's Patron Saint, by a sumptuous supper at the National and Columbian Hotel. "Mine hospitable host," Mr. Jesup, caused his "table to groan with the weight of a feast," consisting of a rich variety of viands, and with racy and sparkling wines. On the company taking their seats, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Esq. was requested to take the chair of President, and G. W. RICKMAN, Esq. that of Vice-President. The specious room was tastefully decorated with banners and symbols, expressive of the past and present fate of that nation which is celebrated in the splendid monument of her own intellectual genius, and

immortalized in the fame-emblazoned battle fields of her valiant heroes.

In the songs and sentiments with which the occasion was diversified and exhilirated, thoughts of sympathy and memory rose on the wave of reminiscence, and sped their course to the green land which can boast of the honor of giving birth to myriads of philosophers, poets and patriots. To those toasts that alluded to O'Connell, every bosom became as it were a Memphian statue, resounding with the "eloquent music" of the Liberator's praise.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate—It is commemorated in the most pleasing associations of memory that can gladden, cheer and exalt the Irish heart; and let it now be, as it has ever been, consecrated to the social affections. [Tune—"Patrick's Day."]

2. The Lands of our Birth and Adoption—The first, the clime of genius, beauty and bravery—the latter, the selected home of liberty, the sanctuary of the exiled patriot, and the favorite abode of democracy;—may the occasion soon arrive, when Irish hearts and Irish arms will be sucessfuly exerted in conjunction with those of Americans, in rending the shackles of English despotism, and in raising O'Connell to that radiant eminence of glory on which shines the fame of Washington. ["Erin go bragh" and "Hail Columbia."]

3. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the patriotic President of the United States—Like the master spirits of all ages and nations, he has been assailed by envy and calumny; but history will hang up the brilliant trophies of his victories and his virtues, on that imperishable shrine which fame has consecrated to a Cincinnatus, a Fabius and a Jefferson.—["Jackson's March."]

4. The Hon. Vice President of the United States—His acts in promoting the interests of his Country, speaks his eulogium and recommend him to the gratitude of American freemen.

[Star Spangled Banner.]

5. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this proud and prosperous State—They are worthy of the people whose suffrages elevated them to their eminent stations.

6. Daniel O'Connell the Apostle and Champion of his Country's freedom—the patriotic and eloquent advocate of liberal and tolerant principles and vanquisher of religious bigotry in Ireland—claims not only the admiration and regard of Irishmen but the respect and applause of all intelligent and unprejudiced—friends of civil and political liberty. ["Garry Owen."]

7. Thomas Moore—The poet of patriotism, love, and liberty, who has restrung the long silent harp of Tara, and conjured up in his soul-inflaming strain, the magical music of the hard of Ossian, Fergus, O'Daly, and Carolan—May the land soon sing the death song of Saxon oppression.

8. Richard Shiel—The powerful, patriotic, and we may add, poetic orator—in whose animating harangues, so fraught with the pure spirit of eloquence, we often recognise the classic eloquence of Grattan, combined with the sparkling wit, luxuriant language, and splendid imagery of Curran.

[The Groves of Blarney.]

9. Richard Barrett. And the patriotic Press of Ireland—For asserting the liberty of the press, and proclaiming through the *Dublin Pilot*, the aggressions of the Whig administration, this spirited and talented gentleman is now immured in a prison. Surely Irish and American sympathy will waft across the Atlantic, consolation to the suffering patriot. [Exile of Erin.]

10. Lady Morgan and Miss Edgeworth—The inspired priestess of Irish literature, whose genius has arched the intellect of two hemispheres with a glowing rainbow of fancy, feeling and romance. [Eileen Aroon.]

11. The speedy Repeal of the Legislative Union, which was achieved by fraud, treachery and corruption, between Great Britain and Ireland—May O'Connell soon add the "the crowning rose" to his chaplet of fame, by effecting the dissolution of that unnatural Union. [Remember the glories of Brian the brave.]

12. The patriots of 1793—May their memory ever find a shrine in every Irish heart, and their honest deeds a eulogium in every history of their country. [Oh! breathe not his name.]

13. The Fair—In whose charms, affection and love, man has still a blissful compensation for all the happiness he lost in paradise. [There is a charm in woman's smile.]

After the regular toasts had been drunk, the President read the following letter to the company:

Albany, March 17, 1834.

Gentlemen—I regret that the indisposition of my family renders it impossible for me to accept your polite invitation to supper this evening, with the "Friends of Ireland, and of religious and political liberty throughout the world." I however beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

Ireland—May the spirit of St. Patrick break asunder the bonds that fetter her political and religious freedom.

With the highest and most sincere regard, I am your obedient servant,

BARNET P. STAATS.

To the Friends of Ireland.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Wm. Seymour. Roger B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States: Blameless in private life and firm and incorruptible as a statesman. The assaults of the Biddle press upon his religion, like the puerile attacks of the Bank Senators, in Congress, serve only to endear the man and his principlas to those who, like him, have been the objects of aristocratic and religious bigotry.

By G. W. Ryckman. Emmett, Grattan, O'Connell and Lawless: The four cardinal points: their principles should govern the world.

By Wm. Davis. The United States: The asylum of the oppressed, the abode of the free. May her Eagle, like the meridian Sun, chase the clouds of despotism from the political horizon.

By George Pepper, (Editor of the Irish Republican Shield:) The three great virtues, of which the Shamrock is the expressive symbol, that are still wanted in the Irish character, to command national independence—namely, Prudence of Patriotism, extinction of religious feuds, and union of efforts in the pursuit of freedom.

By H. D. Stone. Daniel O'Connell: The Genius of Liberty stood weeping over the "blotted page" of his country's wrongs; but the "tear in her eye grew bright" when she beheld the efforts of her favorite son to burst the manacles that bound her. May his noble deeds and his memory be cherished while the *Shamrock* shall continue to bloom, and the name of St. Patrick to be revered by the sons of *Hibernia*.

By Mr. McElroy. A Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland: The only measure calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of Ireland, by restoring to her brave people the power which an unprincipled gang of despots and corrupt mercenaries deprived her.

By Michael J. Keller. Repeal: The motto of our banner. May Irishmen never direct it till regenerated Ireland shine forth a bright constellation in the galaxy of nations.

By Dr. J. C. White. Richard Barrett, the persecuted and patriotic editor of the Dublin Pilot—He now languishes in prison, but the victim of whig despotism, has magnanimously devoted himself as the martyr of the liberty of the press, to the freedom of Erin, and thus entitled himself for ever to the regard and admiration of his countrymen.

By Michael Cooney. A speedy abolition of religious bigotry in my native land: Let that hydra be but annihilated by O'Connell, and then millions of united Irishmen will regain the freedom of their country, and fortify it in a citadel composed of the hearts and hands of Erin's patriots, which will prove forever impregnable to the assaults of English sway.

By Joseph McArdle. Daniel O'Connell: His splendid talents, rectitude of purpose, and undeviating attachment to his country and liberty, command our support and warmest gratitude.

By Jacob Perkins. Thomas Steele: A true son of Erin, whose zeal and exertions in the cause of his country, are as honorable to his principles as a patriot, as they are to his liberality, as one of those independent Protestants who flung off the slime of prejudice and co-operated with Daniel O'Connell.

By Wm. Cooney. The memory of Gen. Montgomery: A favorite son of the Emerald Isle. His love for the Eagle of America carried him to the walls of Quebec, where he fell gloriously in her defence.

By A. J. Bready. The memory of Robert Emmet, one of the illustrious victims to British cruelty: His fate will never be viewed without a tear from the generous; and his last speech, the best memento of his country's wrongs; is alone sufficient to preserve the name of an empire, and attract to an age the memory of mankind.

By P. Purcel. The memory of Henry Grattan: As a patriot, orator and statesman, he stands unrivalled. He did much to elevate the political character of his country, and she did not forget him.

By Sheriff Gallup. May the flame of liberty which was kindled in America, continue to spread until it surrounds and enlightens every land now governed by a despot; and the day soon arrive when the citizens of oppressed Ireland shall say, Erin is the land of the free; now let the epitaph of our Emmet be written.

By T. Graham. Civil and Religious Liberty: May the day soon arrive when Irishmen of every sect and party will unite for the attainment of both.

By John C. Prendergast. Honest and Liberty-loving Tom Steele: He wanders over the shackled plains of his native land, giving utterance to the wide wail of her woes, inculcating peace, and sounding Liberty aloud to Erin's children of sorrow.

By William Innes. My native and my adopted Country: May he who would insult the former, by abusing the privileges of the latter, be withered in the base attempt.

D. B. Gaffney, being called upon for toast, spoke in the following energetic and appropriate term:

Mr. President—The sentiment which I am about to offer is one which I am sure will be responded to by every individual around this festive board. It is one which formed a most essential feature in the political creed of the never-to-be-forgotten Pilgrims, when flying from persecution and slavery they landed upon the shores of this western world. They looked upon it as the grand principle of political regeneration, as the foundation of those institutions which are now the glory and pride of this great republic. Under their auspices, the sacred gem, like the acorn, has taken deep root—it has flourished, and you, and I, enjoy blessings and benefits under its holy and wide spread shade. *All power is in the people!* How simple, yet how sublime the sentiment. Like the sun, it warms,—it animates—it excites to virtuous action. It is the mighty lever that elevates to freedom's proudest eminence. It sheds a halo of glory around the head of the democrat; it strikes home terror to the heart of the despot. So long as the people believe it, and act upon it, so long will they be true to themselves, and happiness and prosperity shall be their reward; but the moment they become negligent, and prove unfaithful, then they shall be found chained to the car of despotism drinking deep of Slavery's bitter draught, as the just but inevitable consequence of their folly and their treachery. "All power is in us," said the people of South America—the spirit of liberty walked abroad—the chilling institutions of despotism crumbled to their foundatians, and young but joyous republics, phœnix like, sprung from their ruins. "All power is in us," said the descendants of the brave Leodinas, as they burst the fetters of the cruel Ottoman—and classic Greece made one andvance towards her long lost independence. "All power is in the people," said the gallant student of the Polytechnic, as they demolished the ramparts of tyranny—France for a moment felt regenerated and rejoiced in liberty's blaze. "All power is in us," said the hardy Belgians—and king's trembled, and felt that they were no more than men. "All power is in us, said the people of England, and reform was the result.

And I trust the day is not far distant, when Erin's sons will cry out with one loud and unanimous voice. "all power is in us!" If they do, success must crown the great constitutional struggle in which they are now engaged. They cannot fail in achieving those rights and privileges of which they have been basely defrauded by treachery and intrigue, bribery and corruption. The detestable act of Union which has robbed them of their natural guardian, a domestic legislature, shall be repealed, and their own lovely Emerald placed again in the diadem of nature.

Mr. Gaffney concluded by giving,

The People—the only true source of all legitimate power.

By Mr. T. M. Myron. Literature: As the influence of an invigorating sun dissipates an unwholesome vapor, so does the power of education destroy the lurking prejudices of the mind.

By a Member. May Irishmen be found ere long as closely connected in national feeling and genuine patriotism, as that tri-leaved emblem which adorns the ever verdant fields of their own, their native Emerald Isle.

By D. Morony. Dr. Macneven, the President of the Friends of Ireland in New York: the persecuted patriot of '98; the associate of Emmet and Sampson: May he never pass away from the land of his adoption until his beloved Erin, under Freedom's Banner, shall take her stand among the nations of the earth.

By Thomas Kerr. The Schoolmastec to whose exertions Ireland must look for an amelioration of her condition: He it is, who is daily opening the eyes of the people to their wrongs and oppression.

By D. Mara. The memory of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; his love of country made him a martyr: The genius of Ireland will never cease to mourn over his tomb.

By John Conroy. The fair sons of Erin: May fair wind and fair weather attend them through the thoroughfare of life to the fair ha-

By John Thomas, (the Host.) Beautiful Erin, and the noble advocates of her Liberty; may it be peacefully obtained, and peacefully enjoyed; and when the present Union is no more, may there be a new one of kindred feeling and sisterly affection between her and Britain, that, regenerated, both may arise in their majesty, great, glorious, and free.

His Honor the Mayor having retired, the following was given:

By Peter C. Doyle. Our highly respected Guest. Erastus Corning, Esq. Mayor of the city of Albany; long may he preside over the councils of our city.

By Hon. John F. Hubbard. James Halliday, President of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

By Roger Butler. The Schoolmasters of Ireland; the cultivators of the mental soil of our country; may they plant it, from the sea shore to the mountain-top, with the seeds of knowledge and liberty—and may the harvest produce a grain so pernicious to tyrants, that they will not dare to touch even a *tithe* of it.

By Thomas Newman. Andrew Jackson; his example will teach wisdom and virtue, not only to the present, but to future generations. Let us teach our children never to forget the fruits of his labor.

By Robert L. Kearney. The memory of George Washington; "This was the noblest Roman of them all." In him were concentrated the statesman, the patriot and the philanthropist.

By Dr. William O'Donnell. James Maher and Patrick Cassidy, our Vice Presidents; their long continued devotion in the cause of freedom, and their unwearied exertions to advance the interests of this society, call forth the warmest gratitude of every lover of his native country.

By Joseph Allen. May we soon hear the pleasing intelligence that Ireland has resumed her former rank among the nations.

By Alderman Wasson. A heart that is cold to its native country, can never be warm to its adopted.

By Patrick Coyle. The Sons of Hibernia; wherever their lot be cast, may they manifest, concord and unity among themselves, and a ready obedience to good laws.

prosecution of such a good and holy cause. enlist under its banner, and may it tingle in the ears of its enemies.

By William Hartnell. Universal religious toleration; may the creeds of man never be a cause of discord.

By John Leslie. Ireland; that she may not long remain the land of ire; the region of the storm, and the whirlwind, or the homestead of strife and contention; but that peace and harmony may soon re-establish their reign, end bring with them the blessings which follow wherever their influence is felt.

By Rod. McDonough.

'Let O'Neill and O'Connor awake in their Daniel,
And strike for green Erin, for freedom and right.'

By Mr. Donovan. America—

'The land of the free, and the home of the brave.'

By Mr. McGuire. May the Microscope never want a *Stone*, nor Literature a *Pepper*.

By M. Cooney. The memory of John Cassidy; he was admired by all who knew him, for his patriotism and social qualities; had Providence spared his life, he would occupy a proud place in the bosom of his countrymen this evening.

By P. K. Cole. The memory of James Trenor.

By A. J. Bready. The Friends of Ireland; may the conciliate and reconcile all classes of their countrymen, by burying in generous oblivion all factious feuds and religious dissentions.

By Thomas P. Rochead. Robert Emmett: the man who laid down his life for the liberty of his country. May his epitaph soon be written.

By John S. Daly. The Irish Emancipation Bill; It has inscribed on the tablet of Erin's remembrance, 'To the man of the people, eternal gratitude.'

By William Riely. Health to the President, prosperity to the People; and may Congress direct their endeavors to the public good, rather than indulge in party distinctions.

HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY, *ALBANY.*

Errata. The following excellent toasts appertain to the above Society, and ought to have appeared under their proper head of Volunteers on the other page. By an error of our compositor they have been transposed.

By Wil iam Flynn. May the genius of liberty, arouse the patriotic spirit of the sons of Erin—and may they soon be enabled to burst asunder those hatred bonds of tyranny and usurpation, which have made them unwilling slaves in the land of their nativity.

By J. J. Tuffs. Let the storm of Erin's right, burst like the hurricane's wrath o'er the main.

By Michael Forrester. The members of the N. Y. State Temperance Society—If they want wine free from alcohohol, let them send to 286 N. Market-street.

By Patrick Dempsey. Robert Emmett—Man cannot utter, nor language express the gratitude which arises in the breast of every Irishman at the repetition of his name.

By Patrick Rooney. Andrew Jackson—Irishmen are too intelligent to misunderstand the pure motives which influence the Hero of New-Orleans; and they are too honest to desert him in his present struggle for constitutional liberty.

By Dr. O'Donnell. Our absent friend, Michael Cagger—The consistent advocate and eloquent defender of "Erin's honor and Erin's pride."

By John Field. Democracy, the hand-maid of liberty—May her course be onward, until she establishes her absolute dominion among the nations of the earth.

By W. R. Erwin. The Hibernian Provident Society—May they forever bear in mind that "united they stand, and divided they fall."

By Edward Lalor. Lord Edward Fitzgerald—If patriotism and a virtuous devotion to the cause of Ireland, be a passport to a freeman's admiration, then this martyr can never die.

By James McKeever. Freedom of opinion—We venerate the memory of that god-like band, who have secured to the exile this "pearl of great price."

By Michael Moakler. Daniel O'Connell—An Irish Oak—The winds of many winters, have whistled through its branches, yet it is not dead at the top

By John Greilly. Hon. N. P. Talmadge, our Senator in Congress—An able and talented representative of the democracy of New-York.

By Michael Barrett. Richard Barrett—Neither the gloom of a prison nor the solitary confinement of a dungeon, could deter him ffrom an honest and fearless publication of the truth.

By James Gough. The Governor of the State of New-York—Long may we enjoy his *Marcy*-ful administration.

By John Costigan. Irish hospitality and American liberality—The history of every age records the former, our own experience confirms the latter.

By Michael O'Brien. The Daughters of the Green Isle; their amiable virtues are unsurpassed.

By William Walsh. Ireland is my native country; but I love America, the proud home of my adoption, and wish well for her constitution and her laws, which protect me from the fangs of British tyranny.

By Patrick Mulligan. O'Connell, who said, "No country that is strong enough to be a nation, should submit to be a province;" may we soon see this maxim fully realized with regard to Ireland.

By R. Mulholland. Irishmen; although enjoying the blessings of

their adopted country, may they never forget the land of their birth.

By James Kelly. "Irishmen; in America, they are among the leaders at the bar; in Spain, they guide the army; in England, they adorn the senate; but at home, they are disqualified."

ven of rest; may *ill* fare be to the *un*fair being that unjustly neglects thn welfare of the fairest sons of creation.

By Thomas Moynahan. The Heroines of Limerick,

"Who chased the dark invaders far away."

By James Brogan. The memory of Robert Emmet; for his country he gave up his life: Alas! when shall his epitaph be written?

By Mathew McErney. The memory of John Philpot Curran—His fearless but eloquent advocacy of Oliver Bood, Hamilton Rowan, Finerty and Orr, and the Shears, has shed a halo of glory around his name that never can be forgotten.

By Mr. Keenan. The memories of Orr, Nelson, and Finerty—Their names will be revered as long as the shamrock shall bloom in the fields of Erin.

By S. Daly. The memory of De Witt Clinton—The adoption of his principles should govern the course of all statesmen; such preserve the integrity and influence of the state.

By Richard Harris. Erin—May the storm of her rights burst like the hurricane's wrath o'er the Main.

By John Hurdis. The progress of liberal principles—The surest presage of universal emancipation.

By John P. Brogan. Erin—

O may the happy day arrive,
When friendship, union, weaith and peace
Shall bless the land; the harp revive—
When love shall live, and discord cease.

By Mr. McDonnell. The Society we are about to form; may it become a proud example of what Irishmen can establish when united in a foreign land; may every true American, favorable to the

By William L. Osborn. Timothy Hays, an honest straight forward man.

The Hon. Messrs. Hubbard, Kernan, and M'Keon having retired, he following was given:

By the President. The Hon. Messrs. Hubbard, Kernan, and M'Keon, our respected guests.

Solomon Southwick, Esq. having likewise withdrawn, the following was offered by

Robert L. Kearney. Solomon Southwick, Esq.; an honest, upright Editor, too independent and unbending to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LORD NIAL, THE WIZZARDS GRAVE, and other Poems by J. M. M.—JOHN DOYLE, New York.

This beautiful volume which attracts the eye, and engages he attention of the beholder by its elegant binding and excellent typography, was sent us by the enterprising publisher ome time since, but we have omitted to notice it before, inasmuch as the press of matter would not permit us to occupy sufficient space in awarding the author the high praise to which he is most eminently entitled. In these days of rapid publication when books are rushing from the press and flooding the community, the greater portion of which are "weary, stale nd unprofitable," it is very pleasurable to be sent a work combining with its elegant appearance, contents fraught with genius nd talent of an extraordinary nature—such as may be found n the poems before us. We much wonder that the daily presses have not noticed "LORD NIAL" &c. in the style and language they deserve, and yet feel pleased that it fell to our lot here unhesitatingly, and confidently, after a careful perusal, to pronounce them, effusions of a very superior order—poems which night be ascribed to Byron, Scott, or Moore without at all detracting from the bright name, and enviable reputation of either. In making this assertion we only speak the plain, honest language of our heart, not at all affected by any prejuice in favor of *J. M. M.* as an Irishman speaking of Ireland, lthough we feel pride in recognizing him as one who has added ome additional splendor to the brightness of his country's fame, nd bestowed on the public effusions which ornament modern terature. We do not make the assertion unprepared with roof; we will hereafter give extracts fully, proving what we ave said but in the mean time hope, and request that our readrs, one and all, purchase may a copy of the poems.

For our own part we are fond of poetry, not the doggrel hyming, senseless trash with which we are continually being undated, but that true poetry which to the music of its numers adds lofty and dignified sentiments. Such poetry as that f Moore, Byron, Goldsmith, and of American Bryant. In eading a volume replete with such poetry our mind is not weaed, but led on, as it were unwittingly from one beauty to anoher, the taste, and pruriency for still further gratification growg as we proceed. Such was the pleasure we felt in perusing LORD NIAL" such the gratification with which we read the llowing:

"Where shall I find thy mate, Lough Lane?*
I've searched the lonely world in vain,
And turning to my bower again,
Hung raptured on thy shore;
And thought on all, or bright or vast,
I gazed on since I saw thee last;
B it as the mental vision passed,
I prized thee more and more,
For O, beneath the heavens there's not
So deeply blest—so dear a spot."

* The ancient name for the Lakes of Killarney.

ead the following description of a beautiful female:

"Her form was as her face, a thing
The minstrel may not praise or sing;
And yet its loveliness was such
He could not praise or sing too much;
* * * *
In sooth she was in all too fair
For habitant of this bleak world;
And yet there lurked a tinge of care
Along her cheek,—and the uncurled
Light chesnut tresses floating round,
In strings of gold, along the ground,
Disordered, but so lovely still
They could not be improved by skill."—

There is a little CHEVILLE in the last stanza but we can forgive it, for the beauty of the thoughts. But though these extracts are fine, they are by no means equal to some passages in the work. O'NIAL the hero speaking of Ireland is made to use the following language:

"Foreign boor and foreign throng
Shall long pollute your home of song:
But when at length its cup is flowing,
When all is gone that's worth the going,
When they who fear, betray and hate her
Can do no more to desolate her;
When even her name's a theme for jest
Then comes the trial and the test."

The "Hymen to nature" at page 209 is a most admirable production, and contains a sentiment of a very beautiful though sad nature. Speaking in reference to his own end the author says:

"There is a little church-yard by the wane
Of a fair river in an isle of woe;
A pensive school-boy marked it for his grave,
And now an exile, wandering to and fro,
He would not change, for every joy below
The blissful hope of mouldering there at last."

these extracts may be objected to as occupying too much space but we feel confident their intrinsic merit and value will present a sufficient apology for their insertion. We shall content ourselves for the present with one more extract, but apprise our readers that we shall hereafter select from the poem before us, such MORCEAUS as may seem best suited to be copied into our columns. The extract we refer to is from lines entitled "The Poet's Grave."

"Whence came that minstrel?—from a clime
Far distant o'er the dark blue sea,
Where freedom was so wild a crime,
That none but outlaws dared be free,
A felon band
Laid waste the land
Her slaves were bought—her freemen bled,
That minstrel's songs
Proclaimed her wrongs,
His sword avenged them and he fled."

These lines are truly beautiful, while the metre is smooth and musical. What a picture of Ireland the four first lines contain? Well it may be said of her millions that "none but outlaws dare be free. But we need not point the merit of these lines, it must be apparent to all.

J. M. M. (These letters we learn, stand for J. M. MOORE, is a man of splendid talents, no doubt a true and patriotic Irishman—one well qualified to "proclaim her wrongs" and no doubt willing to "avenge them." If his name be Moore, he does not in any manner detract from the lustre with which that name is already surrounded, and should not fear to annouce it to the world. We would be glad to know him. He dedicates his little volume to Daniel O'Connell in a well written address in which he declares himself "one to whom the welfare of Ireland is dearer than any thing else, either in this world or out of it" and "who would cheerfully relinquish all claim to" reputation or fame to render her service.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Conway of the *Post* pledged himself sometime since that fifteen Catholic clergymen would not be found to sign the petitions for Repeal in all Ireland. Well we can now accomodate him with TWENTY-TWO IN ONE PARISH! Yes, we havs seen the petition of the parish of St. Michael and St. John's in Dublin, and have reckoned twenty-two signatures of Catholic clergymen. In the same way, Conway pledged himself that we should not have five pledged Repealers in Parliament the last election. Well, we had forty. He has also said we shall not have twenty-five thousand signatures to petition for Repeal in all Ireland. We pledge ourselves that Conway will be answered in the way he has been answered in the two other instances we allude to.

The fact is, though a nuisance to the government by whom he is paid, he is a God-send to Repeal. The want of a domestic legislature, felt by every discerning man in the country, gives numerous motives to the people to exert themselves in procuring Repeal; but Conway adds another incentive, and those who might feel disposed to postpone their exertions are called into the field, by taunts which-pique that just pride which would not give a triumph to the betrayer. Petition—petition—petition. Your venerated clergy lead the way in their great moral and religious duty to their flocks and their country. They ask for their country's good, and therefore *domestic* government. They ask in this for their extension of morals and happiness, inseperable from good government.—They ask as moralists more than politicians. In fact morals and sound politics are inseparable. Politics are the science of human happiness and virtue, on an extended scale. They are the extension of social blessings to communicate as well as individuals.

THE WHIG PROSECUTIONS—REPEAL

"Let it be impressed upan your minds—let it be instilled into your children—that the liberty of the press is the *palladium* of all the civil, religious, and political rights of Englishmen."—JUNIUS.

Richard Barrett has been condemned and cast into prison for six months! In our last we published the report of the proceedings of the King's Bench. We do not mean to impute motives to the law vficers of the crown, in either instituting or following up the prosecution of the *Pilot*. But the opinion is prevalent that it was for the purpose of suppressing the discussion of Repeal that the prosecution was commenced and judgment sought for: (and some may think that that would not be imputing *bad* motives.) Were this the case, nothing co uld be more miserably abortive. We can speak for our own county, that never at any former period was it more alive to that (now) all-absorbing question. Nineteen meetings have assembled in this county since the 1st of January! and at few were there less than five thousand persons; others are being held; more are making active preparations to follow their example, and there will not be a parish in this vast county that will not send forward its petition. We hold up the county of Cork to the imitation of the rest of Ireland, for no other district of (we were going to say of 'the kingdom,' we *wont* say of 'the province') the county responded more efficiently to the call of the Liberator. We are sure it must be a source of the deepest gratification to Mr. O'Connell to witness the demonstration of confidence and affectionate regard displayed by the southerns towards him at a time when the hireling enemies of his country shower upon him their vituperation, and when some, in whom the people placed confidence, have become traitors to their oft-repeated pledges.

Mr. Barrett's incarceration will not stifle the question of Repeal, nor shall it be matter of loss to that independent journalist. The people of Ireland will protect him, and take care that he shall not suffer, at least, in a pecuniary point. We hope his health is rude, (but the remembrance of the cause for which he suffers will support him.) The Irish people will not fail to remember that he could have escaped the horrors of a prison IF HE BUT SURRENDERED O'CONNELL!

Let the Whigs gain a few such victories as this, and they will speedily defeat themselves.—*Cork Chronicle.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN.

☞ At a meeting of the General Committee of Democratic Republican Young Men held at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, the 4th inst., it was

Resolved, That the Ward meetings be held at the following places:—

1st Ward at Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearl streets.
2d " Shakspeare Hotel, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.
3d " Washington Lunch, 199 Washington st.
4th " Harmony Hall, corner William and Duane sts.
5th " Riley's corner Provost and Chapel st.
6th " John Lynar's 500 Pearl st.
7th " E. Witherall's 207 Division st.
8th " Davis's Long Room 168 Spring st.
9th " Bleecker st. House.
10th " Vandewater's Military Hall.
11th " R. C. Hawkins, corner Allen and Houston st.
12th " Gen. Hikock's Hickory Tree Hotel.
13th " Kelly's Republican Hall.
14th " 14th Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts.
15th " Randall's corner Broadwry and Bleecker st.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and secretaries and published.

MORGAN L. SMITH, Chairman.

JAMES A. CHAPPLE, JOHN A. MORRILL, } Secretariess.

TWELFTH WARD.

☞ At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Twelfth Ward, convened at the Hickory Tree Hotel, five mile stone, 3d Avenue, on Friday evening 21st inst. to receive the the report of the committee appointed to nominate Charter Officers for the ensuing year. Milne Parker was called to the chair, and James Clelance and Dr. C. P. Heermance were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, the nominating committee made the following report—

CHARLES HENRY HALL, for Alderman.
Wm. H. HOLLY, for Assistant Alderman.
LAWRENCE VAN BUSKIRK, SAMUEL BELBY, } Assessors.
ROBT. M. COX, Collector.
ROBT. S. WILSON, ISAAC W. HADLEY, } Constables.

Which nomination was unanimously approved of.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, which committee made the following report:

Resolved, That we consider the present as an eventful crisis in the annals of our political and civil institutions; and inasmuch as we value the liberties we now enjoy, it becomes us to support the administration of our general and state governments, believing their prompt measures are calculated to preserve the freedom of our people.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Cornelius W. Lawrence for mayor of the city and county of New York, and strongly recommend our fellow citizens to give them their individual support.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecate the course pursued by the friends of Ald. Varian, Messrs Wells, Bloodgood and Thistle, who being the pretended supporters of party usages and regular nominations, were the first, (when finding themselves in the minority) to leave the place designated by the general committee for the meeting, and appoint their committees at the Buck's Horn Tavern.

Resolved, That in selecting the above charter ticket, (which we will use all fair and honorable means to insure success) we feel it important the 12th ward should be represented in common council by men of ability, men who will not betray their constituents, forsake their friends, and fly into the arms of their enemies, more especially when the object of their flight is self aggrandisement.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published

MILN PARKER, Chairmad.

James Clelance, G. P. Rermanee, } Secretaries. m15

TWELFTH WARD.

☞ At a meeting of the Democratic Republican young men of the 12th Ward held at Gen. Hickocks, 5 mile house, 3rd Avenue, on Friday evening, March 21 pursuant to a call of the Young Men's General Committee, Nelson Chase was appointed Chairman; and James Bunham, Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we view with regret the course pursued by the friends of Mr. Varian, in endeavoring to break down the established usages of the Republican Party in their determination to run him a *stump candidate* for the office of Alderman, and having had a fair expression of the wishes of the electors of the ward at the meeting at the Hickory Tree, held pursuant to a call of the General Republican Committee, where a large majority decided in favor of Charles H. Hall.

Resolved, That we also view with astonishment the determination of the friends of Mr. Varian, to weaken, (so far as this Ward is concerned) the general and state administration. We hope the attempt will be promptly met and frustrated by the democracy of the Ward, notwithstanding, the declaration of Mr. Varian, made in the office of the Standard, in the presence of respectable persons, immediately after his return from Albany, on the adjournment of the Legislature last year, that the Republicans party must be broke down as there were too many party men in it at present, and that in a few years, it would come up stronger than ever.

Resolved, That we highly approve the conduct of Peter Cooper, and Andrew McGown, for their firm adherance to the old established usages of the Democratic party, and for their refusing to co-operate with those persons who adjourned, and made their nomination at the Buck's Horn Tavern.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Cornelius W. Lawrence, for Mayor, and also of the Charter Ticket, headed by Charles Henry Hall, both of which we cordially recommend our fellow citizens to give their undivided support.

NELSON CHASE, Chairman.

James Burham, Secretary

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The PEWS in this Church will be sold at Auction on Easter Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M. for one year, commencing tho first day of May next. JOSEPH DAYMON, Auctioneer.

New-York, March 29th, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of MAX Schllen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and first the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void

Dated the 20th day of March 1834. Oiice a week forthree months

SIXTH WARD.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men, Electors of the 6th Ward, friendly to regular nominations, to the well known honorable usages of the party, to the General and State Administrations and their measures, convened pursuant to the call of the Young Men's Republican Committee at Tammany Hall, at John Lynar's, corner of Pearl and Cross-streets, on Friday evening, March 21st, Isaac Phillips, Esq. was called to the chair, and George M. Morrill and John McGrath appointed Secretaries.

John W Merrett, Esq, offered the following resolutions, prefaced by an eloquent address in reference thereto, and he was followed by the chairman and John McGrath, who addressed the meeting at some length in support of the same, and they were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting view with unfeigned pleasure tha our virtuous and talented fellow-citizen, and member of our Ward Cornelius W. Lawrence, has been nominated unanimously for May or of this city; and that the officers of this meeting be directed to ransmit to him this expression of our respect and esteem, respectfully, but earnestly urging him to accept of said nomination.

Resolved, That in turning our views to our own local affairs, we have likewise every reason for joy and gratulation in contemplating the prospect of entire success at the approaching charter election.

Resolved, That we are under the sober and full conviction that there is yet sufficient patriotism, honor and wisdom to enable the sires of '76 to withstand, and successfuily too, the wicked efforts of an unhallowed monied monopoly.

Resolved, That in our candidates for Alderman and Assistant Alderman, James Ferris and James Ballagh, we have gentlemen well known in the community, whose public and private virtues are understood and appreciated; and that we have the utmost confidence zeal, fidelity, and worth, in their personal and political integrity.

Resolved, That Martin Waters, our candidate for Collector, continues to deserve, as he has hitherto received, the highest respect and esteem of his constituents. That his unassuming virtues and gentlemanly deportment, have preserved for him the approbation of the just, and his political and personal integrity cannot fail to secure to him the suffrages of the people.

Resolved, That Clarkson Crolius, senr. and George Mills, our candidates for Assessors, are persons whose fitness, honesty, and capacities all join in acknowledging, and of whom it may justly be said, they are indeed deserving the praises of their constituents.

Resolved, That our whole charter ticket is entitled to our undivided support, and notwithstanding the efforts of a purse-proud aristocraticalopposition, must and shall be elected.

The following resolutions offered by John M'Grath, Esq. were unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered, and are justly due to John W. Merritt, Esq. for his voluable services in his proceeding to Washington at his own expense with the memorial against the re-chartering of the United Stater' Bank, and his faithful and talented performance thereof.

Resolved, That this meeting will assemble on such evening as the chairman may designate, to complete our Vigilance Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed and published.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, Chairman.

John M. Morrill, John M'Grath, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD.

☞ At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men's Ward Committee, on Friday evening, 14th instant, according to previous publication, at Mr. McDermotts, Mr. Martin Waters was called to the Chair, and J. Layden and I. Phillips, Secretaries; when Mr. John W. Merritt was chosen Chairman for the ensuing year, to fill the place of William Wisdom, who declined serving as such, on account of the peculiar situation of his business.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. William Wisdom, for the zeal and fidelity with which he has always acted with the party; and that a copy of the same be forwarded to him by the Secretaries.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Post, Standard, Chronicle and Truth Teller.

MARTIN WATERS, Chairman pro. tem.

John Layden. Isaac Phillips, } Secretaries.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, *7th Ward.*

J. Smart, G. Avery, C. Collis, J. J. Bedient, J. Cox, C Fox, A. Gorham, R Himmons, J O Morris, J Oakley, W Slocum, J Turner, G Bruen. J H Guion, N Hedges, P Odel, T Rowland, P Smith, J Thompson, J S Brittin, P Bants, E Cox, C Hope, R Phillips, W A Hubble, P Fish, S Wines, H P Havens, A Asten, E S Belknan, T Price, E Porce, J W Lamb. J Morse, J Price, A M Sniffen, J Wood, J Craig, R Hope. A Messerole, W Patrick, H Smith, C W Smith. J M Woodwell, P Banta, Wm. Case, G Fisher, J M'Cormick, O Pope. C A Davis, Jas. W Betts, M Cavender, L Dunkley, J Paulkner, C Hardy, J Morris, jr. J Rives, W H Smith, Wm. Sampson, R Lawrence, J Hopkins, J W Corlies, Wm. Williams, C Swezy, I Smith, J Robinson, S Perry, J Osborn, D Delabar, R Greene, J Coster, N Abbot, H Brush, L T Cromwell, J Johnson, E M Luther, W McNulty, P Ogilvie. J Peckford W Rives, F M Seely, Wm Story, J J Timpson, E Witherell, J Wise, J Van Horn, P Connelly, A Gedney, D Hughes, J H Bowle, J Shannon, J M Vreeland, J Bremner, J Brittin, J Baker, A Chancy, B Fuller, J Gaylor, S Hunt. J Hertzell, Aaron Cline, J Lee. E Allen. B Sneeden, jr. M Smith, J J Cisco, A Daly, W Scott. W S Coe, D Halsey, L Halsey, B Ivers. J Robbins, A A Smith, D Lyon, R Graves, John Cox, D J S Conger, W Eagleson. O M Lownds, J T Johnson, C M'Ewen, Capt. W Skidmore, H Holt. S D Skillen, B Sands, Wm. Thorne, A J Allaire, W Ivans, Dr. M Stephenson, C Postley, A Warner, J H Rogers, E de la Montagnie. W de la Montagnie, T M'Comb, P G Lee, S Indel, G C Hebberd, H Cahoone, L Fay, W Cox, C T Cromwell, A Baker, W Anson, R Smith, R Sorrindyke, J Kennard, J M King P Harmott, J Martin, H Smith, W M Fish, T Caruley. John White, T P Buryer, R E Royd, P F Cisco, J B Cisco, R H Collins, P Coury, Grinnell, S Hustic, E Hustace, D B Keeler, G Lockwood, W Dodge, J Murphy, J Nesbit. C Schenck, M Chichester, N Dean, M A Grinnell, J Harrison, H H Havens, J Murphy, jr. J M Morgan, J Noble, W Morris, W Shannon, W Skidmore, H Sands, V Smith, Clarke, S B Eastman, J S Williams, W J Norris, J Muller, W O'Brien, J Avery, Wm Brandt, J Brown, T J Betts, C Baker, J Brotherton, J Bendernagle, J A Barret, C H Barnard. R D Blanchard, J Baldwin, J Blyen, G Collins. F Cisco, J Cockefair, J Cling, H Cling M Cavanaph, J Conklin, J Clark, J B Close, J Dalrymple, B A Disbrow, F Douglass, M K Exben, C S Fordham, Wm Lockwood, S Herald, F Obrey, A Price, E Brice, C Postly, jr. Capt. Powers, J Rygott, J Rodamond, E Starr, A Starr. S Tryon, W Tenure, J Turney, W D Tucker, J M Tilley, S C Tilley, J Tilley, T Turney, J Thomas, A French, P Collins, A Harker, N C Barry, W Randall, J Small, S T Ewen, C L Ingersoll, H Kelso, G Kelso, H Kip. S Lupton, A Lane, Capt. A Minard, W Ido, S Mott, E Merritt, J Oakley, Morris Oakley, M Oakley, G Oakley, T Upson, J Alison, J T White, J Priestly, J Mulrine, A Ward, A Hyatt, R Watts, J Dewit. J Irwin, P Rikeman, J Kent, J Crenley, C C Larkey, W Hutton, P Lockwood, J H Havens, G Mansfield, E Kiggins, W Cutcart, S Kidder, C Snow, J Ranon, T Raywood, J Logan, J Gillepsie, J P Marsh, W O'Brien, J M Kibbin, J Selech, J Hyde, SB Messerole, William Wendover, J Mathews, J Young, OSlate, Doctorr S Ackerley, J Anderson, J G Barnum, A Hoyt, F Bradley, C Bergh, William Cuscaden, A Cuscaden, Doctor W A Clark, Doctor J T Cromwell, C Coutant, H Canniff, Wm Carter, J Calvert, A Dally jr, D Dusenbury, G Furman, B Fox, J Fennell, C Griffen, Wm Gray, H Goodyon, H Geddy, Wm Gibson, C Gunyon, Francis Gross, J Hand, Wm de la Montagnie, S W Moore, H P Mason, Dr William Rockwell, C Reed, I Rose, R Raynor, Capt B Smith, Capt William Smith, I Smith, Capt Isaac Smith, W Secor, E Schieffetlen, Wm Scott, A Swartz, F Smylie, E Sturges, F D Swords, W Vandyke, T Vail, E S Williams, P Wilson, C Woodruff, T Wheeler, Wm C Wetmore, L W Yault, A W Youle, J A Weeks, J Hancock, C R Havens, A G Havens, T Holt, T Holt jr. T Hope, D C Harris, D Lyon, J Leveridge, J Monk, J Hancock, D McGie, J Morgan, A Mann, Dr J McEwen, Daniel Hughes, H Pool, G J Price, O Murphy, H Mc Culley, M Fexido, J McCarty, J F Skinner, J Davis, Wm Anderson. G Thorburn, P Pinckney. J Jones. A Mason, J Mc. Auley, W P Skidmore, E Allen, G Allen, J Brown, Mr. Chichester, Mr Peck, Wm H Chase, J Martin, Wm Lewis, L Fowler, T I Clark, J F Rose, T F Rose, W Catin, Jas Gotham, T O'Brien, Wm R Wheaton, Ward Smith, T Turner, W A Hubbell. J H Wood, A H Davis, J Faulkner, J Hunt, S Judd, J Pigott, L P Wyant, William Caffin, Wm Hart, C Foster, J Costar, R Greene, Jas Kelso, J Hyde. S Ewen, A Larne. J Mathews, R Glazier, O Smith, S Kendell, D Freeks, J Miller, R Watts, J Ball.

THOMPSON PRICE. Chairman.

John J. Cisco, Ebenezer Clark, jr. } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD.

At a meeting of the democratic republican young men of the Ninth Ward, friendly to regular nominations, the general and state administrations and the usages of the party, held at Bleecker-street house, on Friday evening the 21st of March, 1834, pursuant to a call of the democratic republican young men's general committee.

David Riley was called to the chair, and Abraham Houseman and William Roome, were appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was read.

Resolved, That a young men's committee, to consist of twenty-one persons, be appointed by open nomination.

The following names were unanimously approved of by the meeting:

Chas. A. Van Zandt, James McMillan, John Van Nest, Andrew Gaily, George W. Lent, Cornelius G. Van Ripper, Wm. F. Brown, Louis Bostwick, Ths. P. Okie, Gilbert B. Hall, Samuel A. Cunningham. Benjamin Burdett, Wm. Larne, John Pethick, John J. Manning, James Scott, Joseph Moore, Albert R. Ronayne, Andrew Morrowe, Samuel Dalamater.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretaries of this meeting, and the delegates, from this ward, and the young men's general committee at Tammany Hall, be members of this committee ex-officio.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretaries and published in the Standard, Evening Post, Democratic Chronicle, and Truth Teller.

DAVID RILEY, Chairman.

Abraham Houseman, William Roome, } Secretaries.

The Young Men's ward committee, met immediately after the adournment of the general meeting, and added the following persons to their committee:—

T Martaine, R Vaughn, R P Hopkins, J R Quackinbush, Jno R Lewis, J J Van Beuren, N Jarvis, jr. P Jarvis, H H Walker, J W Smith, W Jarvis, W Roome, N Smith R Scott, N Andrews, P G Van Beuren. Wm Andrews, T G Roome Thos Gautrea. A M'Donald, P Hull. W Martin, A C Brady, A Depew, D Depew, G Greenby, J Moore, B Valentine, W Forbes, H W Vultree, J L Bostwick, S D Whitall, C Reeves. D Board, E Simons, B Yuackinbush, M L Ross, J Randel, J Gaines, T Sylvia, M Allen, C Roff. A Frost, D Ackerman, Abm Ackerman, W Moore, Vbm G Depew; Jas. Hogan, A Moore, J Keane, & Forbes, L Powers, A Martin, S Houseman, T Loyd, J Dilks, J. Morgan, E Thatcher, C Cunningham, C Williams, W Dolmer; N Randell, G Van Tile, I Kennedy, W Chafe, W Robinson, Thomas Dixon, Blauvelt, Abraham Roselle R Osborne Richard Acker, Wm E Ennis. W Kemmel, P Hoffman, J. Barlow, J E Luckey, D Vannelt, Wm C Martin. C F Martin. J Boyd, Original Committee—C A Van Zant, J. MacMillan, J Van Ness, A Gailey G W Lent, C G Van Ripper, Wm F Brown, L Bostwick, T P Okie, G B Hall, S A Cunningham, B Burdett, W Larne. J Pethich, J J Manning, J Ramsey, J Scott, J Moore, A R Romaine, S Delameter, Levi Kidder, John Alwise, Wm Roome, Wash Fosdick, D Riley, Abram Houseman.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at **246** Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool Station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chieftain." Gorsair. and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD,

Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON, & Co. 246, Pearl street

DR. G. S. BEDFORD, having returned to the City, will resume the practice of his Profession, at his residence No. 57 White-street. March 7.

COAL.

JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.
Newcastle do do
Scotch do do
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted eqnal to any in the market.
Lehigh do do
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner. or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings. out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel; is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location. there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as richand desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawanuk, or

j taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholic works published in this Country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them, they can have there every Catholic book in the United States, at the lowest prices can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale publishing and Book-selling business, he recives orders for Works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and sells lower for cash than any other Bookseller in New York.

Country Merchants will find it their interest to call. His stock of school books, Stationary Blank books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12, Liberty st. near Maiden Lane, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of a boy by the name Thomas Victory, aged about 13 years—has been missed since the 3d inst. Any information respecting the said boy will be thankfully received at No. 36 Attorney street, New York. m22

Of MARY NEWTON, a native of county Longford, Ireland,—who sailed from Dublin in 1831. When last heard from, she was in Kingston, Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Mother, who has lately arrived in this city. Address Truth Teller Office. 58 Franklin street, New York. m22 4t

Of CATHARINE KEARNEY, who left Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1831, in company with her brother Patrick Kearney, on board the John Campbell, and landed in Quebec. Any information respecting her will be most thankfully received by her brothers, Patrick and John Kearney, Middlebury, Addison County, State of Vermont. March 15

Of JOHN MURRAY a native of the West of Ireland. When last heard of he was in the State of Pennsylvania, carrying on business as a Brewer. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Power, No. 44, Great Jones-street, New-York, will be thankfully received. March 1

Of JAMES GANLEY, a Carpenter by trade, who emigrated from the Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827 or 1828.—When last heard from was on his way to Albany, N. Y. to join his family.—Any information respecting him will be gladly received by his sister, Catherine, now Mrs. Timothy Lahy Rochester, N. Y., addressed to J O'Donoghue, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, N. Y. March 16, 3. T. G.

Of ANDREW M'DONOUGH, a native of the Parish of Killadaon, Townland of Culemoneen, and Barony of Tyrel, Co of Sligo, who sailed from Sligo about the year 1804 and afterwards learned the Coopering trade in New York.—Any information respecting him, living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Charles M'Donough now residing in Boston Mass.,—Or James M'Donough also residing there. March 16. 3t.

Of JUDY and JOHANNAH AHERN, who lived in the County of Cork, Parish of Glanworth, in the Township of Flemmingstown Sailed from Cork last May 12 months arrived in Quebec. Their brother Thomas left them in Rochester in Mrs. Smith's house. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, directed to James M'Carty, 524 Grand st. N. York.

Of JAMES CAIN, Carpenter by trade, a native of Stradone, County of Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the ship Atlantic, and landed in New-York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Rosanna Cain, No. 12, Fifth-street, Troy, New-York. March 1

Of THOMAS CONNORS, son of Martin Connors, at the Old Market House, City of Limerick, and who sailed from Limerick the 3d March, 1832, in the Procella, for America, and landed at Quebec, and passed through Troy, N. Y. a few months since. T. Connors is a Butcher by trade; his wife, Fanny Dalton, is now in Troy, N. Y. and is poor and needy; she anxiously expects to hear from her husband. March 1



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 5, 1834

IRELAND.

GREAT REPEAL AND ANTI-TITHE MEETING IN WATERFORD.

(FROM THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.)

On Tuesday last, pursuant to a numerously and respectably signed requisition, the citizens of Waterford met in the Arena, adjoining Beau-street, to adopt resolutions, and frame petitions thereon, to be presented to the imperial legislature at the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union, and also for the total abolition of tithes. At one o'clock the spacious arena was nearly filled by the citizens, who, on this occasion, manifested greater enthusiasm and feeling—at the same time the most perfect decorum—than we ever witnessed on any similar occasion. Shortly after one o'clock the shouts and cheers of the people assembled in and outside of the building, announced the arrival of our city representative, Henry Winston Barron, Esq. He was immediately followed by that public-spirited and patriotic gentleman, Alexander Sherlock, Esq. who was received with every demonstration of respect by the people,) accompanied by a great number of the gentlemen of Waterford, including several honest and truly liberal Protestants. About half past one, on the motion of D. Dunford, Esq., seconded by T. F. Carroll, Esq' Alexander Sherlock, of Killaspy House, Esq., was called to the chair, amid the acclamations of his admiring citizens.

Thomas F. Carroll, Esq., was appointed secretary.

Mr. Sherlock, on taking the chair, said—He accepted with pleasure the high honor that had been conferred on him in being called on to preside over a Repeal meeting so respectable and numerous as the present, particularly as he had been uniformly a staunch Repealer. (Cheers.) He had no delicacy in saying that he was equally fond of tithes as he was of the Union. (Cheers and laughter.) He hoped, indeed he had no doubt, that the discussion on those too vitally important questions to Ireland would be conducted with discretion and temper by the meeting; they might and ought to use as strong language as they could, but with temper and good feeling. He would hear the arguments of both sides, but he anticipated that no argument but the argument of folly and weakness could be brought forward in opposition to Repeal or in support of tithes. (Hear, hear.) The church is fighting a bad battle—it is not content with tithe of the *profits* of the land, and the result ultimately will be, if its tithe supporters continue to persevere in their present line of conduct, that the people will get rid of them altogether. He did not wish to trespass on the time of the meeting, or he should go more at length into this question. (Hear, hear.) He would now conclude by telling the people that they ought to remonstrate temperately, yet strongly, against those oppressions; above all, they ought to follow the advice of the great leader, and use no force but potent representations to the government through the medium of petitions. [Mr. Sherlock then resumed the chair amidst the cheers of the meeting.]

Mr Richard Davis moved the first resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. D. Dunford, and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Carroll moved the next resolution.

Mr. H Winston Barron, M. P., here rose and was received with the utmost enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. As soon as the acclamations of the people had ceased, Mr. Barron said, before the resolution was put from the chair he requested to be allowed to make a few observations upon it. (Hear, hear.) There were some highly respectable gentlemen—some of his nearest and dearest friends—who differed with him on the subject of Repeal. When he argued the subject with them privately or publicly—always to the satisfaction of his reasoning powers—there was right and justice on his side, and only prejudice or unfounded fears on the other. (Cheers.) He did, indeed regret that men calling themselves Irishmen, men whom he respected, and some honest men too, entertain fears and apprehensions! What! have we not understanding, intelligence and legislative faculty enough to govern ourselves as well as any portion of the civilized world? (Hear and cheers.) Are Irishmen so little instructed not to be capable of governing themselves? Who led the way in the camp and the senate of foreign countries? Irishmen, who went to seek in those countries that fortune which was denied them at home. (Cheers.) In France, who were the first men to power?—Read the history of that country and you will find that Irishmen were some of their ablest legislators, lawyers, warriors, and generals; and in every class of society they were found not to be inferior to any people in the world. Look to Spain—many heart-broken Irishmen, weeping and wailing for the wrongs and persecutions inflicted on Ireland, were driven to Spain, to inhabit that country, whose institutions, he might say, were despotic and repugnant to every honest man.—Look to the names of O'Donnell, Blake, and others, who signalized themselves there, and attained some of the highest situations under the crown, by their prowess, intelligence and talent. Look to Switzerland, to Austria, to Italy, to every part of the civilized world, and last, though not least, to America. (Hear and cheers.) In those countries, who will you find rose to the highest honors and distinguished themselves beyond all others? Irishmen, he proudly said it—and after all, was he to be told that Irishmen were not capable of governing themselves? (Great cheering.) It was a calumny on their native land—his blood boiled with indignation at the insolent imputation He would fearlessly and emphatically assert that no land was ever governed well except by its own sons. (Hear and cheers.) The British legislators have not time—if they had the power, the inclination, and the will—to give that attention to our affairs that they require. Six hundred years of misrule, of sad and mischievous misrule, is not to be remedied in a few weeks in a legislative assembly, no matter how well-meaning. Allowing they had the inclination, he maintained, as he did in the British parliament, that they, as it is now constituted, had not sufficient time to attend even to their own affairs. (Hear.) The last parliament sat on an average ten hours to each day during the whole session, and even sixteen hours more than once. I do not exaggerate (said Mr. B.) when I say, in the presence of English reporters, that we frequently sat for 16 hours. yet we left cart loads of bills unfinished. (Hear.) And what was done for Ireland, but a miserly pittance; the truth is, I reiterate, and it cannot be expressed too often, that there is not time for doing the business of the united empire in that house. The enormous business connected with England, its colonies, the East and West Indies, &c. &c., is overwhelming, and such as no set of men that were ever formed could be able to bring through that house, so as to satisfy the nation, or even their own consciences. There is one argument brought against Repeal by some conscientious men; they say there would be a separation between England and Ireland if the Union were repealed.—He was certain, if Repeal was brought about, no such consequence would result, unless through unjust and grievous injury on the part of England. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] And if such an injury should be inflicted on Ireland, he hoped she was strong and bold enough to call for a separation. [Tremendous cheers.] He maintained that if Irishmen were treated with common justice it was their interest to be united with England. [Cheers.] And let no man that seeks for that bugbear, "separation," persevere on such a foolish pretence in descrying the necessity of a local parliament; as the people, on receiving a portion of the benefit of Repeal, would be perfectly satisfied, and never trouble their heads about, or desire a separation from England. When a man makes an assertion, he (Mr. B.) says his assertions has as much truth, and, probably, more, than the other when he talks of separation. Did Ireland, when she had a parliament at home, seek separation by the industrious portion of the people? A few mad and heated persons had some such foolish idea; but England had also her Thistlewood & Co., but they were very soon annihilated by the strong arm of the law, and we (said Mr. B.) when gaining benefit from Repeal should also put down such characters, and every species of violence that might arise. [Cheers.] The more prosperous the people are, the more determined they are to discountenance every species of violence—[hear]—for it is the feeling and the anxious wish of every prosperous man through the whole world to oppose any, even the slightest attempt, at insubordination, or tumult. Did Ireland ever desire separation during the 17 years—only 17 years, she had a domestic legislature. Never. At that time when the penal laws were in force, and when five out of every six persons were pointed at with the finger of scorn, and denied the privileges of the British constitution, they never wished for a separation. Recollect it was that Irish Parliament that took the first, second and third steps to do away with religious distinction in this country. Yet the opponents of repeal say we would never have got emancipation if we had a parliament at home. Why, the Irish Parliament that made the first advances in the march of religious liberty, was solely a Protestant Parliament—they first broke the links of the chain that bound the Irish as helots. Ireland is badly represented in the House of Commons—as to property, rank, numbers, rent of the soil, or taxation—in proportion to the British people. It is an unequal compact, a compact—if he might be allowed to use an Irish phrase—in which justice is all on one side. He was not surprised at England not wishing to see the injustice—they say that we could not do without them as consumers for our agricultural produce. Never was there a greater delusion—they need our provisions more than we do their manufactures. *Would* to God! we could see the day when we could consume all the produce of our soil. (Cheers.) When he (Mr. B.) visits the quay of his native city, he feels that the country is not in a wholesome state, when he witnesses the great export of provisions, and the people left starving at home. England is frightened at the great and increasing population of Ireland—eight millions of people are beginning to open her eyes. In one breath the English say, "the population of Ireland is too great," and in another, "we are a fine vent for your provisions." (Laughter.) This is an evident contradiction, for if we have a real surplus produce, we cannot at the same time have a surplus population. He would say that if proper changes and ameliorations were made—which, no doubt a domestic legislature, or if you will, an Irish parliament must make—Ireland can be at no loss to dispose of her surplus produce. She would be proud if it were made use of by the honest men that then surrounded him. He had touched on those topics lightly, but he would dilate upon them more fully in another place. (Cheers.) After alluding in strong and forcible language to the question of tithes Mr. Barron sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Clarke moved the third resolution.

Mr. Robinson, on moving the fourth resolution, declared his decided adherence to the reformed religion, and his respect for its teachers; but it was a maxim of his religion to do unto others as he wished others to do unto him; and, therefore, as he most decidedly would not submit to pay tithes to Roman Catholic Priests, he considered it most unjust to compel Roman Catholics to pay them to Protestant Clergymen.

Mr. Owen Carroll moved that the resolution be published in the Waterford Chronicle and Pilot.

Ms. Quigley, in proposing a vote of thanks to Ireland's Liberator, spoke at great length and with his usual eloquence.

Thanks were then returned to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

MR. SPRING RICE.

The able and intielligent correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, whose letters, signed "D," respecting the conduct of Irish absentee proprietors, we have frequently noticed, thus describes Mr. Spring Rice as a landlord. The letter from which the subjoined extract is taken is dated from Rathkeale, county Limerick:—

With some good landlords this country has many who are among the most exigent of any in Ireland. There is no proprietor in it who lets his lands for higher rents than Mr. Spring Rice: while the utmost he pays his laborer is 8d. a day, without food of any kind. Yet this gentleman is a decided opponent to poor laws! I was assured in the little village of Poynes, which is part of his estate, that some of his land There is let upon lease at no less a rent than 6l. per acre. and he never makes the slighest abatement, either on account of the reduced prices of agricultural produce, or the failure of the crops. Essentially different from this is the course pursued by Mr. Waller of Castletown, a gentleman of large fortune, and who is not only beloved but almost idolised by his numerous and happy tenantry. He lets his lands at rents infinitely below their real value; and should they be sublet by the tenats, the increased price lasts only till the exiration of their leases, for then they find that the poor men to whom they have sublet them are allowed to continue in possession precisely upon the same terms as themselves, and released altogether from their control. So kind and indulgent is this estimable character, that he never thinks of oppressing his tenants if the markets are favorable; and, when the crops fail, he makes an abatement of nearly two-thirds in the rent.

This toast was received with nine rounds of enthusiastic plaudits, after which Judge Shaler rose, and evidently much affected with the very warm demonstrations of regard, evinced towards him, he replied in an address, of which the following is the substance:

My Friends—After a compliment so entirely unexpected, accompanied by an encomium that no poor merit or weak exertions of mine can possibly deserve; and after the very flattering manner in which the toast just given, has been received by you, I cannot rise to thank you, without the most painful embarrassment, an embarrassment arising from a deep sense of my own demerits, no less than from the fear of losing, in the effort to express my gratitude, the very character which the kindness of your President has so elegantly endeavored to invest me with.

He has done me no more than justice, however, in asserting that whatever may at any time have been my difference of political opinion with my Irish fellow-citizens, I have ever maintained both in my public and private intercourse, a most grateful sense of their unvaried kindness. If, gentlemen, I could wear my heart upon my sleeve, the sentiment of gratitude to my Irish friends would be found written upon it in letters that are indellible. Much, indeed, do I owe to the support I received in early life, from my Irish fellow-citizens; indeed, all that I have obtained of reputation or official distinction, I owe mainly to their exertions. In my hour of necssity, of poverty, of calumny, they stood by me, and the fidelity with which they adhered to me in the struggles of my early political course, has rendered me what now I am. But my respect for the Irish character is not merely derived from personal motives; when I look around me on those faces daily and hourly familiar to me; when I look at this crowded city teeming with a population industrious, enterprising

MR. BARRETT.

The subjoined notice was on Tuesday served upon Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, who is at present suffering imprisonment in Kilmainham-gaol. in accordance with the sentence pronounced upon him in the Court of King's Bench for publishing the letter of Mr. O'Connell, which was made the subject of prosecution by the Crown. The precedent adopted in this case is, we believe, entirely new:—

Stamp-office, Dublin, Feb, 18, 1834.

Sir,—In consequence of your having received judgement for printing and publishing a seditious libel, the Commissioners of Stamps have ordered that, in pursuance of the 20th section of the act of 55 Geo. III. chap. 80, you shall not from henceforth be supplied with stamped paper for printing any newspaper upon.

I have also to acquaint you that you are no longer entitled to print or publish the *Pilot* newspaper.

I am, Sir, you obedient servant,

J. S. COOPER.

Comptroller and Accountant General of Irish Stamps.

To Richarh Barrett, Esq. &c., Suffolk-street.

The following is a copy of the Act upon which this summary proceeding is founded. It is dated June 1815. The following is the is the 20th section:—

"And be it further enacted, that if any printer, or publisher, or proprietor of any newspaper in Ireland shall be by due course of law outlawed for any criminal offence, or receive judgement for printing or publishing a traitorous or seditious libel, the said Commissioners of Stamps in Ireland, and their officers for distributing stamped vellum, parchment, or paper respectively, are hereby prohibited to sell or deliver to or for the use of any such printer, publisher, or proprietor, so outlawed, or who shall have so received judgement for such libel, any stamped paper for pirnting anynewspaper."

Judge Shaler, at the request of the following named gentlemen, furnished a copy of the preceding remarks, together with the following letter.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1834.

Hon. CHARLES SHALER,

Sir,—Having had the pleasure of hearing your eloquent remarks on last evening, at the anniversary celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in celebration to the land of our nativity, we respectfully request from you a copy for publication. Well aware that your feelings and sentiments have always been in unison with our own in relation to ill-fated Ireland, and that the uniformity of advocacy which you have at all times evinced in behalf of her cause, is deserving of our warmest gratitude; you will confer on us an obligation by complying with our request.

Respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

S. KINGSTON,
HUGH TONER,
C. MALONE,
JOHN ANDOE,
P. McKENNA,
JAMES H. STEWART,
THOMAS FLOOD.

Pittsburgh, March 19th, 1834.

Gentlemen:—In pursuance of your very courteous request, I furnish the remarks so hastily made on the evening to which you refer in your note, and hope that they may be found worthy of a place in the proceedings of the anniversary. I take the opportunity of assuring you of the feelings of respect which I have for you individually, and remain your fellow-citizen.

CHARLES SHALER.

Messrs. H. Kingston, H. Toner, &c.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

By Francis Bailey, Esq. Vice-President. Andrew Jackson—The people's President and the people's friend.

By P. M'Kenna, Esq., Vice-President. Ireland!—a land of hospi

tality and bravery, though groaning under slavery and oppression—let her virtuous people persevere determinedly in demanding a restoration of her Parliament, and success will crown their efforts—the voice of millions must be heard! Then may the epitaphs of her murdered patriots be written.

By John Andoe, Vice-President. Irishmen—once more you petition the Parliament of Great Britain for a restoration of your national Legislature—thirty years experience have taught, that foreigners are incapable and unjust in legislating for Ireland. If justice be not given you, assert your rights; you are eight millions.

By Saml. Kingston, Esq. The Hon. George D. Dallas.—The worthy son of a worthy sire—uninfluenced by corruption, unawed by power. The chairman of the fifteen thousand who would not bow the knee to Baal!

By James H. Stewart, Esq. Robert Emmet. May his country assume her station among the nations of the earth, and his epitaph be written.

By Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Irishmen in America—He who left his native country for love of liberty, should never be a slave in the land of freedom,

By James Anderson. The Irish Parliament—May the day soon arrive when the Irish nation will open her own parliament House to admit her own free elected representatives. And at the same time to throw the tythe system to where it properly belongs———!!

By Doctor L. Callaghan. The free and unrestrained liberty of conscience, of speech, and of the Press—none but tyrants and their slaves now attempt to restrain either.

By Maj. Thomas Wynne. Thomas Moore—a Poet whose genius has done honour to Ireland; and a Patriot whose sincerity should never be forgotten by Irishmen.

By Maj. David Lynch. General Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irishman—his deeds of valour reflect honour on the nation of Patriotic heroes from whom he has descended.

By Major Coyle. May Irishmen veto the British Government, as General Jackson has vetoed the United States Rank.

By Capt. Bernard Burns. Thomas Steele—the bosom friend of O'Connell, and one of Ireland's best sons, he refuses a seat in the British Parliament; may his services soon be required in the Parliament of Irelrnd.

By Hugh Sweeney. Oppressed Ireland—May the endeavors of her Patriots to obtain emancipation, and elevate her in the scale of nations, be crowned with success.

By Henry Snowden. Irishmen—first in the ranks of the American revolution. they will be the last to desert the standard of American freedom, or the constitution of our democratic government.

By Hugh Poland. The sons of Erin—foremost in protecting the Eagle, and the institutions of our country.

By Doctor G. W. Holmes. State rights—sovereign except when made the instruments for the destruction of republican institutions.

By Michael M'Sharry. Washington and O'Connell: two of the greatest and best of men. Washington, in the language of an Irishman 'has the freedom of a hemisphere for his living epitaph, and one half the solid world his monument.' O'Connell by establishing the principle of universal emancipation upon the basis of the rights of man; and by evoking as it were from the tomb the broken spirit of a nation, and directing its combined energies towards her resurrection, has rendered the final issue a certainty. The old world *made new* by the impelling force of the contagious example, will award him, itself for his epitaph and lasting monument.

By Dr. W. W. Peters. May the example that the sons of Erin have been presented with in their native land of tyranny and oppression, nerve them to combine heatt and hand while in a free land to put down any thing like aristocracy and monied monopolies.

By R. H. Kerr. The memory of John Randolph of Roanoke: A good republican, an honest democrat, and a credit to the American people: a detester of the fraud of a bank paper currency.

By Michael O'Handon. Daniel O'Connell: may he be as successful in the present day, in reconciling religious animosities in Ireland, as St. Patrick was in banishing poisonous reptiles in olden times.

By Edward Brennan. Ireland; a soil fertile in producing Patriots—while tyranny tramples on her, Americans will sympathise with her. and when necessary give their assistance.

By Samuel Sheridan. Irishmen: not to be estranged from their adherence to Jackson or in supporting American institutions.

By Hugh Duffy. O'Connell: may he be successful in extirpating tyranny and oppression out of Ireland.

By J. Campbell. Erin: may she find in O'Connell what America found in Washington—a Liberator.

By Henry Gorman. Universal suffrage and a vote by ballot; the tyrant's foe, and a certain remedy for Ireland's wrongs.

By P. Murphy. Right Rev. Dr. Doyle: the pure Patriot; we wish him life and health to see his country emancipated.

By James H. Stewart, Esq. The President of the evening, Robert Burke, Esq.

By H. Toner. Honorable Charles Shaler. a friend of Ireland, whose disinterested and eloquent advocacy of her cause, entitles him to the gratitude of her sons.

By H. Tierney. May Irishmen never cease their efforts nor disobey the advice of the Patriot O'Connell, until Ireland is as she ought to be,

'Great, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Sir:—

The diffusion of useful knowlege and intelligence by means of the press, has now arrived to a more extended circulation than ever before attained: Our city at present abounds with publications called "penny papers," not to speak of the daily and weekly newspapers which sustain the burden of correspondence, many of which truly merit a liberal patronage; it must however, be acknowledged that all tend te the spread of information.

In many of those papers we have copious details of all the crimes and vice brought before the "police office," and in some instances we have detailed accounts of trials, in the "Court of Session." These may be interesting topics connected with the administration of the laws as well as with their formation, and if in the formation of the laws, we have the right of free discussion on their good or evil tendency surely there can be no restriction of a similar liberty in the executive department.

There is a certain portion of our laws, with which I believe few are well acquainted, and it must be beneficial to all to have due information of what may concern every man: I have reference to the "law of libel," I shall now make a few observations on this point as far as I am able to understand it, by the report of a trial, which lately took place in the Court of Sessions; I shall then contrast some of the points, with British laws in cases of libel. I would also observe that not having made the study of the law my peculiar business, and not willing to pass the limits they prescribe, I hereby declare my intention of not violating any point of law or equity. In the trial of Bloomer, hatter, *vs.* Denny and Byrne, not to speak of the contradictory evidence on the part of the prosecution, contrasted with the coincident testimony on the part of defendants, as reported by John Lomas, Esq. I would pass on to the substance of the charge, which if truly reported seems strange, the substance of which I think is, "if the defendants actually distributed the bills "called libels, but their contents not proved untrue, "with a knowledge of their contents,"—if so, and if the statement therein had in their opinion *a tendency to degrade* the complainant in the estimation of the public, the defendants were culpable"! Is this law? and if so, whether is it Democratic Republican, or English libel law of the present day? And in a subsequent charge to almost a similar case, the report says that the Court, illustrated the case by introducing the characters of Washington and Napoleon! But let the facts be what they may the defendants were found guilty. In respct to Denny and Byrne they were not accused of having written or printed the so called libel. The printed bills were thrown into Denny's store, and though not proved that either Denny or Byrne had ever read them, or knew their contents, still we are to think the Court and jury acted uprightly. In this libel Bloomer is called a "shaver," a "scoundrel," and yet it was not proved in Court, whether he merits these appellations or not, the substantial meaning of which is well understood by the community.

A learned counsel having been since consulted, said "that was not a libel to call a man a scoundrel as the word had no definite meaning," but it would seem he forgot old Johnson's definition of the word; how laughable to rest the force of a crime on an expression which has no meaning; surely if a word has no meaning, that word cannot be a libel. In Britain it is not a libel to call a man a scoundrel, for, we find in the newspaper reports that O'Connell calls a member of the House of Commons, "Watkins," not only "a scoundrel" but "a highly regulated scoundrel," and he adds, "I hope it will be so reported by the newspapers." In the city of New York it seems this would be a libel," and the same gentleman (O'Connell) in another speech he says, when speaking of Mr. Barrett's prosecution, that he could find no law which made truth a libel, and he adds, "The press may tell the truth of the poor and the lowly, but Heaven help those who tell the truth of the rich."

How far this is exemplified in the case above alluded to is not my part to determine. I have read affidavits in this court in mitigation of punishment, and those affirm they would not believe Bloomer on his oath; but Mr. Bloomer had counter affidavits it would appear where merchants would credit him to any reasonable amount; the latter reminds me of a criminal brought to prosecution for murder, one man swears he saw the act committed. but another swears "he never murdered me I would depend my life in his hands."

Now if the Dublin Pilot newspaper printed a libel; by our New York law (I say not judge made or otherwise in the case of Denny and Byrne) the carriers of that paper the patrons of it who told the news contained therein could also be found guilty of libel; it seems the prosecution for the crown forget this part in Ireland, but thanks to our courts we cannot forget them in this city.

TALBOT WEXFORD.

[illegible] the oppressions of the Bank. They will hurl back defiance in the teeth of the oppressor. Instead of the submissive and "affirmative response" which has been anticipated, they will answer in the proud spirit of freemen: "We know too well the blessings of liberty, to permit any paltry consideration or money to weigh against them. We know too well how much, both of blood and treasure, the establishment of our institutions cost our gallant ancestors, not to be ready and willing to bear the small sacrifice, (insignificant, indeed, compared with that they manfully encountered, which may now be thrown upon us in their maintenance and defence. We [illegible] REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

Cornelius W. Lawrence.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

☞ The Democratic Republican General Committee, friendly to Regular Nominations, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall every evening, at 7 o'clock, until the 11th April, By order.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.
William S. Coe, Secretary.

☞ We make known with pride and satisfaction that the friends of Ireland in Newark, have remitted seventy dollars for the support of the Liberty of the Press, attached in the person of the virtuous Richrd Barrett and for the discharge of his fine. This sum will appear in the list of contributions in the TRUTH TELLER.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

This beautiful edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty on *Saturday*, 9th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois; and the ceremony was completed on the following Sunday, by the celebration of a solemn High Mass by the Rev. Bishop assisted by The Rev. Doctor Quarters and several of the Rev. Clergy; and an eloquent and most impressive discourse by the Rev. Dr. Pise, who was listened to throughout his sermon, with marked attention from a large and respectable assemblage; a great part of whom were dissenters from the Rev. preacher's faith. He proved by deductions from scripture the sacred and unerring origin of the Catholic Church; and having established that point, he traced the Church from the period of its founding, through imposition, skepticism, and persecution down to the nineteenth century. His discourse was untainted with aspersion or calumny; and whilst he sustained his belief with unyielding firmness, he preached "Peace and good will unto all men on earth."

The orchestra in addition to the ordinary vocalists, was replete with the Italian company, under the management of Signor Salvioni, who deserves much praise for his indefatigable exertions in conducting the music of the Mass.

The amount collected during the morning, and at Vespers, including the sale of tickets, was very large, and bears ample testimony of the spirit of the times.

THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

The combination of unusual events which at this time are deeply interesting to every American citizen, involving the dearest rights and privileges which to us freemen are beyond all price, and which it has been our peculiar blessing so long to enjoy—calls upon us to speak forth in a voice which will be in a language that cannot be mistaken, and in a tone of sincerity which must be understood. If the dark clouds of distress have for a while shrouded the prosperity of our country they will soon be broken; a mighty crisis is approaching, a struggle is at hand which must forever crush that unnatural monster the United States' Bank, which clings like an incubus to our country, wasting her strength, paralyzing her energies, and aiming a death-blow at her prosperity, or perpetuate its existence, till the sacred institutions of our country are no more, the boasted freedom of our land a name, and all that is dear to us, contentment, liberty, opinion, sacrificed to the gigantic power of an institution, whose forbearance inspires dismay, whose hostility brings destruction.

When we look around us at the course pursued by the U. S. Bank in this its last struggle for existence, we feel how deeply even the most humble of our citizens are interested in the great question of its re-charter. The issue of the next election will be with reference to this question, and we trust there is no friend of his country who will sanction by his vote the course of an institution, which possesses a power more potent than the people, a disposition more tyrannical than the greatest despot.

None can be deceived, none ought to doubt that the present derangement of mercantile affairs is mainly attributable to the course pursued by the U. S. Bank, in its efforts to extort a renewal of its charter from Congress. Who can be insensible to the destruction which at mid-day walks our streets, who that is not blinded by prejudice or *interst*, but can see the cause of this, who that has a heart to feel for the sufferings of the community, will hesitate to come forward and give his vote to crush the engine which produced it.

The proscriptive course pursued by the friends of the Bank in discharging from their employ those who have differed from them in opinion on the great question that agitates the country—is a species of persecution, hitherto unheard of in a free country, and altogether without precedent except in a land of abject slavery. It is upon the poor citizen that this infamous denunciation must fall most heavily, against those who labour in the service of the wealthy and powerful must the strong arm of power be raised, they must be cast upon the world. for no offence, no crime, no want of capacity or faithfulness, but for their *political opinion*—and has it come to this!—to be persecuted, pursued, driven like felons from their doors—for what?—because you dare to be a *democrat*, because you dare to *think*.

These are the old enemies 'of Irishmen, these are the associates and friends of the Hartford Conventionists, these are the men of all parties who have long since sacrificed their principles and are now willing to sacrifice their country to obtain a private and pecuniary end.

Who was it raised the tempest which they shrink from, but themselves—yet they are loudest in the cry for relief, by endeavouring to persuade others, they have convinced themselves and with a heroic devotion to error. they love the cause for which the suffer.

The cause of Democracy has ever found a faithful and willing advocate in the TRUTH TELLER, and never shall it be said that when danger threatened, or destruction menaced us, we were not found like a faithful sentinel upon our post giving warning to our friends of the enemy's approach.

If we are defeated in this struggle against the U. S. Bank, we must not dare to hope for mercy, if we are defeated, where will our institutions, our liberty, our elections be placed?—at the mercy of an institution, relentless and powerful which will control at will the destinies of the country.

We speak calmly but earnestly the words of truth, we speak

facts with which we are familar, we speak to the experience of men, we speak to Irishmen, and feel that we speak not in vain: let ns be active in support of Cornelius W. Lawrence for Mayor, and of the Democratic nominations throughout the city, a great principle is involved, let us not be silent in the struggle, you owe it to yourselves to be up and doing without delay, you owe it to your rights which are assailed, you owe it to your peace, your happiness, your homes, your freedom and your country.

We have mingled but little with the political affairs of this country, except when from the importance of the objects we conceived it to be our duty to enter upon the discussion. At the present time when the elements of contention are preparing to meet in an encounter of great magnitude in which the highest destinies of this great republic are at stake, the occasion demands that we should express the determination that shall direct us in the ensuing struggle—the columns of the Truth Teller have been steadily devoted to the cause of liberal principles, and the regeneration of Ireland has formed the centre of our exertions—wherever the opportunity presented itself—we have labored unremittingly to advance her cause and maintain the principles that will achieve for her peace and independence. The mandate has gone abroad that the present election shall for ever, set the seal of condemnation upon the measures adopted by our enlightened chief magistrate.] An institution nurtured by the government until its extensive means had obtained for it a wide influence, has commenced a contest with the officers of the Republic and is now straining its gigantic energies to prostrate every branch of industry and fill the country with alarm and ruin—consistent in the cause of policy pursued at a previous election; we, boldly avow our opinion, that the existence of a vast engine of destruction is dangerous to the liberties of the country.—It is indeed but an ordinary Charter Election; but, both parties have now to meet and finally adjust the prropiety of the measures adopted by the government. Were we found engaged in a conflict under the same banner that floats over the Courier & Enquirer, Commercial Advertiser and N. Y. American, we should mistrust the truth and justice of our cause as well as our attachment to the cause of Irishmen.—Will Irishmen forget their uniform opponents who have spared no pains to degrade them, and who have derided them with mockery and insult, to pander to the bad feelings of the malignant and the illiberal.—The United States Bank has locked up the treasures of the country, and although alarm re-echoes from every quarter and meets its managers at every step yet they remain firm in the resolution to wring from an indignant people an assent to re-charter, or, revenge themselves by stabbing the credit of the country, spreading confusion in the currency and paralizing the enterprise of our citizens. The spirits of the people is not depressed by this tremendous power, and if animated as it has been by the noble principles that characterised those who spent their treasures and shed their blood to build up this Temple of Freedom; then will the hopes of the patriot be renewed, for the Republic shall have vindicated her integrity and her independence. Is it not enough to startle the life blood in the heart of a freeman to hear the vindictive denunciations of the more favored portion of society, upon those who are too high minded to obey their dictates and thus become slaves mean, abject and degraded, inspired with the firm resolution of adding our humble effort against the Stones and the Kings and he thousand opponents of Irishmen and Ireland, who are assailing with loudcurses the gallant and intrepid Chief who presides over our republic—whose whole life is replete with proofs of his ardent love for his country's prosperity and glory. And who has a still stronger claim upon the exalted admiration of his fellow citizens for resisting the encroachment of that tremendous power whose deep seated gripe upon the vitals of the country now threatens us with destruction.

Irishmen will not be found the advocates of that monopoly that represents the interests of the most bitter enemies of their country the stock held by the Nobility of Great Britain amounts to several millions, will now be increased by the assistance of the patriotic Irishmen while they bend their exertions to grind his countrymen to the earth by their griping exactions.—We hope to well of the gallant spirit of the Irish character to be made the instruments in perpetuating their power—if we are thus scourged after an existence of 20 years, a renewal of the charter would fix the scorpion upon us for ever. The time has come when our friends must be alive to the true interests of the republic and prepare to secure by the institutions of the land, that with our united energies we may sustain an adminstration that has shed glory upon our country abroad, and placed our institutions upon that sure foundation that will remain fixed and unalterable indentifying the bright name, and fame of Andrew Jackson with an era ripe with patriotism, that triumphed over the schemes of corruption unequalled in the history of the Republic.

DR. MACNEVEN'S LETTER.

We have seen the letter of Dr. Wm. James Macneven to some individuals in the Fourteenth Ward, and have perused it with no less regret than surprise. We are at a loss how to account for the Doctor's sudden change of opinion: the resolutions penned by him on the twenty ninth of January last, and the letter before us, are so entirely different in the language and sentiments, contradict each other so effectually, and class so discordantly on the mind that we can find in our imagination no hypothesis which can afford a reason for such a transition from one opinion to another, and scarcely believe that the Doctor can be serious in requesting Irishmen to espouse a cause to which their feelings and opinions are so adverse, and lend their aid to the *self same party* who advocated the ALIEN LAW. and would if they could obtain the ascendency oblige Irishmen to undergo a probation of fourteen years previous to becoming naturalised.

We might find some excuse for his supporting Mr. Verplank in the fact that he has so long been intimate with that gentleman, but there can be no excuses for the ill selected time he has chosen in giving circulation to this letter, containing sentiments in direct opposition to the known and avowed opinions of the Independent and Patriotic Irishmen in this city, with whom he has hitherto acted in concert, and from whom he has seperated himself at this most alarming crisis in our national affairs. We have been requested to publish this document, but we can find no room in our columns, indeed we do not wish to give rise to discussion which would terminate in no benefit: The ballot boxes must speak the result and are the surest judges, of all political controversies.

Neutrality in local politics would be a favorite course with us. There are, however, times and circumstances, when to be silent or neutral seems too much akin to crime, such we must say is the present time, such are existing circumstances. The liberty of the citizen is assailed, there has arisen in a land yet free, a band of ambitious and cunning men, who reversing the object and professions of the men who lived in "the days which tried men's souls," are ready to pledge to each other, their lives and fortunes—for what—to maintain the principles of 1776? No.—To preserve the liberty bought by the sacrifices made by the men, the soldiers, the statesmen, the patriots of the revolution? No.—The design is to convert the fruits of those glorious times, into *money*, and to give that money to the few, to the exclusion of the many—to put an end to the political equality of the citizen, to raise up a monied aristocracy to rule over a degraded peasantry. In such case we cannot—we will not be silent. We may make enemies, and we may possibly sink under the weight of their power, but being ruled hitherto by our conscience, we shall now bow to no other monitor.

Is has been usual on the approach of an election to represent it as the most interesting ever known. This has not been always true, We have reserved the application of the assertion to the time when it could with truth be put forward. That time is come. We have seen struggles for the loaves and fishes, when the contending parties seemed to us to be all republicans. In such contests, we had our favorite, but we feared not for the republic. To the best of two good men we gave our vote, but took no further part. We have seen ambition, vile and deceptive, grasping, at power, but it was weak and contemptible, we gave our vote to the country, and trusting that more was unnecessary, we returned to our regular avocation, and took no further part in the contest. But we cannot do so now, our conscience would disturb our nights rest. We will then, whatever may be our hazard, do our duty. We shall vote for liberty and the country, we will do more, we will work for them.

"Bank, or no bank" is now the question, the contest is between the Constitution and the United States' bank, between the accumulated money of the country and the law of the land, between the rich and the poor. We take our stand; we are for the law, the Constitution, and the people—the whole people.

The course pursued by the United States Bank is too notorious to need detail. Every honest and intelligent citizen is opposed to it, a renewal of the Charter has been sought, but yet in vain. Give us, says its retainers, a renewal for twenty years the application, thanks to the hero who has dared to interpose his veto has failed. Give us, say the retainer, a prolongation of the charter for six years, for five years, for three years, for any term that would carry us beyond the period for which Andrew Jackson is to serve as President of the United States. We understand the gentlemen. Who can mistake their view? Should the forthcoming election go in favor of the bank, the great the powerful the brave city of New York will be given up to the enemy, and so far as that vote can control, the state will be also surrendered. Should the bank be defeated in this city, it will be defeated throughout this state, it will be defeated every where. We are against a renewal of the charter—we are against a prolongation of it for any period. We can never kill the monster without exposing ourselves to danger and to suffering, we have met the danger, we have entered on the course of suffering, it will continue in some degree until the concerns of the bank will be wound up, it will continue as long as as the bank can inflict it, it will continue in some degree to the end of the charter, it will continue to the end of any prolonged term of six, five or other number of years, for most assuredly the bank will exercise all its power to force the people into submission. The people have entered into the contest, and they must not ingloriously retreat, they must triumph.

We do not say that the pressure now so distressing, proceeds solely from the bank, but we say, that the bank takes advantage of public distress arising from various causes, in order at this moment so propitious to its views, to put on the screws. Is their virtue in the land, if there be, and we know there is great abundance, it must now come forth.

The present generation has given the charter to the bank, that charter never can be wound up without a pressure. Is it not fit that those who gave birth to the monster, should themselves bear the brunt, of disarming it. They have no right to consign this task to their descendants, Whenever the present or any future charter shall be wound up, the pressure must come. There is not an argument in favor of the re-charter, that is not an argument in favor of a perpetual charter, for that at least seems to put off the pressure for ever. But it may not be so. In England the charter of the national bank, although not perpetual, is so regularly and so certainly renewed, on every expiration of it, that it has, to all intents and purposes, the force and effect of a perpetual charter, and cannot be got rid of by any means short of a revolution, it has the nation tied up hand and foot, a mighty effort may burst the chain, but that effort must be a revolution, In England, there is no periodical pressure such as is suffered here, because there is no periodical winding up of the bank, but the bank is in effect, perpetual, and the pressure is in fact constant. To the national bank, Britain owes a national debt, and in order to pay the interest thereof, the screws are put on annually to the amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars. To that bank is due that the British Government has been able to carry by bribery the legislative Union between Britain and Ireland, and to that bank is due, that the government is able to resist the application of the Irish people for its repeal.

We believe, firmly believe, that the continuance of liberty in this country, is absolutely incompatible with any renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, we are therefore opposed to it. We believe the coming charter election in this city, is to be decided on the principle of "Bank or no bank." We shall therefore give our support to Cornelius W. Lawrence, for Mayor of this City, because he is for the country and against the bank.

AN HONEST SCOTCHMAN.

At a public dinner given by the inhabitants of Greenock to their honest member, Mr. R. Wallace, that gentleman expressed himself in the following terms, which exhibit the difficulties and annoyance that a straitforward member of parliament has to encounter.

His task in parliament was frequently an arduous and painful one. He had often to differ from his friends and kindred. They had never induced him to abandon his principles; but to differ from them often caused him much and severe grief. More than once, when a conscientious conviction of his duty induced him to walk out of the house on a division, he has heard them say, "there goes the follower of O'Connell and Hume—there goes the end of O'Connell's tail!"—(Great laughter and cheers.) He disregarded all these sneers—he remembered his pledges—and he knew that he had an intelligent and public-spirited constituency, to whom he had to answer for his actions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wallace was one of the Scotch members who had the manliness to oppose the Coercion Bill in all its stages.

We Extract the following from the French Regnier Detourbet.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

What a charming name is that of the Sister of Charity* If I were a woman, I would wish to be no other. A sister! or in other words, a comforter, a being with feelings tender as those of a mother, faithful as a friend, devoted as a lover, a creature whose thoughts are loving and pure, whose heart is ours and every one's Sister! oh, what a delightful name is sister! And charity too! a feeling, a name, that men were ignorant of, till their Maker taught it them. Oh! what a lovely, what a heavenly thing is that charity which is described by the Evangelist! Charity should be called love—the love of the poor and unfortunate; and as humanity is nought but an assemblage of miseries, it is the love of the whole human race. To possess charity, that is to say, to learn to visit the abode of weeping as willingly as the glittering haunts of pleasure and dissipation, to learn how to comfort a child for the loss of a parent, to nurse the old and decrepid, to love the unfortunate as a lover does his mistress; or even to comprehend this heavenly feeling, a mortal must be gifted with the soul of an angel or of woman,—with the soul of a Sister of Charity.

A few days ago I paid a visit to a young female, whom I had known in the world, whose noble family had long enjoyed a splendid fortune. She, however, under the name of Sister Augustus, performed the admirable yet painful duties of a servant of the poor, As I entered her apartment, Sister Augustus was conversing with a workman, still pale and haggard from recent sickness, who was fervently blessing her for the care she had taken of him in the course of a violent illness. He was weeping with gratitude. The young sister piously and gently waived all claim to his benediction. Her looks seemed to say, "What I have done for you, I will ever do for others." The solemn tone of her voice intimated that she was guided by no common motive; and it was evident that her satisfaction arose from the hope of eternal life. I confess, I should have wished to observe a little more *humrnity* in her charitable disposition. I would have had her love good for the pleasure of performing it, and men for themselves; not charity and mankind for the sake of heavenly reward.

Delighted at seeing me, the good sister embraced me without any womanish affection, and made me sit by her side. She commenced a conversation. gay or serious, according as her her humour prompted her, and continued it with a facility, which is not often to be met with. Many young women, who spend both days and nights at balls and parties of pleasure, are not so gay and cheerful as was this Sister of Charity, who passed her time in ministering to the innumerable wants of infancy and age.

Notwitstanding the admiration and respect with which thi

divine creature had inspired me, I could not avoid feeling some surprise, at the numerous pictures, sculptures, and articles o a similar nature, which quite encumbered her apatment. Among other things, I observed various inscriptions, the tenor of one of which was as follows: "Sinners beware of everlasting punishment." "How," said I to her, "can you endure these terrifying mottos constantly before your eyes?" "Ah!" replied she gaily, "I think but little upon them." "It is strange," I continued, after a pause, "that you, a feeble and delicate female, who are a constant witness of the most heart-rending scenes, should still preserve your spirits undiminished. Verily, the women possess more courage than men." The sister answered me, "We have each superiority over the other; your fancy, less vivid than ours, enables you to preserve a serenity in time of danger, of which we females are incapable. But in the sick chamber we are braver than you. Men have more courage in causing, women in enduring pain. "You see" continued she, "that I did not throw off my vanity, when I departed from my father's house. You, my young friend, have hitherto seen life only on its fairest side; you are not yet acquainted with the horrors of vice and misery united; and, therefore, you are not qualified to scrutinise our temperament. Women endure far more real suffering, than the thoughtless masters to whom they submit. You may now, perhaps, perceive the cause of their possessing in greater degree the courage of charity." So saying, the young sister arose, opened the door, and taking me by the arm, continued, "Now you must go; not but what I feel great pleasure in conversing with the friend of my childhood i but I find that the clock has struck seven, and I must take their food to *my* poor prisoners.

We seperated. What love, thouget I, is expressed in that single word, in that MY of the sister Augusta. MY prisoners! or, in other words, my friends, my adopted children. It was the expression of a heart teeming with benificence; it was the untinged language of a Sister of Charity.

* A Sister of Charity may be described as a Nun who is not condemned to pass her whole time in a religious house. She goes about performing benificient acts, seeks out, comforts, and relieves the unfortunate, Her's is active—the other's, passive charity.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

Cornelius W. Lawrence.

FIRST WARD.

DAVID CLARKSON, for Alderman.
WILLIAM VAN HOOK, for Assistant.
JOSEPH S. BROWNELL, JOHN SIMONSON, } for Assessors.
DANIEL J. EBBETS, for Collector.
JOSEPH GRAHAM, WILLIAM JESSUP, } for Constables.

THIRD WARD.

JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, Jr. for Alderman.
J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, for Assistant.
ABRAHAM KING, for Collector.
ISAAC GRAHAM, J. W. DEGRAW, } for Assessors.
SILAS MOREHOUSE, CORNELIUS ALLISON, } for Constables.

FOURTH WARD.

CHARLES G. FERRIS, for Alderman.
PETER A. COWDREY, for Assistant.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN, for Collector.
ELIJAH W. NICHOLS, LINUS W. STEVENS, } for Assessors.
JAMES G. FINN, FREDERICK SEELY, } for Constables.

FIFTH WARD.

DAVID BANKS, for Alderman.
JOHN C. TUCKER, for Assistant.
JOHN BLACK, for Collector.
ASHER MARTIN, JAMES W. WESTERVELT, } for Assessors.
JAMES H. WELCH, JOHN BEAM, } for Constables,

SIXTH WARD.

JAMES FERRIS, for Alderman.
JAMES BALLAGH, for Assistant.
MARTIN WATERS, for Collector.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, Jr. GEORGE MILLS, } for Assessors.
WM. McDONALD, JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, } for Constables.

SEVENTH WARD.

DAVID HALSEY, for Alderman.
JOHN W. LAMB, for Assistant.
MORRIS OAKLEY, for Collector.
DAVID LYON, JOHN McKIBBIN, } for Assessors.
LEONARD DUNKLEY, EBENEZER STURGES, } for Constables.

EIGHTH WARD.

CORNELIUS C. JACOBUS, for Alderman.
SAMUEL CODRINGTON, for Assistant.
DAVID VANDERVOORT, SAMUEL MARTIN, } for Assessors.
JOHN H. FREDERICKS, for Collector.
SAMUEL G. REEDER, ABM. FRANKLIN, } for Constables.

NINTH WARD.

JOHN BOLTON, for Alderman.
JOHN DE LAMATER, for Assistant.
ABM. MILLER, for Collector.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JACOB BOGART, } for Assessors.
JOSEPH J BLAUVELT, Jr. J. W. ALLEN, } for Constables.

TENTH WARD.

GIDEON OSTRANDER, for Alderman.
SAMUEL PURDY, for Assistant.
PINE HOPKINS, and WM. W. WETMORE, } for Assessors.

STEPHEN WHEATON, for Collector.
JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, and JOHN CARPENTER, } for Constables.

ELEVENTH WARD.

FRANCIS FICKETT, for Alderman.
THOMAS H. WHITE, for Assistant.
CORNELIUS VAN BENSCHOTEN, Collector.
WM. LEE, WM. GAGE, } for Assessors.
WM. P. SLASON, BENJ. ROBINSON, } for Constables.

TWELFTH WARD.

CHARLES HENRY HALL, for Alderman.
WM. W HOLLY for Assistant.
LAWRENCE VAN BUSKIRK, SAMUEL BELBY, } for Assessors.
ROBT. M. COX, Collector.
RORT. S. WILSON, ISAAC W. HADLEY, } for Constables.

TWELFTH WARD.

ISAAC L. VARIAN, for Alderman.
ISAAC DYCKMAN, for Assistant.
JAMES DEVOE, for Collector.
STEPHEN MEAD, PATRICK DOUGHERTY, } for Assessors.
ISAAC W. HADLEY, JAMES WOODHULL, } for Constables,

FOURTEENTH WARD.

WM. C. WALES, for Alderman.
WM. HIBBARD, for Assistant.
ENOCH DEAN, ADAM BLACKLEDGE, } for Assessors.
ALFRED STOUTENBURGH, for Collector.
SANDS LANE LEON'D CURTIS, } for Constables.

The Truth Teller.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 5, 1834.

DOCTOR MACNEVEN.

If any one doubt the bearing of public sentiment towards this individual, or is disposed to think, that he yet retains any influence over Irishmen, we refer him to the proceedings which took place at Tammany Hall, last evening; If his doubts are not dissipated by the perusal, he must, indeed be impenetrable to Truth and deaf to the voice of thousands. The resolutions, though mild in their nature, fully and conclusively prove, that Doctor Macneven's conduct is looked upon as highly improper by all his fellow-countrymen, and that he has forfeited their affections and good wishes by the extraordinary manner in which suddenly renouncing those principles, which he so long advocated and was attached to he embraced the self-same party who have always been obviously conspicuous as the opposers of Irishmen, and deadly hostile to them, inasmuch as they have always been found opposed to the democracy of this country. In speaking of Doctor Macneven, we may well exclaim: "How the mighty have fallen!" But a few days ago, he possessed the confidence and good wishes of his compatriots, and the Democratic Republican party; now he has lost all the popularity which he possessed and is looked upon as one not entied to their support and countenance.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The conclusion of Senator Wright's Speech in the Senate of the United States in defence of the integrity of the President who has been so vilely and bitterly assailed in a most eloquent appeal.—How true a picture of his motives—How faithful a narrative of his patriotic career.—No high minded lover of his country after reading this, can unite with the enemies of the Republic in assailing the character of ANDREW JACKSON at the instigation of that institution, which is making its last desperate effort to crush our liberties by concentrating the power of the Government in its own hands, and triumphing over the Constitution:—

"Who, sir, is the man, the citizen of our republic, upon whom we are about to pronounce our high censures? Is it Andrew Jackson? Is it that Andrew Jackson who, in his boyhood, was found in the blood stained fields of the revolution? Who came out from the struggle the last living member of his family? Who, when the sound of arms again called our citizens around the flag of our country, posted himself upon the defenceless frontiers of the South and West, and bared his own bosom to the tomahawks and scalping knives, sharpened for the blood of unprotected women and children? Who turned back from the city of the West the confident advance of the ruthless, and, until then, unsubdued enemy, and closed that second war against American liberty in a blaze of glory which time will not extinguish? Who, when peace was restored to his beloved country, turned his spear into a pruning hook, and retired to his Hermitage until that spontaneous voice of his fellow-citizens called him forth to receive their highest honors, and to become the guard of their most sacred trust? Is this the man who is to be condemned without a trial? Who is not entitled to a privilege allowed him by the constitution of his country? Sir, this surely would not be so. For the very act which saved a city from pillage and destruction, and the soil of his country from the tread of an invading enemy, is this individual accused of a violation of the constitution and laws of his country. For the very act which entitled him to the proud appellation of "the greatest Captain of the age" he was convicted and deemed as a criminal. But, Mr. President, he was not then denied a trial. Then he was permitted to face his accusers, to hear the charges preferred against him, to offer his defence, and to be present at his sentence. Ingratitude for these privileges of a freeman, he stayed back with his own arm the advancing of popular indignation, while he bowed his whitened locks to the sentence of the law, and paid the penalty imposed upon him for having saved and honored his country."

"Grant to him. I beseech you, Mr. President, I beseech the Senate, grant to that old man the privilege of a trial now. Condemn him not unheard and without the pretence of a constitutional accusation. His rivalships are ended. He asks no more of worldly honor. "He has done the State service." Age has crept upon him now, and he approaches the grave. Let him enjoy, during the short remainder of his stay upon this earth, the rights secured to him by that constitution he has so often and so gallanly defended, and, if indeed he be criminal, let his conviction precede his sentence."

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW YORK,

On Tuesday next will be opened a contest perhaps the most important ever held in this country—on the result will depend, not only the glory, but the existence of the Union.—Since the days of JEFFERSON no struggle equal to the approaching has taken place—DEMOCRACY is now openly in the field against ARISTOCRACY.—The poor are called upon to defend their rights against the rich.—Under the diguise of Independent Republicans, Nationals, Constitutionalists, Whigs and Bank men, our oponents are enrolled active, zealous, and untiring in themselves, they strive with powerful effort to overturn the present administration, and to institute doctrines which will inevitably tend to the annihilation of our Republic.—Money is poured forth like water in every direction, and believing that "money is power" our opponents have resolved to triumph.—The myrmidons of the Bank are industrious in planning schemes—in circulating falsehoods against him who fought and bled for his country, and descending to every artifice to seduce and deceive the people. It is alone by deceit, by deluding the careless and unthinking they can hope for success. Shall we submit to political degradation?—Shall we be bought and sold like cattle in the market? Shall we rivet upon ourselves the golden chains? Shall we basely sell the rich inheritance of Liberty, the brilliant glory which our revolutionary struggle has given for gold? Never, Never! The spirit, the honesty, the Independence which inspired a WASHINGTON and a WARREN, and the sacred love of freedom which called forth the devotion of a MONTGOMERY has not departed—they still linger in the land to arouse the friends of the country to action—they still remain to prompt us to exert our utmost energies to secure the triumph of democracy, and the principles of the Hero of New Orleans. Let no man be inactive. Let every *true* son of Erin buckle on his armour and rush to the contest. Let him prove that he wears not the badge of *dishonor*—that he is UNBOUGHT—that he is not a hireling of the Aristocracy—the SLAVE of the bank and its agents. SACRIFICE NOT PRINCIPLE AT THE SHRINE OF WEALTH. Let it be your glory to be free. With the patriot Hampton prefer rather to be "a naked freeman than a superb slave." By the blood of the martyrs of Liberty still warm on the soil of your nativity—by the spirit which animated your brethren in the struggle for freedom—by the wrongs, the injuries, which tyranny has entailed on your loved Isle—by every tie which can unite a freeman to the sacred principle of free government, we call upon you to arise. On, on to the contest! Then to the polls and deposit your ballots against your old opponents, the supporters of the Alien and sedition laws, the men who despise and hate you—who would deny you a home or a refuge from the persecution of the tyrants of your native land.—To the polls and vote for the friends of civil and religious Liberty—vote for Lawrence and Liberty.

Every day brings us nearer to the great struggle for principle which is at hand, and every day brings with it some new act of outrage committed against the understanding, or the honesty of the people by the hired minions of the U. States' Bank. No contest since the days of Jefferson, involved a question of such deep, such vital import to the best interests of our republic as the one in which we are about to engage—the termination of a struggle was never more ardently wished for, because all look anxiously to its result, for a confirmation of their hopes or fears,—hopes which beat high that a redeeming spirit of virtue in the people will come forth to save the country from ruin, and her citizens from slavery---hopes that the blessings of freedom, bequeathed as the inestimable gifts of those who bled and died to achieve it, will not perish, without an effort to paralyze the uplifted arm of a merciless foe, raised against all that we love, all that we revere, all that we hold sacred on earth, the laws, the constitution of our country.

The course of the United States' Bank, has been marked by unfairness and a total disregard of the respect of the government. No means whatever, conciliatory or coercive, have been left untried to deceive or force the people of this country into their wishes, denunciations, persecutions, curses loud and long have echoed to the remotest corners of the land against all who have dared to speak of opposition to this monster's will--tremendous has been the power it wielded, fearful to us will be the consequence of defeat---the life-blood of the country will drained, the formation of her institutions must be shaken

to the centre, and we shall be taught to bow submissive to the yoke of aristocracy.

It is to Irishmen, and to the poor man that we address ourselves, you are assailed, vilified, but cannot be purchased by the money, or intimidated by the threats of your ruthless slanderers; it is not forgotten when these very men were loud in denouncing the poor man as unworthy to enjoy the privi leges of the elective franchise---these are the men who, be cause the honest and industrious mechanic possesses no wealth' would shut him out from those privileges which are born with every freeman, and belong not alone to aristocracy, to power, or to wealth. These are the men who have asserted that your votes could be purchased and your influence bought---can you, will you supinely rest under these imputations? Come forward in your strength and crush the unconstitutional engine which is wielded by these men to destroy the peace, the prosperity and the energies of the nation. Shall it be said that there were not freemen enough to be found in the land who were willing to step forward to save it from slavery or destruction; shall we see the bright prospects of future greatness fade like shadows from our view, shall we see the fair temple of our freedom consecrated by the blood of those who brought us independence, crumble beneath the pressure of this gigantic machine; shall we yet see as we have seen, the energies, the generous impulses, the very life-blood of the republic stagnated by the relentless gripe of this unnatural monster; shall we be told that the fond hope we have indulged of seeing our country first upon the list of nations, for liberality, intelligence, and power was but a delusion; shall we see all this, and yet stand still without an effort, a struggle to avert it: No, our patriotism forbid it, it is time then to be arming in the good cause. With the bank on one side and the PEOPLE on the other we confidently trust the issue to the virtue, to the understanding of our fellow-citizens.

We are glad that Mr. O'Connell's motion impeaching Baron Smith for his famous charge has been agreed to—and we trust that English Judges, as well as Irish, will ere long be made to feel that the tenure of the jugment-seat is connected with real responsibility. The curse of his country has been "Judge-made law" and from that nuisance we shall never be relieved, till the masses of contradictory jargon, termed laws, shall give place to a Code which shall be intelligible to every one. But till the nuisance of Judge-made law shall be abated, let the Judges be responsible for the abuse of their preposterous powers. A few impeachments would have a wonderful effect in abating the zeal, with which their crmined legislators exercise their unconstitutional functions.

MR. SHIEL.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we perceive by our latest files that Richard Lalor Shiel, the member for Tipperary has triumphed.—His case has undergone a strict enquiry in the House of Commons and has terminated not only in his acquittal but very much to his credit;—We confess we rejoice in this proof of Shiel's honesty, for it appears new-a-days to be very difficult to find genuine Patriots.—From a perusal of the whole proceedings in this case we must say, that from beginning to end, it was a very discreditable affair,—and Lord Althorp's friends and some of his colleagues have acted very indiscreetly in the business.—It now appears that the Member for Tipperary did not tell Ministers to persist in the Bill, or that he ever said in the Club room, or private room, any thing in favor of the Coercion Bill. Two Witnesses.—Mr. John Wood, and Mr. Walker, magistrates—were produced, but their evidence was in favour of the accused; also Mr. Macauley was called, but he declined to speak, unless pressed by the Committee. He was not pressed, because he had previously stated that he had never any conversation with Mr. Shiel concerning the Coercion Bill. Mr Hill was satisfied and so we suspect are most other people: but we regret that Lord Althorp has not given the name of the parasita who abused his ear.

GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

In pursuance to the call for that purpose the adopted citizens of New York last night assembled at the Great Wigwam, and we can safely assert that so very numerous a meeting never before was congregated at that place. The hour appointed for meeting was half past seven o'clock but long before the time the hall and entry of Tammany were filled to overflowing with adopted citizens and others eagerly and impatiently awaiting the opening of the doors, and desirous of repelling the unwarrantable charge of lending themselves to any man or set of men who are not unflinching friends of democracy, and above all to proclaim their adherance to the Constitution of the United States and the general and state administrations—and also to approve of the measures of the Chief Magistrate, in removing the deposites from the United States Bank and refusing to encourage monopoly by re-chartering that Institution—and farther to proclaim their utter disavowal of any principle calculated to draw a line of distinction between the native and adopted citizens.—Immediately after the doors had been opened both large rooms of Tammany became crowded to excess and the following proceedings took place—proceedings which reflect credit not only upon the great cause we are advocating and the adopted citizens of New York; but, also, upon the spirited, honest, talented, and patriotic individuals who had called the meeting.

Inasmuch as Tammany was not sufficiently capacious to contain all who assembled, about two thousand individuals congregated in the Park, where they were addressed by several distinguished and talented individuals, whose remarks were received with the most rapturous applause. In Tammany, eloquent discourses were delivered by T. S. Brady, J. McGrath, J. Walsh, T. McLoughlin, and Christopher C. Rice, Esqrs. and other gentlemen all of whom were clear, perspicuous, and enthusiastic in their remarks, and were highly applauded. We may assert without fear of contradiction, that there were assembled together on this occasion seven thousand persons, all of whom are determined to support General Jackson and his measures, and the regular Democratic Republican Nominations in this city, to the utter destruction and discomfiture of the odious monied monopoly to which we are opposed, and all those who are in favor of that institution whoever and whatever they may be. The following are the proceedings which took place at the meeting we have thus spoken of:

Denis McCarthy, Esq. appointed President.

Vice Presidents, Cornelius Heeney, Thomas O'Connor, Aldermen, Bryson, Garrit Byrn, Esq. Secretaries, Thos. S. Brady, Dr. M. Power, John McGrath.

The following resolutions were unaimously adopted:

Resolved, That as American citizens, entitled to equal privileges, and a full communion of rights, we deprecate all attempts to create a distinct interest, from the natives of the country of our adoption, and that we will use our best exertions to prostrate that spirit, which has on the present occasion created a necessity for this meeting, by endeavoring to array us against the best interests of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Dr. William James Macneven, in suddenly abandoning the support of the Administration, in opposing those measures, which he so recently sustained in avowing his adherence to the cause of an odious monopoly, and in throwing himself into the ranks of a party whose leaders endeavored to prevent the Irish Patriots of '98 from receiving an asylum in America, meets with the decided regret and disapproval of this meeting.

Resolved, That the suddenly acquired respect entertained by Charles King, William L. Stone, and their federal compeers, for adopted citisens, is the more extraordinary, as but a few months since, they were considered by these worthies, as Troglodyte voters, the "spawn of cellars and garrets," and "foreign renegadoes."

Resolved, That the measures of General ANDREW JACKSON and his administration in removing the public deposites from the United States' Bank, in refusing to re-charter that institution, and in inculcating a strict interpretation of the Constitution, are eminently calculated to promote the happiness and secure the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the attempts made by the Bank and its partizans to overawe and coerce our mechanics and working-men, by discharging them from employ for the free exercise of their honest political opinions, and by boasting that they have raised a large fund to corrupt and influence their votes, meet with the decided indignation of this meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of the Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, as a candidate for the office of Mayor, and will use our best exertions to ensure his election.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

[*From The Pilot.*]

The people of Ireland are answering the press prosecutions and King's speeches of the Whigs in the way they ought to be answered—in a stimulated pursuit of Repeal. The men of Dungarvan will answer the Whigs by returning Mr. Jacob, an honest Repealer. Every where there are preparations for holdings to petition for Repeal. There was a meeting at Tramore, county Wexford, a few days since, which is described to us as remarkable in its manifestation of public feeling. The patriot-inhabitants of that parish adopted spirited resolutions, and a petition to which there are affixed three thousand signatures. We cannot avoid noticing a remarkable increase of subscribers to the *Pilot*, in that parish since our imprisonment. We are grateful, on our own account, and grateful on account of our country. We cannot do better at this moment than publish a circular Mr. O'Connell has written, as it is coincident with the spirit which has animated the people of Tramore:—

Merrion-square, 30th January, 1834.

Sir—The business of the Irish people calls me to London,—I doubly regret my abscence from Ireland at this moment, because, in addition to my repugnance to live out of my loved native land, I am now particularly anxious to attend to the interests of my excellent friend, Richard Barrett. He is in prison. He is in prison for a publication advocating the Repeal. He is the first victim to the agitation of that great measure, which is so essentially necessary for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the Irish People.

I must now, for the present, leave the interests of Richard Barrett, as a species of legacy, to the kindness of my friends and of the friends of Ireland. If I could remain, it was my intention to make an arrangement for having at least one *Pilot* in every parish in the land. There should be, if I could help it, one *Pilot* for the use of each parish. Who will assist me in my absence? Who will add one parish to the list? I do throw all I possess of the confidence and kindness of my countrymen into the scale, and ask for, entreat, and request, that my friends in every quarter will assist me to increase the circulation of the *Pilot*. Mr. Dwyer will transmit me to the lists of new subscribers, not for publication, but to show me personally how many parishes and places contain friends to the liberty of the press, and to the Repeal of the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We must crave the indulgence of our friends for the want of more selected matter in our columns of this day. The intense interest, as well as great excitement created by the approaching election, we have no doubt will prove a sufficient apology on this occasion. On next Saturday we will resume our usual duty with encreased energies, and we hope with such matter as will, as it hitherto has done, prove satisfactory to our readers.

Association of the Friends of Ireland.

☞ The meeting of this Association, which by adjournment was to have taken place on Saturday Evening, the 5th inst. is necessarily postponed. Due notice of the next meeting will hereafter be given.

By order.

E. WHEATON, Secretary.

Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

The Pews in the Cathedral, will be let by Public Auction, on Monday, the 14th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

New-York, April 11, 1834.

FIFTH WARD.

At an unusually numerous, and very respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican electors of the Fifth Ward, held at the House of Thomas Riley, in compliance with the call of the Ward committee, on Tuesday evening, 1st instant, Samuel Sherwood, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. James Kain, and William Brooks, were appointed secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read, Messrs. G. S. Pesoa, B. Tenbrook, and Dr. A. D. Wilson were appointed a committee to retire and draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent and pertinent manner by John Walsh, and G. W. Niven, Esqrs.; after which the committee having returned, the followiug resolutions were reported:—

Whereas the recent constitutional act of the President of the United States in the removal of Mr. Duane as Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of Mr. Taney to fill his place, has been seized upon by the opposition to distress the community, and thereby to coerce them into the belief that the Bank of the United States is necesaary for the harmonious existence of the business affairs of this great and growing republic. And whereas we view the causes of such distress as existing wholly in the hostile attitude of the Bank of the United States, and the malignant falsehoods and misrepresentations of its incendiary presses throughout the country. Therefore

Resolved, That esteeming as we do the Bank of the United States as possessing a power altogether at variance with the interests and constitution of this Republic, subversive of its principles and opposed to its interests, therefore we look upon the measures of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, in affecting the removal of the deposits, as not only useful for the relief of the country, but as essentially necessary to the preservation of its liberties.

Resolved, That as Democratic Republicans, it is our unanimous determination to leave no honorable means untried to defeat the machinations of an institution frught with danger to this republic, and an object of abhorrence to every HONEST and truly independent democrat.

Resolved, That we view with pride the firm and fearless course of the executive, evincing the same deliberation and unwavering policy in the cabinet, which has so much distinguished him as a soldier in the field.

Resolved, That as Democratic Republicans, we approve of the views contained in the late message of Governor Marcy, dvising the raising of a State Stock, to relieve the distresses t present prevailing in this community.

Resolved, That we behold with disgust the attempt on the part of a majority of the Senate of the United States, in their late resolutions, to cast a stain upon the character of our venerable and patriotic chief magistrate, and that we consider them as having violated every principle of justice to their country and to their constituents.

Resolved, That we approve of the high minded and honorable political course of Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we also approve of the course of our faithful representatives in Congress, who are unlike in every particular the faithless Selden, who has violated his pledges to his constituents.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of C. W. Lawrence for the office of Mayor, and the Democratic nominations for charter officers of this Ward, headed with the name of David Banks, and that we will use all honorble means to secure their election.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

Thomas S. Brady, Esq, then addressed the meeting. His lucid and appropriate remarks were received by the meeting with repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause. It was then on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Walsh, Brady and Nivin for their eloquent addresses.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the democratic papers in this city.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

S. SHERWOOD, Chairman.

JAMES KAIN, WM. BROOKS, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

☞ At a very numerous meeting of Democratic Republican electors of the above ward, held pursuant to a call of their Vigilance Committee, at Randall's Long Room, corner of Bleeker st. and Broadway, on Monday evening, 31st March, Saul Alley Esq., was appointed President; L. Leake, and W. H. Elting, Vice Presidents, James C Smith and Andrew L. Ireland, Secretaries--the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the following tickets meets our approbation, and that we pledge ourselves to support it by all fair and honorable means, to the best of our exertions--

John I Morgan, for Alderman,
Effingham H Warner, for Assistant,
John Rikeman, for Collector,
Ephriam Scudder, Daniel H. Weed, } for Assessors,
James Hastins, John Donnelly, } for Constables.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of our much esteemed fellow citizen, Cornelius W. Lawrence, for the office of Mayor, and we cheerfully renew our pledge of sustaining him, by every honorable effort, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we will support the regular nominated Ticket, headed "John I. Morgan for Alderman, and Effingham H. Warner, for Assistant," and will use our best exertions to ensure their election.

Resolved, That our respect and warmest thanks are due to Judah Hammond, Esq. for his indifatigable exertions to promote the best interests of the Ward and the prosperity of our city.

Resolved, That the Constitution has wisely vested in the Executive the power to have the laws faithfully executed, and the people hold it responsible that they are so, and for the neglect of duty, or the refusal of any subordinate officer to perform any office pertaining to the government, the Executive possess the constitional right to remove him, whenever it is required by the interest of the country.

Resolved, That the struggle now is between the Government and the bank of the United Staets--that the liberty of our Republic, and the happiness and freedom of her citizens would be in jeopardy should a monied aristocracy become the ascendant over the democracy of the country.

Resolved, That the great sums of money which have been loaned to the several editors of pensioned presses, should be deprecated by the American people, who are unwilling that a perpetual tyranny should be entailed upon their posterity by the acts of an unconstitutional and irresponcible incoration

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Dr. William Powers, Wm. H. Elting Andrew L. Ireland, and G. Gilbert, Esquires.

Resolved,--That the proceedings be singed and published in all the Democratic papers.

SAUL ALLEY, President.

Henry Leake, W. H. Elting, } Vice-Presidents.

James C. Smith, Andrew L. Ireland. } Secretaries

FOURTH WARD.

☞ At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Fourth Ward, friendly to regular nominations and to the General and State Administrations, held at Harmony Hall on the evening of 28th March, pursuant to a call of the nominating committee for Charter Officers, Eldad Holmes, Esq. was called to the chair; J. A. Robinson, and E. G. Stacey, were appointed Secretaries.

The report of the nominating committee was upon motion, read—"The nominating committee of the Fourth Ward, appointed on the 12th inst. would beg leave respectfully to present the following gentlemen as candidates for the ensuing election:

For Alderman—Charles G. Ferris,
For Assistant—Peter A. Cowdrey,
For Collector—William Benjamin,
For Assessors—Elijah Nichols,
Linus W. Stevens,
For Constables—James G. Finn,
Frederick Seely.

On motion—

Resolved, That the names of the candidates be taken separately, and submitted to this meeting. Whereupon, the report was unanimously approved of.

On motion—

Resolved, That a retiring committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon, S. N. Dodge, R. W. Martin, and J. D. Wheeler, were selected and approved by the meeting.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting feel the present contest as a strong exertion on the part of our aristocratic opponents to fight the old battle between the rich and the poor.

Resolved. That the infamous proscription and abominable principles of *exclusion* from the freedom of the elective franchise held by our opponents, meets our utter detestation, and calls forth our strongest energies of opposition.

Resolved, That we reiterate our expressions of undiminished confidence in the general and state administrations, recognizing in their conduct the firm supporters of State Rights and Democratic Principles.

Resolved, That we feel the oppressive energy of the U. S. Bank, like all other monopolies, would saddle us with an unalterable tyranny.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the nomination at Tammany Hall of the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence for the office of Mayor of this City, and that we will give our zealous and undivided efforts to secure his election.

Resolved, That this meeting hereby pledge themselves to report to the Ward Committee the names of those persons who have been or shall be discharged from employment for their political opinions, together with the names of their emyloyers, in order that the perpetrators of such tyranny and injustice may be held up to public scorn and detestation.

The following resolutions were offered by the nominating committee through their chairman, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to Assistant Alderman Morgan L. Smith, for the honorable and efficient manner in which he has represented the Fourth Ward in the Councils of the city, and sincerely regret that his various other avocations prevent him from again becoming a candidate for our suffrages.

Resolved, That we hereby testify our approval of the integrity, impartiality and official conduct of Mr. Joseph N. Lord, as one of the Assessors of this Ward, and regret his refusal to serve again in that office.

It was on motion—

Resolved, That a copy of these two resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and sent to the above named gentlemen

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.

J. A. Robinson, } Secretaries.
E. G. Stacy }

SEVENTH WARD.

Great Public Meeting of the Electors of the 7th Ward.

☞ At the largest and most numerous meeting of Democratic citizens ever convened in the seventh Ward in the memory of the oldest Democrats, held at E. Witherell's, pursuant to the call of the Nominating Committee, to hear their report, and to adopt such other measures as might be thought proper to promote the success of the republican party, Mr. Joseph Smart was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Beach, Ivers, and James E. Holmes, Secretaries.

The Nominating Committee presented the following report, which was read. Report of the Nominating Committee, to the Democratic Republican Electors of the Seventh Ward.

Fellow-Citizens—Your Committee, appointed to select suitable persons to be supported for Charter Officers at the ensuing election, respectively report:

That they entered on the duties of their trust with the care and deliberation its importance demanded, and resolved (as far as in them lay) to divest themselves of all personal predilections and local prejudices, believing that the issue about to be tried between the United States Bank and the People, is one of such interest to the safety of our free institutions as to require every lover of his country to disregard all minor considerations, and to keep in view those republican principles which have guided his native land from its infant vassalage to its present glory, the star of hope to the worshippers of liberty throughout the world, and the land that has given to immortality her Washington, her Jefferson, as pledges for those principles.

Your Committee have therefore endeavoured in their selections to place upon your ticket only those whose democracy has been identified with that of the people during years of well tried personal services and sacrifices, so that with the indisputable strength of their ticket, and the justice of their cause, the Democracy of the Seventh Ward may count on certain victory, and continue to occupy in the Republican party the high place they have always held, by supporting the policy which has made our country what it is, and what the patriot fathers of the Revolution intended it to be—the land of Equal Rights, where

"The honest man, tho' e'er so poor,
Is chief of men for a' that."

Your Committee, in recommending their ticket to your support, would respectfully but earnestly remind you that the coming contest is of no ordinary character;—it is not a contest limited to the boundaries of the Seventh Ward, nor confined even to the limits of this great city. The eyes of the awakened nation are upon it. From Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic in the far west, the voice of New York is waited for in anxious suspense. A national line has been drawn, not by you, but by your opponents, intruding on the local elections, in the hope that by reason of your dissensions on minor points, you will lose sight of the great question at issue, and leave the fruits of victory to them. You ought therefore to look well at the aspect of the coming contest, to learn what principles are at stake, and what you are to contend for. It is no longer a quarrel among friends and brothers. Your opponents, the party of all parties, and no party,—the party of all principles and no principle, tell you that it is decidedly a contest between the few and the many, between the sceptre of a soulless corporation and the rights of freemen; between tee government of your choice and a subordinate charter, created for its service; between a monied despotism and this free republic; in a word, between the will of the people and the Bank of the U. States. This is the time they have dared to draw. They considered the time when a number of coincidental causes had embarrassed the operations of the commercial community as the fittest to raise their standard i they added means to increase that embarrassment; they openly recommended a discharge of such industrious poor as depended on them for employment; they raised their corruption fund of twenty thousand dollars to purchase, as they insultingly boast, the votes of 20,000 freemen—through their cattle presses they are endeavouring to make you believe that the people themselves have caused the present pressure, by continuing to support Republican Principles, and the Man, Andrew Jackson, in whose character the democracy of the country see united the firmness and resolution of the soldier—the honesty and candor of the mariner—the intelligence and comprehension of the statesman, and the simplicity and sagacity of the sage: the only man since Washington of whom it can be truly said—"first in war—first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Your opponents have promulgated from one end of the country to the other, that this Charter Election is to determine the voice af New York, as either in favor of or against the Bank—thus attaching to your local elections the importance and consequences of a national one—for, if a majetity is obtained in this ward by your opponents, it will he proclaimed in Congress that the old Seventh is at last opposed to the man "Who has filled the measure of his Country's Glory," "who has borne much and suffered much and is willing to suffer much for your sake." Shall it be so said? the answer is with you fellow-citizens. If opposition majorities are carried throughout the city, it will be trumpeted throughout the Union that Democratic New York has changed her attachment to hatred—that her virtues could not resist the Inquisition's screws, that she bows before the bank—shall it be so proclaimed? on your answer at the ballot boxes, the hopes of an expecting nation rely.

Your committee thus impressed with the magnitude of the contest, keeping in view the preservation of the republican party, undivided and paying their best attention to further the interests of the ward—have unanimously agreed to offer for your acceptance and support, the following candidates, all of whom have accepted of their respective nominations.

For Alderman—DAVID HALSEY.
For Assistant—JOHN W. LAMB.
For Collector—MORRIS OAKLEY.
For Assessor—DAVID LYON.
For do—JOHN M'KIBBIN.
For Constable—LEONARD DUNKLEY.
For do—EBENEZER STURGES.

Being men too well known in the party to need the eulogy, of this Committee, stronuous supporters of our patriotic Chief Magistrate in his administratiou, and especially in his endeavours to break down a corrupt monopoly, which seeks to perpetuate to itself at the expense of all freemen hold dear—men whose private worth is acknowleged and who have come forward at this crisis at personal sacrifices—Your Committee has placed them in the hands of the people with them to rise or fall.

In conclusion, your Committee would again urge you to bear in mind that the enemy is upon us—at our very doors. We must rise inour strength, keep steadily in view the great object of our defence ----disregard all personal differences and jarrings, and march on animated with the same spirit that dictated our revolutionary fathers, our watch-word Democracy against the Bank and the Aristocracy, and we shall come from the contest as they did, the constitution preserved, our land free, our rights safe, and Democracy triumphant.

All which is most respectfully submitted by your Committee,

Ebenezer Clark, jr.	John Cox,
John McKibbin,	Henry Cahoone,
Alexander Cascaden,	Alfred A. Smith,
Philip Harman,	William D. Tucker,
John Anderson,	Timothy P. Burger,
John J. Cisco,	William C. Wetmore.

SALEM WINES, Chairman.

After the report had been read, the names of the several candidates were separately put to the meeting, and carried with entire unanimity, no voice dissenting; whereupon the report was unanimously accepted.

On motion, a retiring committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who reported the following resolutions—

Resolved, That we approve of the measures of the General Administration in the removal of the Government Deposites from the United States' Bank, believing that that act greatly reduced the power of that monopoly to produce as extensive a pressure as its tyranny intended.

Resolved, That the views of Governor Marcy relative to the creation of a state stock, to secure our citizens and state institutions from the remaining power of the bank, meet our decided concurrence.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of C. W. Lawrence, for the office of Mayor of this City, and that we will use every exertion to secure his triumph over the bank candidate, and to teach the wealth and aristocracy of the city that one class of citizens cannot dictate to all the rest.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the party and to each other to support the ticket, adopted by the meeting this evening, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

Resolved, That we look with disdain upon the attempts of our opponents to dictate to those in their employment the manner in which they shall vote. that it is a proscription unworthy of Freemen.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to our nominating committee, for the faithful performance of their duties; and that they be discharged.

On motion,

Resolved, That every friend of the Administration be requested to give information to the different Ward Committees, of any and every instance of a discharge, or threatened discharge of workmen or laborers for not voting as they may be directed by their employers together with their names and residences that they may be published.

On motion,

Resolved, That we view with indignation the resolutions passed by our opponents in several of the Wards recommending the appointment of *proscriptive committees* to attend the Polls, and control the privileges of those citizens who have been deemed worthy of being chosen the servants of the people.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the Democratic papers.

In the course of the evening the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Dr. James H. Rogers, John J. Bedient, Joseph Hyde, and Charles McEwen.

On motion,

Adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH SMART, Chairman.

Beach Ivers, } Secretaries.
James E. Holmes, }

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.
Newcastle do do
Scotch do do
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market.
Lehigh do do
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.
Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner. or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings. out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel; is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location. there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location,—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawangunk, or
J taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholic works published in this Country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them, they can have there every Catholic book in the United States, at the lowest prices can any where be obtained.

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JOHN DOYLE, No. 12, Liberty st. near Maiden Lane, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors. that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schillen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated the 20th day of March 1834. Once a week for three months

DR. G. S. BEDFORD, having returned to the City, will resume the practice of his Profession, at his residence No. 57 White-street. March 7.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of a boy by the name of James Victory, aged about 13 years—has been missed since the 3d inst. Any information respecting the said boy will be thankfully received at No. 36 Attorney street, New York. m22

Of MARY NEWTON, a native of county Longford, Ireland,—who sailed from Dublin in 1831. When last heard from, she was in Kingston, Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Mother, who has lately arrived in this city. Address Truth Teller Office. 58 Franklin street, New York. m22 4t

Of CATHARINE KEARNEY, who left Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1831, in company with her brother Patrick Kearney, on board the John Campbell, and landed in Quebec. Any information respecting her will be most thankfully received by her brothers, Patrick and John Kearney, Middlebury, Addison County, State of Vermont. March 15

Of JOHN MURRAY a native of the West of Ireland. When last heard of he was in the State of Pennsylvania, carrying on business as a Brewer. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Power, No. 44, Great Jones-street, New-York, will be thankfully received. March 1

Of JAMES GANLEY, a Carpenter by trade, who emigrated from the Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827 or 1828.—When last heard from was on his way to Albany, N. Y. to join his family.—Any information respecting him will be gladly received by his sister, Catherine, now Mrs. Timothy Lahy Rochester, N. Y., addressed to J O'Donoghue, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, N. Y. March 16, 3. T. G.

Of ANDREW M'DONOUGH, a native of the Parish of Killadaon, Townland of Culemoneen, and Barony of Tyrel, Co of Sligo, who sailed from Sligo about the year 1804 and afterwards learned the Coopering trade in New York.—Any information respecting him, living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Charles M'Donough now residing, in Boston Mass.,—Or James M'Donough also residing there. March 16, 3t.

Of JUDY and JOHANNAH AHERN, who lived in the County of Cork, Parish of Glanworth, in the Township of Flemmingstown Sailed from Cork last May 12 months arrived in Quebec. Their brother Thomas left them in Rochester in Mrs. Smith's house. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, directed to James M'Carty, 524 Grand st. N. York.

Of JAMES CAIN, Carpenter by trade, a native of Stradone, County of Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool in the ship Atlantic, and landed in New-York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Rosanna Cain, No. 12, Fifth-street, Troy, New-York. March 1

Of THOMAS CONNORS, son of Martin Connors, at the Old Market House, City of Limerick, and who sailed from Limerick the 3d March. 1832, in the Procella, for America, and landed at Quebec, and passed through Troy, N. Y. a few months since. T. Connors is a Butcher by trade; his wife, Fanny Dalton, is now in Troy, N. Y. and is poor and needy; she anxiously expecst to hear from her husband. March 1

THE
MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT ·

Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY APRIL 12, 1834. NO. 15.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

Mr. O'Dwyer, in moving a return of the special jurors selected to try Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, in Dublin, and a return of the costs of the trial, said he would prove to the conviction of every impartial man that the jury selected to secure a conviction. The alleged libel was a letter bearing the signature of a learned friend of his (Mr. O'Connell), published immediately after the passing of the Coercion Bill—a period when Irish members might well be justified in giving a strong expression of their feelings. He observed that there were the grossest partialities shown—the roman Catholics were all rejected; nor did the mischief end there—for all were retained who were furious partisans, and who were ready to do the workof the Government. The case of the "King *v.* Barrett," (*Pilot*), was a remarkable and conspicuous instance of the defence of the system. Though recommended to mercy by the jury, Mr. Barrett was sentenced to six months imprisonment, fined, and ordered to enter into recognizances. That was Irish mercy. There had been more prosecutions by the whig liberty-loving government since they had been in power, than had characterised previous oppressive governments.—(Hear, hear.) There were for the previous sixty-eight years forty prosecutions,and thirteen in the three years of the present government. After the last prosecution, the pnblic rallied round Mr. Barrett, then the paper was to be suppressed. It was true the government had intimated the repeal of the obnoxious clause; that result, however, he attributed to the indignation of the public. He concluded with moving a resolution declaring that at exclusion of the roman Catholics from juries in Ireland was calulated to diminish confidence in the purity of the administration of justice; and that it was expedient to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of any such proceeding.

Mr. SHEIL seconded the resolution.

M. LITTLETON, said he had listened very anxiously to what had been just stated; but numerous as were the assertions,there had not been one single argument in support of them to implicate the government. There was nothing to inculcate the crown soliciter. He had to reduce the list of forty-eight names; and respectable as might be the names cut off, nothing has been said to impeach the equal respectability of the names retained.—(Hear, hear.) Then where was the blame? As to the libel, it was defence. The libel was written by a member of Parliament, who had the privilege of speakng, under protection, any sentiments he deemed it right to utter; and it was of the most censurable tendency, so much so, that any twelve honorable, educated, and moral men must have agreed in the verdict. Had he been on the jury he should have agreed in the verdict.—(Hear.) He repeated, he must resist the motion.

Mr. O'Connell said that it was impossible for him not to make a remark or two. He would not believe that the right hon. gentleman would have agreed in the verdict, because that right honorable gentleman would have violated his oath. As to the honorable, excellent verdict, those were retained on the jury, Dublin corporators, &c., to whom he had been politically and polemically opposed all his life; while every Catholic, and every independent man on the panel had been struck off. Could that be called honorable and moral conduct? Was that a verdict that gave confidence, or could command respect? He deemed it to be censurable in every point of view. He knew that when he wrote the letter that if it were possible to call it libel that it would be prosecuted; but he did not expect that any government would have the hardihood to prosecute this letter. And by whom was it prosecuted, and who were retained on the jury, but his bitterest, most malignant enemies? He wrote the letter, he admitted it---he shrunk not from the avowal. He had no delicacy about it---why should he have any? He wrote the letter when the madness of slavery was on him, and he should have been ashamed of himself, had he not expressed himself as he did against an oppressing and tittle-tattling government. He regretted that he had not first published the letter, because no one then would have thought of prosecutiug it. The prosecution was one that would reflect no credit on the government, and would do it no good.

Mr. Secretary Stanley admitted that Mr. Barrett was a most ill-used man. (Loud cheers.) But by whom was he so ill-used? By those who had placed Mr. Barrett in his present situation, and not by the government. (Continued cheers.) He trusted he might be "let alone." [He alluded to some signs of disapprobation, or interruption, evinced on the opposite bench, which Mr. O'Connell explained arose from his endeavoring to silence two hon. friends, who were speaking to him at the time.] If the explanation were satisfactory to the house, it was so to him. He should do his duty in that house, and before the country; and he would not be deterred from it by any one who had the honor of a seat in that house. (Cheers.) He again contended that Mr. Barrett was a most ill-used man, and by the author, who, with his characteristic prudence, had kept himself out of the way of prosecution. (Cheers.) That was the way in which Mr. Barrett had been treated, and by the author of the libel. He it was who had caused the imprisonment which Mr. Barrett was now suffering. (Hear.) The conduct was most extraordinary, and certainly reflected no credit on the party causing it. He repeated, what had already been said, that there was no ground for charges against the manner in which the jury had been composed. As to prosecution in England, that was useless, for nothing more harmless had hardly ever appeared; in Ireland the case was otherwise—for there, unfortunately, the hon. and learned gentleman had occasionally an undue influence on unreflecting crowds. There it was properly prosecuted; and he now deliberately declared, that the libel was most wicked and flagitious—(Cheers.)—and his only doubt was whether the party who ought to be imprisened was now there.

Mr. Sheil said that the real question had been evaded, for the question was not whether the letter was a libel, but whether the jury had not been packed? (Hear.) Mr. Barrett had been grievously ill-used, but by whom? (Much cheering on both sides.) He had been ill-used by the government—not only in the packing of the jury, but in the subsequent conduct by resuscitating a clause of an admittedly oppressive act, and refusing the newspaper stamps, and suppressing the *Pilot* Paper. Was not that monstrous conduct? And was not that peculiarly directed against Mr. Barrett? He, therefore, again declared that the question was not whether the publication was a libel, or not a libel, but whether the prosecution had been properly conducted. As to the charge, or rather the insinuation, against the individual whose name was attached to the letter, he (Mr. Sheil) was counsel for Mr. Barrett, and that gentleman told him that the author had not once, or twice only, but thrice required that he (Mr. O'Connell) should be given up to all the eonsequences of the prosecution. Mr. Barrett as repeatedly declined. The conduct of the government, not only in refusing the stamps, but in packing the jury, was most reprehensible. He contended, at some length, that the jury was packed; and he illustrated his opinion by references to the pannel, from which all Roman Catholics had been carefully excluded. He considered that the ex-Secretary for Ireland was more implicated in this case than the present Secretary. All the Roman Catholics were excluded; was that just? And that being the case, he would conclude with asking was that just? (Hear, hear.)

Lord Althorp read an affidavit to show that the attorney for the traverser had attended the striking of the jury, and that all his objections were attended to; he, therefore, did not see how there could be the charge of an undue preparation of the jury. (Cheers.) He thought it right to read this affidavit. (Hear.) He entered not further into the merits of the case.

Mr. Roebuck considered that the exception had not been allowed.

Mr. Hume considered that the pannel had not been fairly struck, that was, without regard to whether the parties were Protestants or Roman Catholics. That such a pannel as was finally secured could not have been fairly selected. The government was bound to protect the subject against such proceedings. There ought to be inquiry. (Hear.)

Mr. Littleton explained.

Mr. F. O'Connor regretted that this important question had not been argued with temper by the ex-Secretary for Ireland. After a few more observations, he moved as an amendment, "That a committee be appointed to inquire inte the manner of appointing the jury in the case of the King against Barrett."

Mr. Stanley objected to the amendment. The hon. gentlemen opposite had at first brought a forward a direct vote of censure against the government, but finding their case falling through—(No! and hear)—they now wished to take a middle course.

Mr. O'Connell denied that the case was falling through. He proceeded to speak on the affidavit produced by the noble lord. Hon. gentlemen opposite argued from that affidavit, that all the parties to whom the defendant had objected had been struck off. Such could not be the case, for there were two names on the list of the jury, which he was sure the defendant would have caused to be removed, if he had had the power. He proceeded to say, that he (Mr. O'Connell) had written to Mr. Barrett, empowering him to substitute him (Mr. O'Connell) for himself; but Mr. Barrett had refused, stating that he (Mr. Barrett) was responsible for what appeared in his paper, that the circulation of that paper had been greatly increased by being his (Mr. O'Connell's) organ; and where he (Mr. O'C.) to be substituted at the trial, he (Mr. O'Connell) would be sent to gaol for three years. [Hear, hear.] He then said that the Secretary for the Colonies attacked him always, and had that night made statements against him the most unjust, and proceeded to animadvert upon them.

Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Barron, Mr. Wynne, Lord Althorp, and Mr. Lalor, successively addressed the house.

Mr. O'Dwyer replied.—The house divided—

For ministers,	- - - - - -	132
Against them,	- - - - - -	28
Majority,	- - - - - - -	--104

IRISH TITHES.

At the evening sitting on Thursday, in a Committee on the King's Speech. Mr. LITTLETON brought forward his promised motion respecting tithes in Ireland. The right honorable gentleman enumerated the difficulties which interfered with the collection of tithes in Ireland, and mentioned itstances in which the average collection for whole parishes had been one six pence, and even so low as one farthing, a head. There had long been a most cruel resistance to tithes---a resistance so cruel, so persevering, and successful, that it was quite evident some substitude must be provided. In proceeding to do so it was necessary that they should guard themselves against the destruction of that species of property for the benefit of any particular party. In the first place he should propose that the composition and commutation of tithes should entirely cease after the first of November; that his Majesty should, after that period, be empowered to impose a land-tax should be redeemable; and that so much of it as remained unredeemed at the end of five years should become a rent charge on the land, abating one-fifth from the amount of the present valuation of tithes. The charge to be collected from the occupying tenant, and the tenant entitled to deduct the same from his rent. The adoption of a land tax was approved by most of those who had turned their atttention to the subject, and it appeared to him to be the only expedient by which the total destruction of that species of property could be prevented. The average of the value of tithes had been considered, but it was desirable that the landowner should have an advantage to induce him to redeem his tithes, and this was accordingly effected. He trusted that hon. members after having heard his statement, would suspend their judgment until the bill, which would be ready in a few days, should be laid before them. They would then see that, without seriously interfering with the rights and property of the church, the landowners would enjoy the benefit of redeeming the charge originating in tithes. Great advantage, too, would result from putting an end to the state of things which had caused so much disturbance, so many combinations, and such mighty obstacles to the employment of capital in Ireland. It was proposed that none should be entitled to redeem the land-tax except those who were in some way beneficially intererested, and that a commission should be appointed to adjudge the value. The following are the more minute regulations of the Bill:---

"1. Tithe composition abolished, and a land tax established in lieu thereof, payable by the same persons, and of equal amount, and to be managed and collected by the commissioners of woods and forests.

"2. A Commission to issue for the purpose of assertaining the number of year's purchase at which land has been commonly sold in each county in Ireland, or smaller district, for a series of ten years past, and four-fifths of that number so asscertained shall be the number of years' purchase at which the land tax shall be redeemed, but with the addition hereafter menioned.

"3 All persons having a greater interest in land than a term for twenty-one years, shall be entitled within a period of five years to redeem.

"4. If the redemption be made in money, such a sum shall be paid in addition to the number of years' purchase on the assigned for the redemption of land tax in each county, as also shall be necessary to make up for two years an income equal to four-fifths of the land tax, computing the interest yielded by the redemption money at 2 1-2d. per cent, per diem.

"5. If the redemption be made by the conveyance of land, the annual profits of such land must be equal to the four-fifths of the land tax redeemed.

"6. In order to raise money for the redeeming of land tax, the party redeeming may create a mortgage, or other encumbrances. Timber may be felled for the same purpose. Trust money, directed to be laid out in land, may be applied to the redemption of the land tax.

"7. Wherever the land tax shall remain unredeemed on 1st. of November, 1839, a rent-charge, equal to 4-5ths of the amount, shall become payable by the owner of the first perpetual estate or interest in the land, who shall be entitled for his idemnity to recover the whole amount of the land tax from the persons holding under him.

"8. Such rent-charges shall he redeemable and saleable for the best price that can be obtained, not being less than the consideration fixed for redemption of Land Tax. Until the land-tax or rent-charge shall be redeemed, the tithe owners shall be paid the amount of the compositions to which they may be found entitled by warrant of the Ecclesiastical Commisioners, upon the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, subject to such deduction for the costs and troubles of collection as shall be fixed for each county or district by a Commission, which shall fix the rate of deduction with reference to the average outgoings attendant on the receipt of tithes or compositions for ten years anterior to 1831.

"9. When the Land-Tax or rent charges shall be redeemed or sold, such payment by warrant to cease, and the redemption or purchace-monies invested in land, for the benefit of the tithe-owners; and until such investment shall be effected, such monies shall be held by the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt, at an interest of 2 1-4d. per centum per dium.

The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution, which provides that composition for tithes shall be abolished after November 1. in consideration of the substitution of a land-tax; the said land-tax to be redeemable within a limited period. He had named five years.

Mr. O'Connell said, if the principles of the Bill had been truly described, it was unnecessary to suspend their judgment till they saw the bill. He was sorry that the Secretary at War had just quitted th House, because if the plan were to be enforced, the Secretary, previously to moving the Army Estimates, ought to take it into consideration, with the view of augmenting the army, for most undoubtedly an augmentation of the army would be requisite should the plan be attempted. It was idle to think of thus treating Ireland. Was it to be supposed that if the Irish resisted tithes, they would pay the same amount under the name of "land-tax," or any other description? Besides, such a tax on land would make gardens and other property chargeable with a tithe land-tax, that before had never paid any tithe. He declared Ireland would be merry in its misery. This plan would be received with one universal shout of laughter from one end of Ireland to the other. It would be contemplated as a grand "humbug," for it was nothing else; afterwards, of course, more serious feelings would arise. He deplored that the government would continue to attempt to legislate for Ireland in ignorance and in the dark.

Mr. Shaw hoped Ministers would not hurry on with the measure until the heads of the Church in Ireland had an opportunity of fully considering it.

Mr. O'Connor opposed the motion.

Mr. Benett contended that tithes were national property. He had always been an enemy to tithes, and he approved of the proposed measure.

Colonel Davies contended that the plan would have no effect in tranquillizing Ireland.

Mr. Cobbett maintained that all the evils arose from the rapacity of the Church at the Reformation. The Reformers had got rid of the lady of Babylon and all other abominations, but had taken good care to retain the tithes. He thought that the people of England would be willing to buy out the Irish tithes in the same way that they had paid for the extirpation of negro slavery.

Mr. O'Connell reiterated his plan for new modelling the tithe system.

Mr. Bellew opposed the motion. He contended that, after all, the great grievance in respect to tithes in Ireland was, that 7,000,000 of one sect had to pay for the Clergy of another that only consisted of half a million.

Mr. C. Ferguson thought that the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of the Established Church in Ireland, ought to be paid by the State. He contended that tithes were the property of the Church; but he was willing to apply any surplus that might remain after the proper maintenance of the Clergy to the support of the poor, and to purposes of education.

Mr. Lambert was not satisfied with the whole of this measure, but believed Ministers were actuated by the best motives towards Ireland.

Mr. Sheil could not coincide in the panegyric of his hon. friend, and could not as yet ascertain what were the political sentiments of the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, who had in the course of his political life supported so many different administrations.

Mr. H. Gratan moved as an amendment, that it was essential for the peace of Ireland that tithes should be abolished, not only in name but in substance—the House recognised the principle that a permanent fund ought to be provided for the maintenance of religion and for charitable purposes—but that such fund should be much higher than the evil created at present by tithes, and that it should also be collected in a much less objectionable manner, and finally, that this fund should be subject to the control of Parliament.

Sir R. Englis regretted that the right hon. Secretary did not at the very outset declare that no appropriation was intended, except to the maintainance of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.

Mr. Barron insisted that the fund should be applied to other public purposes as well as to the maintainance of the clergy.

Mr. Lalor did not think the resolution went far enough. Tithes would never again be paid in Ireland but by computation.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald voted for the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Walker thought the resolution did not go far enough.

The Committee divided on Mr. Grattan's amendment. The numbers were—for the amendment, 42; against it, 219.

Mr. O'Dwyer also proposed an amendment during the absonce of strangers from the gallery. The numbers were 60 for the amendment, and 190 for the original resolution, which was then agreed to.

LORD ALTHORP AND THE COERCION BILL.

Tait's Magazine for February contains a paper on the character of Lord Althorp, from which we select, as a specimen, the following admirable description of his lordships speech on bringing forward the Coercion Bill:—

"The grand field day arrived; the bill was brought from the Lords, and the Commons were in great excitement and expectation. At length Lord Althorp rose to move that the bill be read; and it was plain that the members on the ministerial benches, and the Tories also, were like the women who went to see Mrs. Siddons—prepared for floods of tears. The gentlemen settled themselves ominously. It was evident to any one who knew any thing of human nature, that a scene had been prepared, and was about to be enacted. The noble lord began in his usual hesitating, unimpressive, common-place manner. The pocket handkerchiefs were evidently ready; but as yet there was no excuse for crying. The noble lord proceeded, and at last began his endeavors at horror creating. They who came to cry began to feel awkawrd. There was evidently no cause for tears. The noble lord tried his hand at rhetoric—it would not do. At a last resource, he remembered he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that *figures* were consequently his weapons, not figures of speech, mind, good reader, but units and tens—so he opened his official box, and drew from thence a statement. Instead of horrifying the house with vivid descriptions of atrocities, he coolly ran over the number of murders, &c. murders, so many—ditto. in the day-time so many—so many burglaries—so many ravishings, and so on. The house came to cry; they were now inclined to laugh. The official people below the bar were terror stricken; they shrugged their shoulders, and turned up their eyes. Mr. O'Connell crowded again—his eyes sparkled with pleasure, and his cheer became triumphant and deafening.—Poor Mr. Stanley! he was as pale as a ghost—he bit his lips, put his heels, like a Yankee, on the table, close by his noble colleague; and at last, in his rage, fairly snatched the box of papers out of his hands, shut it with a loud bang, and locked it; as much to say. "You shall not spoil excellent materials; you are ruining us." The lord seemed startled by this angry proceeding, and hastened to the close of his speech.—When he sat down, the house was a dead blank; there was a painful silence among the great majority, who wanted an excuse of horrors for their intended votes, and who felt that this afforded none. During the whole night the debate labored on against this painful disappointment; and not till both Mr. Stanley and Sir R. Peel had properly dished up the horrors, could the house forget the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

DR. MACHALE—LETTER TO EARL GREY.

The highly-gifted Bishop of Maronia has addresed another letter to Earl Grey.—The first part of this epistle, which is dated "Baltina, Feast of St. Casimer, 1834," it devoted to a graphic description of the extreme destitution of the Irish people.

"If (says the eloquent writer) his Majesty's ministers were to advise him to visit Ireland, and, like Adrian, to become personally cognizant of the respective characters of the people, and the delegated depositaries of his own sway throngh the different parts of that province, they would, probably, have never counselled his recent speech from the throne.—He would then have witnessed the misery which overspreads the land—the country towns, except on a market day, silent almost as a churchyard, and the owners of the deserted shops standing with folded arms at their doors—the peasantry clothed in rags, and so wasted from habitual privation and premature labor as to exhibit, at the ordinary age of manhood, all the feebleness and decrepitude of old age—the gentry a sullen isolated class, estranged from their tenantry, holding no sympathy with the tillers of the soil, themselves a prey to the general destruction that surrounds them; and striving to rescue themselves from that pauperism which is making rapid approaches to their own fortunes, rather by usurious and other hard-hearted fiscal exactions, than by a generous co-operatian in advancing any enlarged system of prosperity, in which all might participate. In short, he would behold rivers, the most fitted for manufactures and for commerce never disturbed by the motion of a boat or mechanical engine—coasts, the most abundant in fish, never visited by any fishing enterprise—fields which even in their present state, produce food for for his army and navy, appearing still neglected in the eyes of those who are accustomed to the advantages of cultivation.—

Besides those evils which would at once meet his eye, he would also behold snug little houses with huge steeples, erected at vast expense, with none or but few to participate in their devotional comforts, and thousands who produce the wealth by which those useless edefices are raised, hearing mass under the canopy of Heaven, exposed to all the pelting of the storm. He would thus hold the disgraceful anomalies of a people, perhaps the most intellectual in the world, the least supplied with the the means of knowledge, amidst the most lavish endowment to impart it; and the same people assuredly the poorest and most destitute, in a country which is as undoubtedly the most fertile and productive. Aware that the effects of good government are often such as to counteract the disadvantage of climate, and pour plenty over a country which was not blessed with a good soil, he would naturally ask what came over a land so singularly favored, as to blight all its natural advantages?—

The very nature of the interrogatory would introduce a train of thoughts which would soon lead to its solution—and the benevolent monarch would be convinced that the folly of misgovernment can be as active in marring the choicest blessings of Providence as the wisdom of virtuous rulers in supplying their privation. Above all, he would not fail to admire the heartfelt attachment of a people, whom neither injurtes nor sinister reports could alienate from the throne. In their earnest but peaceful and constitutional exertions to effect a repeal of the Union, he would recognise the legitimate struggles of a people to get rid of those evils which they can partly trace their misfortunes. Contrasting the prosperity of England, less favored by nature, with the miseries of Ireland, enjoying greater advantages, he might be disposed to adopt the sentiments of the people of the latter country, by ascribing the difference to the circumstance of the want or influence of a local legislature. Convinced, too, by historical experience that a domestic legislature is far from being synonimous with separatiou he would, no doubt, receive with caution any suggestions that would attempt to confound them—and after witnessing the effects of religion in checking the excesses of a people naturally excitable, and smarting under unheard-of oppressions, he would have cast indignantly away any insinuations of disaffection against men who could easily rival any of his Majesty's Ministers in the fixedness of those principles that bind their allegiance to the throne.

His lordship next alludes to the recent expulsion of one hundred and fifty-four families from the estate of an absentee landlord, near Ballina. He says—

"Amongst the miserable tenants that were unhoused on this occasion, there was one who, on the following day, required the last rites of the church, and who, though laboring under a disease which called for the most tender solicitude, was dislodged from his tenement, to make room for the merciful ministers of the law. Nay, such was the forlorn condition of many of those ejected creatures, that they were obliged to pass the following night in a deserted old mansion, once a Catholic chapel."

Soon after the expulsion of those unhappy beings a tithe seizure was made in the same neighborhood. His lordship thus continues—

"There is, it is remarked, a kindred spirit in misfortunes which makes them come together, and scarcely was the parish visited with the aforesaid calamity when a numerous retinue of police were seen patrolling entire villages, and driving more than sixty head of cattle to the pound, to pay for the spiritual comforts administered to the Catholics by the parson. He might, no doubt, have amply indemnified himself for his arrears, by applying for a portion of the million, which was humanely granted by the legislature to relieve his starving brethren. The pound of flesh, however, was sweeter, and the mutinous people of Ireland should be taught, through the persuasive powers of an armed police, to feel the wild influence of a church which is the perfect model of Christianity.

The following is a refutation of the aspersions attempted to be cast upon the Catholic clergy of Mayo, in a speach lately attributed to Mr. J. D. Browne, occupies the closing part of the letter:—

It is somewhat singular (says his lordship) that it was at this same period of the last session I had to defend a noble lord from Mayo from the misstatements which were ascribed to him by the carelessness of reporters. And now again on the recurrence of the auspicious anniversary, I have to protect another member of the family from a similar injustice. I alude to the statement of the disturbed condition of the county of Mayo, which was inaccurately, no doubt, ascribed to the Marquis of Sligo, and from whom I found it necessary to remove the odious imputation. It was an act of Justice due, on my part, to the much enduring people, that they should not be calumniated by an anonymus scribe, under the sanction of a noble name; and accordingly I ventured to lay before your lordship satisfactory evidence of the tranquility of this county. Again, it appears, that the reporters have taken a similar liberty with a member of the House of Commons, who is charged with stating that the petitions for a repeal of the Union, are all the effect of terror and priestcraft.

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Is it to be endured that sentiments should be put into the mouth of any honorable member of the British legislature, so much at variance with truth and justice? It is impossible that any individual could consider himself as the most appropriate type and figure of the landed property of Mayo, who, if I am not misinformed, does not possess even a freehold in that county, and who owes his return to his connexion with a noble person, who lately left Ireland without any regret, but that of a few dependants, for his departure. He could not forget the exercise of much clerical forbearance, if not of active support; and though conscience, in the moment of silence and of thought, the most equitable as well as the most formidable judge, must have whispered despare of its continuance, still gratitude should have imposed abstinence from abuse, through a deep sense of past obligations. He could not but recollect that those who gave their undivided suffrages to a candidate for Repeal at the last election far exceeded the joint supporters of a similar class of the sitting members; and with such recollections in his mind, it is impossible that any member for Mayo could have asserted that the people of that county were adverse to a national legislature. He must have probably known that from every district in Mayo the people were sending forth petitions against the tithe system and the legislative Union; and such a conviction must have operated in making him forhear an assertion which could be so easily refuted. But those petitions are the effect of Priestcraft and of fear—for this singular reason, probably, that none are entrusted to the hon. member. Let him console himself for the want of the people's confidence by making the most of the present session and continue to vote, as he has done, for the sacred integrity of the pension list, in the hope that his exalted services to his country might entitle him to a small portion of that fund, which no worthless individual is known to enjoy. I hope he will make for himself friends of that Mammon, that, in his retiremunt after this session from the bustle of parliamentary life, may be idemnified for for the loss which his love of country shall have incurred. He has prouounced his own sentence.

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Your lordship may inquire how the petitions for repeal of the Union from Mayo are got up, and thereupon will judge what credit is due to the parliamentary reporters of the House of Commons. These petitions contain the spontaneous signatures of a people sensitive to their distress, and sincerely desirous for a restoration of their native legisluture. And however numerously signed those petitions may be, they will not include the one-tenth of the names of those who would invoke parliament to grant this measure. But why those repeated attacks upon the legitimate exercise of the duties of the Catholic clergy? Because of the exercise of their priestcraft over the minds of the people. Allow me to explain to your lordship in what this formidable craft of the clergy consists. They denounce perjury as an atrocious crime, from the guilt of which no candidate, howerful powerful, can release its unhappy victim. They condemn force, by whomsoever exercised, as striking at the root of the freedom of election. They condemn bribery as a still more treacherous engine, which too often seduces the integrity of the judgment, so as to forget that he who bribes is the enemy of this country. They strongly recommend a severe scrutiny into the qualifications of every candidate—a recommendation recognised by every law of election—and then exhort the electors to give their suffrage to him who is most worthy of their choice. They explain the good or evil, of which the electors are instruments, by returning individuals who have such influence in producing good or evil to their country; and then, on the ground of that responsibility from which no human act is exempt, they leave the important question to the decision of the people's own conscience. They finally exhort the people to petition the parliament for their rights. Behold, then, the extent of this dread priestcraft. It consists in nothing more than enlightening the mind on its public and private duties, and then raising a fence around conscience against fear, fraud, bribery, violence, and corruption of every kind, by which its steady convictions are so often and so successfully assailed. If this be priestcraft, it is a craft that commenced and will continue in the Catholic Church to the end of time. It is in vain then, that your lordship or any other member would attempt to control this legitimate influence of the Catholic priesthood. It is identified with the very nature of their office; the duties towards our country form a part of the code of our ethics; the duties of electors are written in every treatise of the obligations of different states; and until the course of our theology be compiled by deputies of the government, a measure which I should not be surprised to hear was in contemplation, this priestcraft, so much complained of, will not cease to be beneficially felt, and cheerfully endured by the faithful people of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, my lord,
Your lordship's obedient servant,
† JOHN, Bishop of Maronia.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ABSENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS FROM THE MORNING SITTINGS.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR said he had several petitions to present to the house, from various parts of Ireland, praying for a repeal of the Union and an abolition of tithes. The absence of his Majesty's Ministers from the morning sittings was to be greatly condemned. He had several questions to put relative to the operation of the stamp act in Ireland, and he was unable to put them owing to the absence of his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. In answer to the charge which he had brought against the landlords of Ireland in general, and those of Cork in particular, he had been told that it was most happy for the Irish not to be legislated for by such men as he had described. But there was nothing in the nature of Irish gentlemen to make them worse than any other class, if they were not rendered so by circumstances. If they were at home, they would be under the control of public opinion. [Hear.] They would have an interest to become good landlords and good magistrates. They would be repaid by the affections of their countrymen. [Hear.] Instead of now having two members for the county of Cork, they would have twenty or thirty, who would all have an interest in cherishing and protecting the people; and instead of being forced into that house, as the honorable member of Mallow had said, against the will of the gentry, the line of demarcation between the people and the aristocracy would be completely broken down, and their interests made identical. But though the honorable member for Mallow had taunted him with being forced into that house, the fact was that no member had entered that house under more honorable circumstances. He would mention a fact within his own knowledge: A gentleman, who was educated at Oxford University, when he came of age took possession of immense estates in the county Cork, and entered on the management of them. He was appointed a magistrate, and the first sessions that he attended, a case came before him, in which a tenant and his landlord were parties. This gentleman, who, he [Mr. O'Connor] was proud to say, was his cousin-german, decided for the tenant, and declared that it was a very bad case. The consequence was, he was bullied—he was called out—and the consequence was, that the landlord, who was his adversary, fell on that occasion. [Hear, hear, hear.]—Such was the difficult chance of obtaining justice which the tenant had in Ireland. He could now state a fact in proof of the tyrannical spirit which influenced the landlords of Ireland. Several tenants in the county of Cork had actually been destrained, although they paid their rent. The landlords had not given receipts for the rent, and they destrain the people, in order to obtain payment a second time.—He [Mr. O'Conner] had instituted proceedings on behalf of the poor people, but he had received a letter which stated that the conviction had been quashed from some informality. [Hear, hear.] He thought

hat the advocates of Repeal should not extend their whole ammunition on one great field-day, because it would be very easy for the noble lord to come down from the Treasury with his tail [hear, hear, and laughter] and set up a howl to stifle the discussion. The right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of the Colonies, would call upon the house not to dissolve a connection which had existed for thirty-four years between the two countries, in consequence of the flash speech of an hon. member. He [Mr. O'C.] had received petitions from Manchester and several other places, which would prove to the House the strong feeling which existed in favor of Repeal. [Hear, hear, hear.] With regard to tithes, he [Mr. O'C.] should only say one word, and that was, that if the right hon. secretary for Ireland supposed or imagined that his tithe bill would give satisfaction to that country, he was very much mistaken. [Hear, hear, hear.]—In accepting the post of Secretary for Ireland, the right honorable gentleman had mistaken his position; he shou'd have remained in Staffordshire among the potteries. [Laughter.] It was, indeed, a strange political fact that the only qualifications deemed necessary by the present Ministry for his Majesty's Irish Secretary was the capability of keeping his seat in that house—[hear, hear]—the only capability which it appeared to him the right honorable gentleman, who had filled the office now, exhibited. The honorable member then presented petitions from the parish of Kilkenny, in the county of Tipperary. Middleton, in the county of Cork, and Fermoy, in the same county, praying the abolition of tithes and repeal of the legislative Union. [Hear, bear.) With respect to the petition from Middleton, for Repeal, he [Mr. O'Connor] should only remark, that if any portion of his constituency had more reason than the rest to advocate that measure, it was the inhabitants of that town and district. [Hear, hear.] There was a noble earl, bearing the title of that town, drawing 20,000l. a-year from it, and never spending a single shilling there, or contributing a single penny to the relief of the poor. The only remittances he ever made were those he sent to the Conservative Clubs to uphold opinions opposed to those of the people of that country. The hon member then presented a petition for the repeal of the Union from the Manchester Political Tract Society, which was received as the petition only of the chairman.—As he [Mr. O'C.] saw the honorable member for Mayo [Mr. Brown] ready to stand up on his legs, he would beg leave to read an extract of a letter which he had received from Mr. Delahaye, a gentleman whose authority he was sure would have some weight with that hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Delahaye said—"I have just read what Mr. Browne said in reply to you. Little does he know of the Irish feeling when he says that the petitions for the repeal of the Union are obtained by means of threats and intimidation." (Hear, hear, hear.) "What a libel upon a suffering and patient people."

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND, ALBANY

The association, whose sphere of action comprehends a galaxy of liberal, patriotic and enlightened principles, assembled in force and respectability at the Military Hall on Monday Evening last, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the fate, and contributing pecuniary aid towards the relief of that persecuted and suffering martyr of the Irish Press, Richard Barrett Esq., the able and fearless Editor of the Dublin Pilot. We seldom have witnessed a popular meeting where such an amalgamation of affecting and sentiment prevailed—every bosom seemed to glow with pity for the imprisoned Patriot—every tongue to utter indignation against his oppressive persecutors, and every eye to beam with a speaking expression of that admiration which his noble sacrafice of personal liberty on the hallowed alter of Erin's Freedom, is so peculiarly calculated to inspire in every mind alive to the sensibility of Liberty.—In the history of the Friends of Ireland in Albany, the occasion of this meeting will constitute a brilliant and signal era of American and Irish liberality and patriotism,—it will be enshrined and trophied in remembrance as one of those stirring events that can unlock the fountain of the sympathetic affections; and conjure up on their stream the Pride, Patriotism and Pomp of that association of memory which attracts the heart, and opens a pleasing vista through the retrospection of the past. Barrett, by his Roman like devotion to his country, by his magnanimous self immolation in her cause, and by his chivalrous fidelity and attachment to his illustrious Liberator O'Connell has irradiated, with an unextinguishable lustre, another prominent escutcheon on the splendid shield of Erin's fame. But the "cordial endearing report" of the interest and solicitude which the generous people of the Clime of the Free and the Fair, have taken in his fate, will reach his dreary dungeon, gladden his heart and pour a stream of soul-elating music into his wounded spirit, that shall delight his feelings with a transport of satisfaction which can never beset the torpid bosoms of his vindictive, despotic, and cruel persecutors; Richard Barrett can enjoy on his flinty pillow, the delicious pleasure which springs from the conviction of his having done his duty to his Country, while Lord Grey, though lolling on a silken couch, will be tortured by his remorseful thoughts, and frightened hy his troubled dreams, for sweet and balmy is the sleep of the Captive Patriot, horrid and frightful, are the nightly vissions of the tyrant!

The Meeting was Organised by appointing Thomas McMullen Esq., Chairman, and Mr. William Innes Secretary, Mr. Mullen, in a brief, but appropriate address, explained the object of the Meeting, in which he made some pertinent and apposite remarks on the oppressed state of the Irish Nation,—the suffering and virtues of Mr. Barrett,—and on the blessings and benefits that emanate from a Free Press. Dr. White, then rose and offered the resolution given below, which he prefaced with a forcible and felicitous speech, in the delivery of which he was frequently Cheered. The writer of this often heard Mr. Gaffney harangue popular assemblies in New-York, but on this occasion he surpassed all his former Oratorical efforts, in the boldness of his ideas, grasp of observation, and sweep of Classical allusion, as the subject opened a new source in his genius, and called forth latent powers from the mine of his intellect. His animated speech only required a single spark to ignite them in a blaze of liberality and Patriotism. No purse at this Meeting bore a Gordian Knot, no heart was chilled by avarice, for the contributions to the holy cause were made at once, by the hands of generosity and pleasure.

The large Room in Military Hall was crowded to excess, and a beautiful transparency prepared for the occasion, by that patriotic and ingenious Artist Mr. John C. Prendergast of this city, attracted notice and admiration; there is taste and talent combined in the design and execution of this painting, highly creditable to the young Artist: it represents the Irish Harp, surmounted by the American Eagle, the monarch of birds holds in his talons two javelins, from which are suspended the American and Irish Ensigns, from the dexteral stock of the Harp, there hangs a portion of a broken rusty chain, falling from which is seen the coiled English Flag, with some of the links attached to it. The mottos were Repeal and the National salutation "*Cead mille faltha.*" One hundred thousand welcomes. G.

Dr. White, rose and addressed the Meeting as follows.

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens.—It gives me sincere pleasure to meet so many of the Friends of Ireland assembled together on the present occasion, it is true we are separated from the land of our nativity by an immense distance, yet still I am persuaded we are all animated by those patriotic feelings, that Amor Patriæ which I trust the hearts of Irishmen wherever fortune may throw them, will ever entertain for their Country; the glow of National sentiment will ever I hope, be warm in our breasts, and if it should ever give indication of dying away, the present glorious struggle will animate it into a brighter flame, and like the Phœnix from its ashes it will arise into increased strength and terror. Ireland I regret to say is an oppressed and suffering country, there are Patriots however labouring for her freedom, whose efforts must in the end be crowned with success; let us then, emulate their example, let us follow their standard, let us marshall ourselves under their banner, let us engage in the holy warfare; let Erin Go Bragh be the motto on our Ensigns, and depend upon it, Ireland will and must be free.

On this interesting occasion, I feel myself called upon to lend my public voice to that land and simultaneous shout (if you will allow me the expression,) which has been raised in New-York, Philadelphia, and other portions of this great republic, for the cause of Ireland; the cry is heard loud and long for a speedy redress of the many wrongs and griveances of Ireland, may it make the ears of her enemies tinkle and carry terror and alarm to their bosoms.

The affairs of the Irish Nation are now in a crisis, and it may not be out of the compass of probability that some fortunate event might burst from a combination of circumstances, and thus enable O'Connell to proclaim his Country Free and Independant; it behoves then the Friends of Ireland in America to aid the struggling champion of Irish Liberties with their sympathies, and purses, and thus cheer him on in his glorious career in pursuit of National regeneration; not even in the most high handed measures with which the Tories have oppressed Irishmen for the last thirty years, have they carried their principles of despotism to that arbitrary extent, where the deceptious whigs have organized them to crush the sacred freedom of the press that great organ of opinion, the paledium of patriotism and safeguard of the peoples immunity. Let Irishmen but once loose the liberty of the press and their very thoughts will become chained, and they will have no lenger the right of complaining even under the very infliction of oppression. Witness the fate of the fearless and patriotic Barrett, he now pines in prison, merely for uttering the grievances of Irishmen, but his sighs are already borne across the Atlantic, they enlist our feelings and call up our symphthies in his behalf. Yes, Gentlemen and I know yon will become conspicious amongst those friends of Ireland, who will extend feeling and administion to the call of Richard Barrett.

In assisting him, you help to propel the cause of universal emancipation, for your memories an emblazoning column in that immortal page of Irish history, which will extol O'Connell the successful Washington of his country's independence. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Dr. White concluded, by offering the following resolution: which was seconded by Mr. P. Murphy:

Resolved, That the assaults of Whig despotism on the liberty of the Irish Press, and the harsh measures of Grey's administration, put in execution against Richard Barrett, Esq. calls loudly and emphatically for the intervention of the sympathy and reprobation of this meeting. For if the voice of the press be silenced in Ireland, that noble and generous nation will be reduced to the abject and servile state of Poland.

Counsellor Gaffney being called on; arose, and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. President and Friends of Ireland.—At a period When the great and the good amongst men of every nation, are boldly asserting, in the hearing of kings and tyrants, even at the risk of their fortunes and their lives the tenth of those political principles, upon the universal adoption of which, depend the happiness and the well being of the human race, it will not be deemed inconsistent with our obligations, as American Citizens, if we turn for a moment towards the land of our nativity, in order, that we may become acquainted with the evils which at present retard her course, as well as the hopes upon which she relies for her future prosperity and freedom. And in so doing, we shall do no more than our duty.—For who is the man that will not love his country? Where is the emigrant who even in his dreams, will revisit the scenes of his child hood, or, who during his moments of abstraction from the turmoil and care will not with fond memory's aid bring into view, clear as reality itself and clothed with all its original freshness and beauty, his native hills, the green fields of his country—the darling associations of his youth, the partners of his toil—aye, and alas!—the friends that can meet him no more,. If such there be let him be aware lest the malediction of the poet overtake him. He shall go down—

"To the vile dust, whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

But such can never be your fate, because the proofs and manifestations of noble and generous feelings recorded in your favor, are too numerous to be doubted. Like the fires of ancient Vesta, the ardor with which you burned upon several occasions, when you were solicited, was holy, pure and inconsumable. You offered up your sincerest aspirations for the freedom of Greece when she rose against the proud and cruel Ottoman. You mourned over the fallen fortunes of sad but ill-fated Poland, and you gloried in the regeneration of France. But now, Erin, like some sad but beautiful and melancholy maiden drooping at a distance, claims your sympathies and your regards. She has sent forth a voice from the dungeon, which cannot be misunderstood, and which should rouse the honest indignation of every friend of liberty and of man, wherever they may be found. Richard Barrett, the independent editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, has been prosecuted for a libel by the Whig Attorney General for Ireland. He has been tried and found guilty by a packed and a perjured jury, and the sentence of the law is, that he shall pay a fine of £500, and remain for a period of six long and tedious months within the walls of a dreary prison, shut out from light and life, the devoted victim of a treacherous Whig Ministry, and all because he republished from the columns of the *London Sun*, a letter from Daniel O'Connell to the people of Ireland relative to a repeal of the legislative act of Union. This was his crying sin—the head and front of his offending, and for this, to the shame of man be it spoken, were found men base enough to find him guilty. Here I would ask more in sorrow than in anger, what became of the jurors oath—the solemn pledge whereby they were invoked by every thing sacred and dear, to do justice between man and man—the adamantine chain that should have lifted them beyond all human passion and prejudice, and bound them to their God? All, all, were disregarded, heaven's purity was lost in the depravity of earth, and the sacred boundaries of even-handed justice were overleaped by the foresworn minions of power and corruption. Thus at one fell blow was the liberty of the Press cloven down and the rights of man trodden under foot. Is it not passing strange that, that which was considered as constitutional in England should be tortured into crime and treason in Ireland. That a letter which was published and read with impunity in London, should be prohibited and punished by fine and imprisonment in Dublin? Yet the fact is so, but the reasons are obvious and leave no room for conjecture. The same dark spirit of persecution, the same barbarous, unjust, and cruel policy which has been hitherto exercised by the Pitts, the Caetlereaghs, the Goulbourns, and the Peels is now being continued by the Greys, the Stanleys and the Littletons. There is no difference between Whig and Tory, but in name. They both have proved themselves the devoted enemies of Ireland. The odious Whigs, fearing the agitation as well as the discussion of the question for the Repeal, hesitated not to violate every principle of justice to evade it. They prosecuted Barrett with the fiendish hope that he would surrender O'Connell sooner than go to prison himself. That was all they wanted, all they wished. Had they succeeded they would have imprisoned O'Connell and persecuted him from taking his seat in the House of Commons, by which means the Repeal Question would have been buried, and with it the present hopes and future prospects of Ireland. But, thank Heaven! they were frustrated in the abominable designs. Barrett behaved nobly; he saw the evil that was intended, and Curtius-like, he threw himself into the breach to prevent it. He served O'Connell because he knew his country could not spare him. Such an act was noble—it was worthy of Rome in her brightest days It deserves the marked commendation of freemen, and should not pass unrecorded. The Liberator to the unspeakable mortification and disappointment of the Whigs, is still free and marshalling the engines of Ireland for the accomplishment of all that she deserves, her nation's independence.—But Richard Barrett is the victim. He is the tenant of a sad and cheerless dungeon, deprived of liberty, and even the very means of existence. The iron hoof of the despot has trodden upon the *Pilot*, of which he was the Editor. It can be published no more, nor can any other paper in his name. He is, indeed, a martyr to the cause of liberty. Let us therefore prove upon this occasion that we not only sympathise with him, but that we appreciate his virtue and well tried patriotism. Our tribute though small, will not be less esteemed. It will go as freedom's offering from the country of Washington and Jefferson. Its annunciation like a ray "divine" from the sun of liberty, will illuminate the poison wall, and dispel the gloom of the captive. It will seem to lighten the burden of his chains, bring peace and consolation to his violated feelings, and strengthen him against the horrors of a long and tedious confinement Nay, more, it will be gratifying to O'Connell, and must aid the cause in which he is engaged; a cause which is rapidly progressing with the intelligence of the people. No power can impede it, no despotism can destroy it. One spirit now pervades the millions as to the necessity of Repeal, The people know that all the misery, degradation and wretchedness the desolate plains, the silent harbors with which they are surrounded are the inevitable consequences of perfidy and fraud, and that such a state of things never can be remedied until their own natural Representatives in full convension at College Green, shall by their first Act proclaim to the world, that Ireland is no longer a degraded tributary province, but a free and independent Nation. [Loud and continued cheering.] He condluded by offering the 2d and 3d Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. P. Harris.

Resolved, That in sympathising with Richard Barrett the independent Editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, who has been condemned and incarcerated by the Whigs for republishing from the *London Sun*, a letter of O'Connell's to the People of Ireland, relative to a repeal of the Act of Union. We recognise the same as illiberality—barbarous and unjust policy, as that which has been produced by the Tories in the cases of Finnerty, Neilson and Magee, in destroying the liberty of the Press and the rights of Man.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed for the purpose of raising a fund to be called the Barrett fund, and that all those who subscribe thereto shall be considered as honorary Members of the Association of the Friends of Ireland, and of Civil and Religious Liberty, and that their names shall be enrolled as such.

Mr. R. Harris offered the fourth Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M. Cooney,

Resolved, That this Union, the patriot's refuge and home of the free, whereon liberty has erected an imperishable altar, is earnestly looked up to by every land struggling for the rights of instruction, protection and succour—and that we prizing and improving the talents which the Apostles of Liberty bequeathed us for our guidance, feel imprivatively called upon to sympathise with, and zealously assist Seven Millions of our Fellow Men, now struggling for their Rights.

Mr. John C. Prendergast offered the 5th Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M'Dermot.

Resolved, That we view with unqualified disapprobation, the high-handed and oppressive measures taken by the British Government to shackle the Patriotic Press, whose emanations have ever been fatal to tyranny, corruption, and oppression, and is therefore justly dreaded by the official myrmidons, and hypocritical hirelings of that Government.

Mr. Wm. James offered the 6th and 7th Resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. H. Howard.

Resolved, that the Press being the free source of knowledge, and the strong bulwark of Liberty. That we therefore consider any infringement on its liberties as a violation of the Rights of Man.—Consequently, the incarceration of Richard Barrett, Esq., Editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, and the suppression of that patriotic paper, is a flagrant attack upon the cause of Liberty, which demands and shall receive our most strenuous resistance, as men who prize the liberties we enjoy, as citizens of this glorious Republic.

Resolved, That we be pledged as the Friends of Ireland, and of Civil and Political Liberty throughout the world, to assist [as far as is consistent with our duty to this Republic,] every land that shall strike for Liberty, and to shelter and to succour and shelter the refugees in that glorious cause. Ireland now claims and shall receive our best assistance; and the Polish exiles who have landed on our shores shall meet our early attention.

Mr. E. H. Cook proposed the 8th Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. Nelligan.

Resolved, That as citizens of this land of liberty, we feel it incumbent on us to do all in our power to aid the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Counsellor Gaffney rose and proposed a Constitution for the Society, which he read, and said on the ensuing Monday he would submit to the meeting for approval.

On Motion the Meeting was adjourned until Monday Evening next.

THOS. M'MULLEN, Chairman.

Wm. Innes, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent society, of Utica, was held on the 17th instant, at Ludlows's Hotel. Preparations having been made to celerate the day, as the aniversary of St. Patrick, the Apostle and Patron Saint, of Ireland, the society formed in procession with their banner and badges, and accompanied with an excellent band, playing national airs, proceeding through some of the principal streets of the city to the Catholic Church, where the Rev. Mr. Danaher, of Albany, delivered an eloquent discourse. Divine service was performed by the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. W. J. Quarter, assisted by a fine choir of singers, under the direction of Mr. Lane, of Whitestown: Miss Gardner and Miss Brennan, executed various pieces on the Organ in admirable style. The interior of the Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, harps, &c. by the young ladies and gentlemen belonging to the congregation, which reflected much credit on their skill and industry. When the service was over, the procession was again formed and returned to the Hotel. The weather was remarkably fine, and the day one of the pleasantest we have ever seen at this season of the year. The society forthwith proceeded to elect officers by ballot for the ensuing year, under the charter granted by the legislature at its present session which resulted in the choice of the following persons, viz:

John C, Devereux, President; James McDonough, 1st Vice President; John Queal, 2d Vice President; Owen O'Neil, Treasurer Thomas Mooney, Secretary; John McManus; Daniel R. Buckly, and Patrick Dixon, Directors.

At 4 o'clock, the members and guests sat down to a fine dinner. The President being absent, in consequence of indisposition, the 1st Vice President occupied the chair. Grace was said by Rev. Dr Danaher, and the company were waited on by Mr. Ludlow with that attention and civility for which he is noted. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drank, accompanied by the band with appropriate airs, and mingled with several bursts of applause. Several gentlemen enlivened the evening by singing patriotic and sentimental songs, and the entire celebration was conducted in such a manner, as to prove that Irishmen can fully appreciate and enjoy, without licentiousness, the high degree of liberty which these United States have the happiness to possess.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—When it next returns, may it find Ireland as her merits claim; ranking high amongst the nations of the earth. Air St. Patrick's Day.

2. The memory of St. Patrick—His apostolic zeal and labors in convening our forefathers to the sublime truths of the Gospel, will be ever held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by the people of Ireland. Air, Rembember the glories of Brien the brave.

3. Our native land—The Leopard may change his spots, and the Ethiophian his skin; but our attachment for our native land is unchanged, and unchangeable. Air, Exile of Erin.

4. Our adopted country—Firmly attached to her free institutions, her Union, and independence, our efforts shall be unceasing to preserve them inviolate, and render them perpetual. Air, Hail Columbia.

4. The memory of Washington—The father of his country.

"The elements so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say
To all the world—*This was a man.*"

Air, Washington's March.

6. The memory of Emmet, Fitz Gerald, Tone, and the other mighty master spirits, who fenced our Emerald Shore in the glorious, though unsuccessful struggle of '98. Air, Forget not the Field where they perished.

7. The President of the United States—A worthy descendant of our own Green Isle.

"High in Freedom's Temple raised,
For collective virtues praised,
Wisdom's voice, and valor's hand."

8. Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator—He has struggled long, and accomplished much for old Ireland; but still the last crown of his toils is remaining; the restoration of her domestic Parliament.

Air, Go where glory waits thee.

9. Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland—If not soon granted *peaceably*, there must be a total seperation *forcibly*. Air, Let Erin remember the days of old.

10. The Army and Navy of the United States—Their Martial glory fills the world. Air, Ne'er shall the Son's of Columbia be slaves.

11. The States of New York—She holds an enviable rank among her sister states, In Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce, second to none. Air. Canal March.

12. Thomas Moore, the favorite Bard of Erin—A Scholar and a Gentleman; a Poet and a Patriot. If not flirt, in the very first rank. Air, The Bard's Legacy.

13. The Fair—

"The World was sad: the Garden was a Wild,
And Man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled."

Air. To Ladies Eyes, a round Boy.

VOLUNTEERS.

By James McDonough, First Vice President—The Orator of the Day, and the Clergyman who officiated with him in the sacred service. Our thanks are due to them for the manner in which they discharged their solemn duties.

By John Queal, Second Vice President—Ireland, our beloved country. May she be no longer shackled with the chains of British tyranny.

By Patrick Dixon. Richard L. Sheil: An elegant Orator, a distinguished Statesman, and a pure patriot: a man whom any age or country might be proud to boast of.

By Owen O'Neil. Ireland, the Emeral Gem of the Ocean, for which earthly kings have done so little, but the King of the earth and heavens so much.

By Thomas Mooney; Daniel O'Connell, a fearless and unpurchasable Patriot. Power could not awe him; gold could not buy him, nor the slanders of a hireling Press lessen him in the estimation of his grateful countrymen.

By John McManus: Ireland, the land of Sages, Saints, and Heroes.

"Where'er we roam, whatever realm we see,
Our hearts, untrammelled, fondly turns to thee."

By John Kelly: John Lawless, a true and well tried pairiot as any country can boast; may he not die till he has received from his country the reward of his services.

By John Murphy: Ireland, the land of Science, Hospitality, and Benevelence; may she soon enjoy her native parliament, and become what she deserves to be,

Great, glorious, and free."

By John Carton: Daniel O'Connell, a Patriot, Statesman. and Lawyer; by few equalled, by none surpassed; may his efforts to free his country be soon crowned with success.

By John O'Hara: The freedom of the Press; may the brain become senseless, and the hand palsied that would fetter the mind, or attempt to break down the bulwark of liberty.

By Edward O'Neil: Daniel O'Connell—may that brilliant star never set till the Green Isle is fere.

By Daniel Kavanagh—Thomas Steel; the friend of O'Connell, a Patriot, an honest man.

By Michael Doyle—Our Countrymen; they are entitled to the gratitude of every American for the efficient aid they rendered them during the period that tried men's souls

By John McMahon—The day we celebrate; endeared to the heart, and commingled with the feelings of every true Irishman.

By Michael McQuade—Henry Clay; a great Orator, a pure Patriot, and a great Statesman.

By Thomas Garey—Andrew Jackson, President of the United States—

He that from him turns to Clay,
Should from us be turned away.

By Terence Hale—The day we celebrate, and all who honor it; may we enjoy many happy returns of it.

By James Kehoe—May the ephemeral heroes of the present day, renegadoes from thetr native country, be no longer able to raise themselves in English estimation at the expense of Ireland.

By J. Hogan—The Vice President of the United States—Like the patriotic O'Connell, has withstood the bitter shafts of persecution, and has triumphed in the hearts of his countrymen.

By J. McDonough. Robert HcBride; an active and capable canal superintendant, a worthy citizen and an upright man.

Mr. McBride returned thanks and gave,

Irish Hospitality: A dish of first rate potatoes, and a bottle o "mountain dew" that never saw the face of a guager.

By Cornelins Mahony: Our beloved native land;

"Erin, Oh! Erin, though long in the shade,
Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall fade."

By James Barry: Education; as destructive to tyranny as the Irish soil is to snakes.

Ry Wm. McGorren: May Erin's sons buckle on their armor, and goad the British Lion in his den till his last growl shall tell the world Erin is free.

Several other toasts were drank which did not come to the Secretary's hands for publication.

MOBILE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Philip McLosky, Esq. President.—America and England—May nothing mar the present good feeling existing between them.

By J. B. Hogan, Esq. 1st Vice-President—The Alabama delegation in Congress—The times are portentous and perilous,—may they prove themselves as wise in council as they are strong in the affections of their constituents, and may their united efforts tend to the support of the genuine principles of the constitution of the United States, free from the taint of consolidation on the one side, and nullification on the other.

By J. E. O'Connell, Esq., 2d Vice-President—Poland, though unsuccessful in her struggle for Liberty, may the blood of her martyred heroes rise up in judgment against the miscreant of all the Russians

By Geo. F. Cumming, Esq. Treasurer—Miss Clara Fisher—An Irishman's daughter, an ornament to her sex, and an honor to her profession.

By T. J. O'Conner, Esq. Irish eloqnence and Irish valor—May the first be poured forth in the cause of Freedom, and the last exerted to defend it.

By His Honor, the Mayor, an invited guest, [absent from indisposition.]—Hibernians,—ever awake to the wants of the distressed.

His Honor, Chief Justice Lipscombe, being called on for a sentiment, rose, and addressed the society.

He felt grateful, he said, for the kind hospitality to which he was indepted for a seat on that occasion, at the festive board of the society. He could not attempt to express the happiness it had afforded, because words could but feebly express the emotion of the heart. He did not doubt, however, but that his feelings would be fairly appreciated by the proverbialy kind hearted Irish. He claimed not the honor of kindred by blood with the natives of the Emerald Isle; but he trusted that, he might just claim by sympathy at least kindred with the generous feelings which pervaded the society at this time, and had doubtlessly called it into existence.

That such societies were worthy of our highest regard, as having a tendency to mature and cherish the holiest and purest affections of the human heart—that cold and cheerless, indeed must be the heart that could not be warmed into the most lively and generous emotion at the recollections of its father land.

That, for his part, he sought no communication with those to whom the reminiscences of the scenes of childhood afforded no delight.

The Irish might well be proud of their native land; that Ireland, had from her earliest history been distingushed for the sweetness of her bards for the chivalry of her soldiers: the eloqence of her statesmen—and the piety and learning of her divines; that when Gothic darkness hung over the rest of Europe, Ireland cherished men of learning and piety, and acquired the distinguished appellation of *Insula Sanctorem*.

That her happy and enviable condition continued until the traitor Dermid invited over the English to support him in his crimes and lawless ambition, That from that fatal period, the history of Ireland had presented a continued scene of oppression on the part of the English, and of generous, noble and daring efforts to recover their lost rights on the part of the Irish,—that though unsuccessful and oppressed, she had never given up the struggle;—that resistance to her oppressors seemed to be an innate principle, the defeat of one generation, inspired the succeeding one to renew the effort. That notwithstauding so many of her dearest sons had fallen martyrs to liberty, it could not be said that their blood had been shed in vain.—That the cause in which Lord Edwward Fitzgerald, and the youthful and talented Emmet had suffered, had continually gained strength. until Irishmen might now justly hope soon to see Ireland "free and disenthralled," and no longer subject to what one of her sons justly termed "England's mirule." The Irishman, may with exultation look, back to what his country has extorted from the oppressor, within the lapse of a few years. Catholic Emancipation was every thing to Ireland because it enabled her to assume an atitude commanding the respect, and the fears of her oppressor. You all know, that it was the last wish of the patriot Emmet, that none should "dare to write his epiteth, until his country was free." Looking at the signs of the times, at what has already been gained, may not the friends of Ireland justly hope, that the day has appeared, when the prohibition just referred to will be removed, when Ireland may boldly plaee the statute of her youthful martyred hero in a temple dedicated to liberty. Such monuments are however, not necessary to cherish his memory, or to record the purity of his motives, and the manly firmness with which he encountered adverse fate. For who is he that does not acknowledge, that if Emmett had been successful, he would have been the Washington of Ireland. Who is it that does not know, that if our own Washington had been unsuccessful, his fate would have been that of Emmett. One step more and Ireland will be free, and who can despair of the ultimate triumph of the Patriot O'Connell. Let the union between England and Ire- be repealed, and give to Ireland her own Legislature, influenced by her own pure Irish sympathies, and her own wants, and then she may call herself free. But until this is accomplished, Ireland can expect nothing but such concessions as fear may extort from England. English legislation for Ireland, will be nothing better than the legislation of the master for the government of the slave. I will not trespass further on on your indulgence, but ask leave to giae you.—

The Mobile Hibernian Benevolent Society.—May it prosper as a society, and may its members individually. enjoy the happiness of many a return of this day, devoted to hospitality and social enjoyment.

After Judge Lipscomb was seated, and the applause had ceased, Major Hogan, first Vice President, rose and addressed the President, McLoskey, as follows—

Mr. President:

As a member of this society and the second officer in it, I cannot, without doing injustice to my feelings remain silent; and as I have been more in the habit of public speaking than yourself, I know, sir, you will excuse the liberty I take in behalf of our society. to express the gratification I have felt, and (I am sure, sir, every member of this society feels as I do on this occasion,) at hearing the eloquent and highly complimentary remarks of his Honor the Chief Justice; and sir, in behalf of the H. Society Benevolent, of Mobile, I beg leave to return our thanks for the pleasure that his presence at our festive board has conferred on the company; and also, sir, for the handsome manner he has spoken of Irishmen and their descendants, as well as the benevolent objects of our Institution; and in conclusion, sir, I beg leave to propose a tost:

"The health of the Hon. Abner S. Lipcomb, Chief Justice of the State of New York—An able Jurist and sound Lawyer.

By Colonel Clinch, an invited guest—The Mobile Hibernian Benevolent Society: Based as it is, on principles of charity and benevolence, may it expand with the growing prosperity of this city.

By Mr. Fisher, an invited guest—Prosperity to every country that cherishes Irishmen however dispersed or distressed.

By Mr. Sandford, an invited guest—The star-spangled banner, the ensign of freedom wherever unfurled: Not a stripe of it shall be effaced. or a star obliterated, while Yankee skill or Irish valor is left to defend it.

By J Elliott, Esq.—The memory of that distinguished and revered Irishman, Carroll of Carrollton.

By Colonel Kaine, of Marengo, an invited guest—Consistent with the manifestation of feeling which has occasioned this meeting, I give as my toast, Ireland: What country has produced more generous spirits, or from whom has emanated more noble sentiments.

By Mr. T W. McCoy, an invited guest—The memory of Montgomery.

By Mr. H. Center, an invited guest—Irishmen, liberal, generous noble-hearted, and brave. May they never want a friend, while a Yankee lives.

By Mr. James Thorne, an invited guest—The Scripture says, a Prophet is not without honor save in his own country. I give you a prophet who is honored in all countries where his name is known: The sweet bard of Erin—Thomas Moore.

By John Pollard, an invited guest, [absent]—The Mobile Hibernian Benevolent Society.—A fount case for the distressed, may it never be out of *sorts*.

By James Mager—A speedy restoration of the Deposites: a speedy amelioration of the Commercial distress of the country, and a speedy change in the Cabinet of the United States.

By J. Moreland—Ireland: The land of my birth. soon may she take her station amongst the nations of the earth, independent and free as the land of my adoption.

By Edward O'Connor—Rt. Rev. John England. The ornament of his profession, his native and adopted countries.

By Colonel Hallett—The Union of the States: The bulwark of our liberties.

By James Fitzsimmons: The health of Thomas Steele, whose untiring perseverance in the cause of Ireland, ranks him not the least amongst his noble and patriotic colleagues.

By J. Clare. True Whigs: Whigs of the heart, and not of the head.

By M. Purton. Uhe Union, [British,] not as it is, but as it ought to be: Equal laws, equal rights, and equal protection.

By Capt. A. Moore. The Commerce of America: Hoping our ships may be filled with emigrants from Great Britain and its colonies, to fill our happy land.

By George Heaning, Esq. The repeal of the Union: Daniel O'Connell has commeneed the struggle, and his sons, if not sooner decided, must finish the contest.

By S. V. V. Schuyler. John Gayle: The Governor of the State of Alabama: a Statesman, a Scholar, and a Gentleman.

By John B. Todd. The memory of Richard Montgomery, the Hero of Quebec.

By J. B. Nixon: The land we live in. Ireland never can forget the home of her emigrant, and the asylum of her exile,

That peaceful home,
That gives the wanderer rest."

By John Cauglin: A sprig from the stalk I spring from, although transplanted, retains the warmth its native soil is characteristic of.

By W. H. Madden: O'Connell and Emmett! Men whose names are and have been the brightest ornaments of their day and age; whose names defy the power of malice or oblivion to sully or erase them: whose names are indellibly written on the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

By Thomas Brenan: O'Connell and Shiel, may they soon whet-

their swords on the tomb of Emmett: they are the men to write his Epitaph.

By John Byrnes, Sen. The City of Mobile: few as great for its age,—none better.

By John Brady. Byron and Moore: the fearless friends of patriotism, whose harps were always strung in behalf of humanity.

By Samuel Lepper. The Town of Belfast: it still preservs its ancient spirit of '98, and will always advocate the repeal of the Union.

By J. P. Sherwood. Gentlemen: Success and prosperity to the arts and artisan of every clime.

By Joseph Curran. Irishmen in America: Tho' far from their native land, they feel at home on St. Patrick's day.

By Wm. O'Brien. The Officers and Members of the City Troop: Hoping at the next meeting of the General Assembly, they will regain their former privileges.

By C. J. Mansony, Esq.---The Memory of George Canning. The liberal Prime Minister of Great Britain.

By Wm. Quigley. Disunion to all Nations whose laws are tyrannical; Tnion to all whose laws are wholesome.

By Martin Kirby—

United and happy at Liberty's shrine,
May the Shamrock and Hickory,
Long flourish and twine.

By John Byrnes, Jr ---Ireland: The land of our forefathers.

By James Magee, Jr. The memory of John Randolph of Roanoke: The man who declared publicly in the Senate, that he never had seen or heard of an Irish Tory.

By Mr. James M. Muldon. The kindred spirit that binds man to man, earth to heaven, the spirit which animates the Hibernian Benevolent Society—Unity, Friendship, and Charity.

By Mr. John Pedere. Our friends in Ireland.

By H. C. Walsh. The green isle of the Ocean:
Would it were near as it is dear to us.

By James Palmer. Ireland. The land of my birth. America, the land of my adoption.

By William Cunningham. John Stocking, Jr. Our Worthy Mayor.

By Timothy Flinn. May the friends of America never depart from Erin go Bragh.

By J. Keho. America; She is in Ireland as she ought to be.

By Michael Byrnes. The United States of America; He who cannot love the land of his adoption, never loved the land of his birth.

By J. Satchell. The single Married and the Married happy.

By R. Rogers. Our worthy President of the Hibernian Society, Mr. McLowskey.

By Wm. Forbes. The total abolition of the tithe system in Ireland: May every sect support their own clergy.

By Wm. Ayres. The Harp of Erin, and the Star Spangled Banner of the United States. Emblems of two great and patriotic nations; may they never have occasion to be hoisted but to salute each other as friends.

By Moses Ryan, Esq. The United States of America; our adopted country; a speedy compromise between the Union Men and Nullifiers, may the object of all parties bethe preservation of the Union, so that the Star Spangled Banner may ever wave o'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

By Mr. M'Conkey. America as she is at present; Ireland as she is; England as she deserves.

By Mr. M'Donald. Andrew Jackson: The able author of the Bank Veto. The working man of the country say "well done thou good and faithful servant."

By William Miller, Esq. Church and State Oppression and Bigotry united.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The presentation of a petition from Ashton-under-Lyne, by Mr. Fielden, on Friday, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, gave rise to a diicussion which occupied nearly the whole morning sitting of the House of Commons. Mr. Fergus O'Conner, Mr. Finn, Mr. E. Ruthven and two or three other members, speaking strongly in its favour; and Mr. Potter, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Hardy deprecating the discussion of the question. The principal thing, however, was the appearance of Mr. Cobbett as a repealer, the avowal of which was loudly cheered by the Irish members. We give the hon. member's speech:

Mr. COBBETT said, that though he had been last year greatly dissatisfied at the abuse heaped upon the Irish members, because they had agitated this question, yet he had not then made up his own mind upon it. However, having since seen the question very much agitated, and also seeing his Majesty's Ministers become so angry about it, he began to suspect that if the Union was repealed it would be a very good thing.—("Hear," and a laugh.") He had particularly turned his mind to the consideration of that question. He had attended with the greatest candour to every argument for and against it, and the consequence was that he was now decidedly of opinion that the repeal of the Union would be a great benefit to both countries. ("Hear, hear," from several of the Irish members.) He was certainly surprised to notice the opposition which the question seemed to receive from the Government and their supporters. They talked of the repeal as if it was something like high treason in the face of Heaven—as if it was the intended lopping off of some portion of the kingdom. But when they talked of separation as necessarily resulting from the Act of Union, they seemed to forget that the Union had not existed for more than thirty-four years.—(Hear.) They seemed to forget the means by which this Union was effected. The most horrible corruption was resorted to, to purchase support for that measure. The members of the House were, perhaps, still ignorant of the sums of money that, even to the present day were extracted from the people to pay for the votes that were then given. It was not merely that bribes were given at the time that this measure was brought forward, but compensation continued to be paid to this very hour for the votes that were then given in support of this measure.—Many of the members of the House were too young to recollect these things. It was not merely that votes were had in ready money, but compensation was paid in futurity, and the wages of the corruption of that day had descended from father to son, and was paid to the present hour. There was nothing so sacred in the Union itself that people should not dare to approach the discussion of it.—Well, then, what was the question for members of that house to consider? Simply this, whether the Union existed for good or for evil, and whether the separation would produce good or evil to their constituents. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that the repeal would produce good. (Hear, hear.) Greater evil than the Union had produced could not exist in any country on the face of the earth.—The people of Ireland were generally in a state of starvation—always in a state of half-rebellion—(hear, hear)—to keep down which a force of thirty-thousand soldiers was employed, besides a Bourbon police. (Loud cheers from the Irish members.) So that the country was not fit for a man to live in—(hear, hear)—though it was a country which produced three times more than was necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")—Yes, Ireland sent to England three times as much as any other country, or as all other countries. (Hear, hear.) That was a proof of the goodness of the country in production, and of the industry of the people—(hear, hear)—for in the midst of all the turmoil and privation, they must work hard, and very hard, to produce so much. It Berkshire, notwithstanding its distance from Bristol, he had been told by a turnpike-gate keeper, that through one gate alone two or three thousand hogs from Ireland passed every year. (Hear.) One-half of Lancashire was subsisting upon food imported from Ireland; and so was a great part of Yorkshire and of other countries in the north. Who would say, then, that that was not a good country which produced so much food? Aye, and it must be a good people too—and ought they not to be well treated? (Hear, hear, hear.) Why should there be any occasion for an army of thirty thousand soldiers amongst them. (Hear, hear.) It was a bad government that kept in misery so good a people, cultivating so good a soil. (Hear.) No wrong could be done by repealing the Uuion. [Hear, hear.] A worse government could not be given to Ireland than it had at present. [Hear. hear.] Why was not the house at all events to discuss the question? Why did the Ministers advise his Majesty, contrary, as every body knew, to his natural disposition, to abuse his Irish subjects in every speech which he made. [Hear.] Why did they put into his mouth such abuse of Ireland as in his last speech? He (Mr. Cobbett) would repeat what he had said when first he heard that speech, that he remembered the time when the reformers were as much abused as the repealers were now. He remembered when one reformer was obliged to go across the seas to America, to get out of the way of Sidmouth's dungeon. [Hear.] He remembered all that with pleasure now, when he saw that reformer a member of that House; and when he heard Ministers boast that they carried reform, and the Parliament itself boast that it was reformed. [Hear, hear.] He thought that it would be the same way with the repeal of the Union, that the people of this country would join with the people of Ireland so heartily and so unanimously that they would compel the Parliament to agree to the separation.

TO PARSONS.

Parsons! As Mr. Cobbett says, at the outset, whenever he addresses a letter to the Clergy of Hampshire—*Parsons in general!* We, ever mindful of your temporal comforts, as you are of our spiritual interests, have picked out of the *Post*, for your especial use and benefit, a piece of intelligence well worth having. It convey the offer of a good thing for one of you; it affords an opportunit which none of you should lose sight of. Arouse from your piou apathy, shake off your notorious disregard to your own earthly we fare, and make a bidding for the following:—

"To be sold, the Next Presentation to a Living, situate be tween forty and fifty miles on the north-east side of London, of the annual value of about £550, including a good parsonage-house, and about thirty acres of glebe, with a *prospect of very early possession.*"

A prospect of very early possession! Parsons, think of it. On of your number is about to depart this life, and, consequently, leave his living. Take instant advantage of the promised decree Providence, and secure the good parsonage-house, with its acres glebe. Such eligible offers will be scarcer by-and-by; speculate while a bargain is to be made. You will, doubtless, get the thin cheap on account of the extreme uncertainty of the tenure. Th flock to be consigned to your care may not, perhaps, exactly like t be made over to you like a flock of sheep regularly sold, in the n gro fashion, to the purchaser with the longest purse; knocked dow not to the best pastor in the market, but to the highest bidder an boldest speculator. They may be refractory, and choose to go t chapel—all the better for you; it will spare you the weekly cost a sermon (three-and-sixpence at least,) and they must pay you you lawful £550 per annum, whether they visit your church or not.—They may say, when a physician is at the point of death, it is n customary to advertise his practice for sale; the doctor's patient are not sold with his house and furniture, but they choose them selves another physician from among the surviving. But, parson you know how to answer such sophistical objections; it is enough for you to remind the cavillers that M. D.'s are not D. D.'s,—that there is a difference between the cure of bodies and the cure of souls. It may be proper that the diseased in body should elect their own curer; but for the diseased in spirit—any body, capable of purchasing the presentation, can cure *them*. Such is the benignity of Providence, that it will listen to any intercession, grant any prayer, offered by the pious purchaser of a living worth £550 a year! The ability to purchase is all that is necessary—"the rest belongs to heaven!"

Monk Lewis, at [illegible], was observed one morning to have his eyes red, and his air sentimental; being asked why? he replied, that when people said any thing kind to him it affected him deeply, "and just now the Duchess [of York] has said something *so* kind to me, that,"—here tears began to flow; "Never mind, Lewis," said Colonel Armstrong to him, "never mind; don't cry; *she could not mean it.*"

The collection of Prints made by George IV. amounts to between four and five hundred thousand; they are deposited in Windsor Castle, where a room is to be built for their preservation. An eminent judge of prints is at present engaged in arranging them chronologically.

It is said that the Bishops are to be deprived of their *seats*, which they complain of as being very hard, particularly at a time when they have scarcely a leg to *stand* upon.

According to the supplement to '*Bent's Literary Advertiser*,' which contains a list of the new books and principal engravings published in London during the year 1833, it appears that the number of new books is about 1160, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 20 less than in 1832. The number of engravings is 74, [including 34 portraits,] 13 of which are engraved in the line manner, 48 in mezzotinto, and 13 in chalk, aquatint, &c. The number of engravings published in 1832 was 99. [including 40 portraits,] viz. 15 in line, 57 in mezzotinto, and 27 in chalk, aquattnt, &c.

GODLY BOOKS.—In 1626 a pamphlet was published in London entitled "A most delectable, sweet-perfumed Nosegay, for God's Saints to smell at." About the year 1649, there was published a work entitled "A pair of Bellows, to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry; and another called, "The Snuffers of Divine-Love." Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. The author of a work on charity, entitles his book "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches;" and another, who professed a wish to exhault poor human nature calls his labours "High-heeled shoes, for Dwarfs in Holiness;" and another "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickans of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man the powers which were thought proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow, for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published "The Spiritual Mustard-pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion." "Salvation's Vantage Ground; or a Leaping Stand for Heavy Believers;', another "A Shot aimed at the Deviil's Head quarters, through the Tube of the Cannon of the Convenant;" "This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fail to understand" Another "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the Oven of Charity, carfully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description of its contents:—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of William Hunnis's Handful of Honeysuckles, and divers Godly and pithy Ditties now newly argumented."

SIXTH WARD.

☞ At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, held pursuant to the Democratic Republican Ward Committee, Gen. Henry Arcularius was called to the chair, and Edward J. M'Gloin, and Nathaniel T. Weeks, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was forcibly and eloquently addressed by George D. Strong, Thomas S. Brady, John Greenwood, Dr. Walsh, Jas. Brady, and John W. Merritt, Esq.

John W. Merritt offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are Democrats by *principle* and *practice*, and need no resolutions offered by a confirmed Tory, and passed by a Tory meeting to prove our principles. But that those who from the cradle have been Federalists, Aristocrats and Tories, would never have been suspected of wishing to be Whigs had they not made themselves both contemptible and ridiculous, by declaring themselves Whigs under the solemnity of a resolution.

Resolved, That the manly erect, industrious and independent efforts of the Evening Post, in the cause of the people and their rights deserve the warm and heartfelt approbation of the community.

Resolved, That the patriotic, intelligent, and manly exertions of the "Truth Teller" in the sacred cause of Freedom and the People's Rights endear it to our hearts, and will ensure to it the support of every lover of fearless and independent conduct.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that the Aristocrats have determined to close their stores during the three days, thereby enabling those in their employment to devote themselves and their powers to what is undoubtedly their secret wish, the cause of Jackson and the People against the Bank and Aristocracy.

Resolved, That Cornelius W. Lawrence a fireman who has faithfully served his time as such deserves and will receive the hearty support of the firemen of the city of New-York.

Resolved, That the late vote in the House of Representatives indicates the cause of the People is prosperous and that notwithstanding the immense sums expended by the United States Bank in bribe there are yet a majority of fifty-three of the representatives of the People who say with their Chief Magistrate, "The Union must and will be preserved."

Resolved, That the besotted Babalonish wanton mother Bank the harridan clothed in purple like her ancient prototype, "She of Babylon" has at length fallen by the efforts of the people and that her fall has carried with her some who could not resist the potency of her bribes and caresses. Yet the integrity, honor and virtue of the country is unscathed.

Resolved, That in high party excitement the political pot will be made freshly to boil and the scum will necessarily run over. That such removals of the rubbish tend to purify our political cauldron and the scum of all parties the political apostate has run over in the mouths of those whose palates will be tickled by his exertions and flavour.

Resolved, That the contest in which we are engaged at present is between

The People,	and	The Bank.
The Poor,	and	The Rich,
The Men,	and	The Money,
Liberty	and	Slavery,
Lawrence	and	Verplanck.

The following Resolution was offered by James A. Brady Esq. and passed by acclamation.

Resolved, That the continuation of this Republic depends on the result of the coming election. If we, the Democratic Republicans fail, the consequence must be the erection of a Bank on the ruins of American liberty; if we gain as we must. We verify and render

Those who resided in this city in the year 1817, must re collect the great excitement which prevailed on the eve of the annual election. Those who were residents, at that period, must also recollect that a daily paper then printed in this city, called the *National Advocate*, was violently opposed to the natives of Ireland, and among others acted with marked hostility towards the high minded Baptiste Irvine, now alas, no more. A meeting of citizens was in that year held at Tammany Hall, preparatory to the election, at which there was considerable difference of opinion in regard to the merits of candidates for the people's choice. The National Advocate seized the opportunity to draw a line of distinction between native and adopted citizens, with a view to the ruin of the adopted.—Among the many falsehoods resorted to by the National Advocate, was the assertion, that an *Irishman* cried out at the meeting "*down with the natives.*" This was intended merely to influence the election. The various calls on the Advocate to produce an authority in support of the charge were totally disregarded. No authority was produced, and all were ultimately satisfied it was a sheer lie. The circumstance was known to be an electioneering device, and was not only disregarded, but soon forgotten. Now, however, in 1834, another paper entitled the Evening Star, but which is more familiarly known as the *will o' the wisp*, renews the charge, in the hope that after a period of seventeen years which passed subsequently to the first assertion, that an Irishman cried out "down with the natives," no person would recollect the circuumstance in which the libel originated. It was false. This was enough, the proof LIES with one who made the assertion. This proof he has not, and he cannot, produce. Will any citizen of 1817 be good enough to inform us, whether M. M. Noah who edited the *National Advocate* in 1817, be the same person who edits the *Will o' the wisp?* We had nearly fogotten to mention that the editor of the National Advocate in 1817, in the spirit of persecution and proscriptions pronounced his fiat that no Irishman should ever hold an office in this state.

An Exhibiton was got up on Friday night at Masonic Hall by the Young Men of the Federal, Peoples, National, Clay Nullifyer, Independant, Democratic Republican, Whig Party, for the purpose of passing the same old resoulutions, and making the same stale speeches over again, which we have been published at this and all previous elections some scores of time—the front of the Hall was decorated with transparency representing a ship driving head foremost upon the rocks—the situation of the ship we are told represented a forlorn situation of their party about to split upon the rocks of Democracy and sink forever beneath the waves of honest indignation and scorn

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent society, of Utica, was held on the 17th instant, at Ludlows's Hotel. Preparations having been made to celerate the day, as the aniversary of St. Patrick, the Apostle and Patron Saint, of Ireland, the society formed in procession with their banner and badges, and accompanied with an excellent band, playing national airs, proceeding through some of the principal streets of the city to the Catholic Church, where the Rev. Mr. Danaher, of Albany, delivered an eloquent discourse. Divine service was performed by the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. W. J. Quarter, assisted by a fine choir of singers, under the direction of Mr. Lane, of Whitestown: Miss Gardner and Miss Brennan, executed various pieces on the Organ in admirable style. The interior of the Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, harps, &c. by the young ladies and gentlemen belonging to the congregation, which reflected much credit on their skill and industry. When the service was over, the procession was again formed and returned to the Hotel. The weather was remarkably fine, and the day one of the pleasantest we have ever seen at this season of the year. The society forthwith proceeded to elect officers by ballot for the ensuing year, under the charter granted by the legislature at its present session which resulted in the choice of the following persons, viz:

John C, Devereux, President; James McDonough, 1st Vice President; John Queal, 2d Vice President; Owen O'Neil, Treasurer Thomas Mooney, Secretary; John McManus; Daniel R. Buckly, and Patrick Dixon, Directors.

At 4 o'clock, the members and guests sat down to a fine dinner. The President being absent, in consequence of indisposition, the 1st Vice President occupied the chair. Grace was said by Rev. Dr Danaher, and the company were waited on by Mr. Ludlow with that attention and civility for which he is noted. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drank, accompanied by the band with appropriate airs, and mingled with several bursts of applause. Several gentlemen enlivened the evening by singing patriotic and sentimental songs, and the entire celebration was conducted in such a manner, as to prove that Irishmen can fully appreciate and enjoy, without licentiousness, the high degree of liberty which these United States have the happiness to possess.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—When it next returns, may it find Ireland as her merits claim; ranking high amongst the nations of the earth. Air St. Patrick's Day.

2. The memory of St. Patrick—His apostolic zeal and labors in convening our forefathers to the sublime truths of the Gospel, will be ever held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by the people of Ireland. Air, Remember the glories of Brien the brave.

3. Our native land—The Leopard may change his spots, and the Ethiophian his skin; but our attachment for our native land is unchanged, and unchangeable. Air, Exile of Erin.

4. Our adopted country—Firmly attached to her free institutions, our efforts shall be [illegible] are out of danger. One of the most villainous, and murderous acts of the opposition was to meet at the Masonic Hall and there nominate three hundred individuals from the different wards to assemble in the *Sixth*, falsely asserting that such individuals were sent there "to keep the peace," when they had in view no other object than the creation of disturbance and confusion, and the prevention of the Democratic Electors of that ward from voting at the Ballot Boxes. These individuals commenced their "Reign of Terror," by making a cold blooded and unprovoked attack on the *Irish* of that ward, and attempting to drive them off their own ground. This attempt was met as it ought to have been with sturdy and manly resistance—the electors were determined not to be driven from their own ward, or deprived of their rights. In addition to this, while the *Sixth Ward* was very quite and peacaable a number of Watchmen armed with clubs, without any legal authority came into the ward and commenced an attack. The Irish resisted it blow for blow and some individuals were hurt. The "Whigs" as they call themselves, then rushed to the Arsenal; "Burglar" like, broke open the doors and took possession of the arms, but were induced by his Honor, the Mayor, to yield them up. In the latter part of the day, the soldiery were called out to preserve the Arsenal and prevent any fresh outrage by the furious mob of "Whigs." We are sorry that the Sixth Ward was so disturbed, and that some individuals were injured, but are very unwilling that Irishmen should be crushed to the earth without making resistance. All the noise, all the disturbance, and all the injury in the Sixth Ward, were occasioned by the dangerous, violent, and improper c ndnct of those who met at Masonic Hall, and more particularly to the furious paragraphs which appeared in the *Morning Courier*, and *Evening Star*, all of which were calculated to produce confusion and blood-shed. Their columns teemed daily with calls on the "Whigs," not to be alarmed, to gain or *die* in the fight, &c., with falsehoods of the most glaring and palpable natnre, and the most foul slanders and calumny heaped on peaceable and honest citizens. We saw two youths leaving the office of the *Star*, armed with bludgeons, and no doubt fully prepared to murder a few Irish *as a matter of fun*. The turmoil is now for the most part over; and the Directers of the Bank may sigh over the loss of the thousands expended in the vain hope of corrupting a free people. The Presses in its pay—*the fifty-two thousand man*, and the *King of* Grand Ireland with all the other hirelings may rail and bluster until they split, the people cannot be bribed, the BANK MUST PERISH. We cannot be too happy that such is the result, for if the Bank should ever be re-chartered, before its new Charter expired, aristocracy would have been established in this country, more despotic and oppressive than any which has heretofore existed.

IRISHMEN!—HEAR THIS.

Colonel King has always been the most bitter enemy of DANIEL O'CONNELL, on this continent. When the Irish Liberator invoked in his most ardent language, the aid of this country, by appealing to the feelings of the American people, *in the cause* of his ravaged and persecuted countrymen—this cold-blooded and unfeeling man, stigmatized him as a "MOUTHING DEMAGOGUE." Irishmen know their opponents, and they cannot be made the instruments in advancing the purposes of their unchanged and unchangeable enemies, however much those enemies may buy up a few apostate would-be Irishmen to endeavor by their scurrillous, and libellous writings to seduce them from their allegiance to true Democracy.

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAW.

There is a striking similarity between the Old Alien and Sedition Law men, in JEFFERSON'S time, and the WHIGS so called of the present time. JEFFERSON rescued the victims from the operation of that malignant Law—they denounced it as a violation of the Constitution. General Jackson with equal firmness has rescued the country from the fangs of the money monster. His opponents denounce it as a violation of the Constitution. The people sustained JEFFERSON.—They will sustain JACKSON, the friend of Jefferson, the opponent of the Alien and Sedition Law—the only man that can save the country in this great struggle.

MR. SHIEL.

When the account of the charge made against this distinguished gentleman, by Lord Althorp, of having spoken in favour of the "Coercion Bill" was published in this city, much argumentation took place amongst Irishmen as to the probability of his guilt or innocence, and while some confidently supposed that he had become an apostate, others were equally confident that his patriotism remained unchanged and unchangeable. We were happy, very happy to learn from late accounts that Mr. Shiel has been fully and honourably acquitted of the charge preferred against him, and that Lord Althorp and Mr. Hill had made him the necessary apologies. For our Irish own part, we could not conceive that one in whom Mr. O'Connell had placed so much confidence,---whose advocacy of the rights of Ireland and Irishmen had been so generous and enthusiastic, could be guilty of such base and ungratefal conduct towards those he had so lately defended, and take the offence doubly heinous by avowing in the face of heaven that he was innocent. We are satisfied from his conduct while Althorp was preferring the charge that he was a true and staunch patriot, and no fact tended more to convince us of his innocence, than that of the "Noble Lord," refusing to give up the name of the individual who had authorised him to prefer the charge. We refrained, however, from offering our opinion to the public, supposing that it was not necessary inasmuch as a short space of time would dissipats all doubts, and render the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shiel certain. Now that he has been honourably acquitted. we feel pleased to add our tribute of praise in commendation of his manly conduct during the past investigation, and to record our opinion

By T. J. O'Conner, Esq. Irish eloquence and Irish valor—May the first be poured forth in the cause of Freedom, and the last exerted to defend it.

By His Honor, the Mayor, an invited guest, [absent from indisposition.]—Hibernians,—ever awake to the wants of the distressed.

His Honor, Chief Justice Lipscombe, being called on for a sentiment, rose, and addressed the society.

He felt grateful, he said, for the kind hospitality to which he was indepted for a seat on that occasion, at the festive board of the society. He could not attempt to express the happiness it had afforded, because words could but feebly express the emotion of the heart. He did not doubt, however, but that his feelings would be fairly appreciated by the proverbialy kind hearted Irish. He claimed not the honor of kindred by blood with the natives of the Emerald Isle; but he trusted that, he might just claim by sympathy at least kindred with the generous feelings which pervaded the society at this time, and had doubtlessly called it into existence.

That such societies were worthy of our highest regard, as having a tendency to mature and cherish the holiest and purest affections of the human heart—that cold and cheerless, indeed must be the heart that could not be warmed into the most lively and generous emotion at the recollections of its father land.

That, for his part, he sought no communication with those to whom the reminiscences of the scenes of childhood afforded no delight.

The Irish might well be proud of their native land; that Ireland, had from her earliest history been distingushed for the sweetness of her bards for the chivalry of her soldiers: the eloqence of her statesmen—and the piety and learning of her divines; that when Gothic darkness hung over the rest of Europe, Ireland cherished men of learning and piety, and acquired the distinguished appellation of *Insula Sanctorem*.

That her happy and enviable condition continued until the traitor Dermid invited over the English to support him in his crimes and lawless ambition, That from that fatal period, the history of Ireland had presented a continued scene of oppression on the part of the English, and of generous, noble and daring efforts to recover their lost rights on the part of the Irish,—that though unsuccessful and oppressed, she had never given up the struggle;—that resistance to her oppressors seemed to be an innate principle, the defeat of one generation, inspired the succeeding one to renew the effort. That notwithstauding so many of her dearest sons had fallen martyrs to liberty, it could not be said that their blood had been shed in vain.—That the cause in which Lord Edwward Fitzgerald, and the youthful and talented Emmet had suffered, had continual-

The Committe of Privileges and the house had indeed "a specimen of the sort of mistakes to which the reporters of the conversations were liable. Such was the mistake in this case, that the conversation was the very reverse of what had been reported. Crest-fallen, the bantam will never crow again; the feathers are upon the cape of his neck, and he gives vent to a lamentable scraugh. How changed from the bantam clapping his wings to his own shrill clarion in the Cross Keys! Do we say that Mr. Hill invented the accursed calumny? No, no, no. It was a lie begotten by many a father on a common cloud. Not one of them all but disowns the monstrous birth; the black bastard dies an unnatural death, and is stuffed away, we suppose, among the chaff that deadens the ceiling of the room, if there be one, below that of the Committee Privileges. Mr. Hill has confessed himself to be, at the best, a foolish and a dangerous gossip. The Committee may praise him as it will, bnt all the rest of the world can feel for him but pity more or less mingled with contempt.

"AGITATION" IN IRELAND.

The number of meetings which have been held in every part of Ireland is truly astonishing. Our Irish files are literally filled with reports of speeches made at these meetings. Never did the people of Ireland so generally raise their voice against the odious tithes, and in favor of the REPEAL OF THE UNION. We have given brief notices in our columns of some of the different meetings that have been held.

POPULATION &c. OF IRELAND.

An abstract of the population returns of Ireland has been delivered to the members of the British House of Commons, from which we take the following results,

English statute acres, 17,183,763,; houses inhabited, 1,249,816; building, 15,3[illegible]3: uninhabited, 40,651; total families, 1,385,066; families chiefly employed in the agriculture, 884, 339; chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft, 242,359; families not comprised in these two casses, 251,368; males, 3,794,880: females, 3,972,521; total number of persons, 7,767,401.

BROOKLYN PROCEEDINGS.

We crave the indulgence of our Brooklyn friends until *next Saturday*, when their proceedings on the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, will appear in the Truth Teller. We request the favor of some of our friend's forwarding to us a copy of the Democratic paper, that contains the regular toasts.

PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNORS.

From the Dublin Weekly Register.

"Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, Governor of Canada, has been declared by the highest local court of judicature in that colony not liable to civil or criminal process while enjoying the office of King's representative, and as Captain-General and Governor of Canada. An action for wages was instituted by Mrs. Harvey ne of his lordship's domestic establishment, was dismissed by the court on this principle."

This is a fine specimen of the operation of the law, as regards those entrusted with its administration. Lord Aylmer has an immense salary for dispensing justice to the Kin's subjects in Canada, but when one of the *governed* seeks redress, against the *governor*, the privilege of the favored aristocrat is pleaded, and effectually bars the claim of his female servant to recover her wages!!! It is not by such practices as this that the British connection with Canada can be distinguished and secured.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The bustle and hurry of the last fortnight being now brought to a close, we shall make it a point to attend to our arrears of correspondence forthwith.

☞ Our General Agent Mr. PATRICK BULGER, is informed that we have received no communication from him since his despatch from Louisville.—We have reason to suppose his Letters since have gone astray. His friends are anxious to hear from him—particularly his brother.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

We this day publish the proceedings of St. Patrick's celebration, as received from our valued Correspondent. The paper containing the *Standing Toasts*. and which should have preceded the Volunteer Toasts, has not reached us, we therefore could not publish them.

THE DRAMA.

PARK THEATRE. The all absorbing topic of political interest has diverted public attentton from the brilliant attractions of the new Opera. Robert the Devil or the mystic Branch has been produced in a style of splendor, terrific and startling beyond any thing heretofore brought out in this country. The accompaniements were executed with skill and effect that reflects the highest credit on the gentlemen of the Orchestra, who deserve warm commendation for the masterly manner in which they acquitted themselves. Mrs. Woods, whose surpassing vocal powers have called forth and exhausted every expression of admiration, brought to the character of Isabel those delightful embellishments that abound in her execution of the more difficult passages of the music of the great masters fearfully served to add to the lustre of an unusually effective performance. As an entire piece there has been no equal brought out this season no doubt indicative of a determination throughout a series of successful Opera that will revive the taste of the community and advance the progress of musical science.

Mr. Hackett the celebrated Comedian wh o was greeted with an enthnsiastic reception, on the Dublin boards commenced an engagement during the present week. He cannot fail to awaken a general desire to witness the delineation of character a backwoodsman in a strain of drollery and humour, that would convulse with laughter the most morose and phlegmatic. His representation of Nimrod and phlegmatic is the strongest specimen of the supremely ludicrous that ever entered the imagination. The odds and ends of the absurd and irrational of the human character never have been so well united. Though with warmth Mr. Hacket is a favourite of long standing and briefly esteemed as well as the best actor in his line on this or any other stage

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE—APRIL. Published by Bancroft, 389 Broadway.

We have received the April number of this work, and consider it only necessary to say that like the majority of its predecessors, it is replete with matter interesting, miscellaneous, and elegantly written. This Monthly is certainly superior to any other published in this State, and for that reason should require no praise. It is laid on our desk, without the idle pomp and puffiing which are used to herald worthless publications, seeking as it were to be judged according to its intrinsic merits. We are happy at all times to receive it, and pay it the passing notice which is all our columns will permit. The passages "From the Life of Mary Stuart," are very graphic and forcible; the other contributions are severally meritorious and do their authors much credit. Such a periodical should be a source of immense gain to its editor and publisher.

Charity Sermon.

In ST. PETER'S CHURCH, by the VERY REV. DOCTOR POWER, on to-morrow *(Sunday,)* at half past ten o'clock, for the POLES.

Having received the following letter from the Venerable Bishop; I cheerfully comply with his request. The Sermon, will be Preached in ST. PETER'S CHURCH on to-morrow (Sunday) should the weather be favorable.

JOHN POWER, V. G. and Rector of St. Peter's.

New York, April 7th 1834.

VERY REV. SIR.

The distressing situation in which the unfortunate POLES are, who lately landed in this country claims our warmest sympathy. Will you be so good, as to plead their cause, as soon as possible before your charitable Congregation.—They cannot have a better Advocate than yourself, and you cannot apply to a more Benevolent Congregation, than that of St. Peter's.

† JOHN, Bishop of New York.

☞ With astonishment I have soen my name in the list of adopted citizens, with Dr. Macneven's name at the head, in the Courier of this morning. I never knew any thing of the same, and am directly opposed to the course adopted by him or his friends. I met several of my fellow adopted citizens and friends whose names are in the same manner smuggled in to swell up the list without their knowledge, approbation, or consent. PATRICK LEAHY,

No. 7 Park Row.

Mr. Editor—having seen my name attached to a notice for convening a meeting of adopted citizens, who approve of the sentiments recently expressed by Dr. Macnevent I hereby announce that I have not subscribed my name to said document, nor have I authorised any other person to add my name thereto.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, 23 Chatham-street.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.

The *Cork Chronicle* of 6th March says—The following requisition now lies on the table of the Chamber of Commerce:

"We the undersigned request a meeting of the Electors of the city of Cork, to consider the propriety of requiring our representatives either to proceed to discharge their duties in parliament, or else to resign their trust into the hands of their constituents."

Here follows a number of signatures.

It is, we suppose, in consequence of this that Dr. Baldwin has addressed the following letter to his constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF CORK.

GENTLEMEN—Some surprise, if not dissatisfaction, having been manifested by a portion of your respectable body at the absence of your representative from Parliament I feel it due to persons whom I so highly value and esteem to state the causes of that absence.

The critical and interesting situation of my *only* daughter, was the principal cause. Another cause was the necessity of attending to some legal proceedings of the utmost importance to myself and family.

As I accepted the representation of your populous and opulent city, from a desire to serve my country, without any view to personal interest or ambition—so shall I remain the honorable trust only for the public advantage, and with the approbation of my constituents. If, therefore, you do not consider this explanation satisfactorily, it will be sufficient for you gentlemen, merely to demand my resignation in order to obtain it.

I have the honor to be, my respected friends and fellow-citizens, your faithful servant,

HERBERT BALDWIN.

Camden-place, Monday, March 3.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Kilkenny.—On Saturday last, pursuant to requisition, numerously and respectably signed, a meeting of the inhabitants of the united parishes of Killarney, Kilcummin, and Aghada, took place in the new court-house, for the purpose of adopting petitions, to be forwarded to Parliament, for the repeal of the Legislative Union, and the total abolition of tithes. Notwithstanding the short notice which had been given, every part of the building was crowded to excess, and the enthusiasm which prevailed strongly evinced the feelings of the people of these parishes on the subject, which caused them to assemble together on that day.—*Tralee Mercury.*

Thurles.—The anti-tithe payers and repealers of this place have met, and have severely censured the conduct of their county member, Mr. O'Callaghan, in Parliament.

Belfast.—The feelings even of the "cold North" are warmed into activity. Belfast, the metropolis of the North of Ireland is up, and the inhabitants of that wealthy town are now signing an anti-tithe petition, which is strongly worded, and which ends with the following words:—"Petitioners, therefore, humbly, but earnestly entreat, that your honourable house will adopt effective measures for the removal of this prime source of their country's misery and disorder; that you will accomplish a real and not merely a nominal "extinction of tithes," and put away a grievance which brings disgrace upon religion, and destroys the peace of society."

County Tipperary.—The *Free Press* says that the parishes are meeting in almost every part of the county, to petition the legislature on the subject of tithes, and for the repeal of the Union.

Great Anti-Tithe Meeting at Corofin, County Gilway.—On Sunday last one of the most numerous and most highly respectable meetings that have been held in any part of the province on any former occasion took place in the Parish Chapel of Corofin, Union of Moylough, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the total abolition of that most infamous of all grinding imposts—Tithes. Our excellent and honest representative Martin Joseph Blake, Esq., was amidst the unanimous cheers of the meeting called upon to preside on the occasion, and in the discharge of that honourable duty frequently took occasion to express such sentiments as elicited the warm applause of the meeting and fully evinced the heart-felt zeal and devotion which the Honourable Gentleman has brought to the fulfilment of that important trust confided to him, as *one of the representatives of the People of Ireland.* Among the other gentlemen present, we noticed John Nolan, Esq., Ballinderry, J. P., Pierce Joseph Blake, Esq., of Corofin, Andrew Nolan, Esq., Ballyhaugher, Henry Blake, Esq., Ballygloonan, John Nolan, Esq., Jun. Ballinderry, the Rev. John M'Hugh, R. C. C., Roderick M'Dermott, Esq., Gortbeg, Gregory Nolan, Esq., Curry, &c. &c. The resolutions breathe a spirit, as did the sentiments uttered by the several movers and seconders, of fixed and determined opposition to the principle and the existence of the nefarious tithe system.

The resolution of thanks to Messrs. Nolan, who had allowed their stock to be seized and sold by the Rev. J. O'Rourke rather than yield to an unjust exaction, was received with rapturous applause.

One circumstance which occurred at this meeting struck us in a particular manner as indicative of the feeling which pervades the people of this parish. A poor countryman of the name of Michael Higgins, when the business of the meeting had terminated stepped forward and said, "that the gentlemen whose stock was sold ought not to suffer any thing by it, and that the parish should come forward and make full amends to them for their losses." This proposition was responded to by loud cheers and applause.—*Galway Free Press.*

VARIETIES.

RICHARD F. CARMAN, of No. 15 Mill street stated yesterday, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he had discharged one of the men in his employment, who refused to vote against the administration of the General Government at the ensuing election. The man stated he would starve with his wife and children before he would desert his principles. Carman himself states that he was a good man, and had been in his employment nine years. We canot sufficiently admire the unblushing effrontry of this man in trumpeting forth his own infamous conduct. Fellow citizens, do we live in a land of equal rights!—Is not the coming election emphatically a contest between the aristocracy, on the one side, and the people on the other?—*Evening Post.*

Man's Life. "There are two lives to each of us—gliding on at the same time scarcely connected with each other!—the life of our actions—the life of our minds; the external and the inward history; the movements of the frame—the deep and ever restless workings of the heart! They who have loved, know that there is a diary of the affections, which we might keep for years without having occasion even to touch upon the exterior surface of life, our busy occupations—the mechanical progress of our existence; yet by the last are we judged, the first is never known. History reveals men's deeds, men's outward characters, but not themselves. There is a secret self that hath its own life 'rounded by a dream,' unpenetrated, unguessed."—*Bulwer's 'Pilgrims of the Rhine.'*

When to leave off Drinking. When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off—you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half-dozen years, leave the company—you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth-rug, or lurch on your neighbor's shoulders, go home—you are dead drunk.

Monk Lewis, at Oatlands, was observed one morning to have his eyes red, and his air sentimental; being asked why? he replied, that when people said any thing kind to him it affected him deeply, "and just now the Duchess [of York] has said something *so* kind to me, that,"—here tears began to flow; "Never mind, Lewis," said Colonel Armstrong to him, "never mind; don't cry; *she could not mean it.*"

The collection of Prints made by George IV. amounts to between four and five hundred thousand; they are deposited in Windsor Castle, where a room is to be built for their preservation. An eminent judge of prints is at present engaged in arranging them chronologically.

It is said that the Bishops are to be deprived of their *seats*, which they complain of as being very hard, particularly at a time when they have scarcely a leg to *stand* upon.

According to the supplement to *'Bent's Literary Advertiser,'* which contains a list of the new books and principal engravings published in London during the year 1833, it appears that the number of new books is about 1160, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 20 less than in 1832. The number of engravings is 74, [including 34 portraits,] 13 of which are engraved in the line manner, 48 in mezzotinto, and 13 in chalk, aquatint, &c. The number of engravings published in 1832 was 99, [including 40 portraits,] viz. 15 in line, 57 in mezzotinto, and 27 in chalk, aquattnt, &c.

GODLY BOOKS.—In 1626 a pamphlet was published in London ntitled "A most delectable, sweet-perfumed Nosegay, for God's Saints to smell at." About the year 1649, there was published a work entitled "A pair of Bellows, to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry; and another called, "The Snuffers of Divine-Love." Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. The author of a work on charity, entitles his book "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches;" and another, who professed a wish to exhault poor human nature calls his labours "High-heeled shoes, for Dwarfs in Holiness;" and another, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickans of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man the powers which were thought proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow, for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published "The Spiritual Mustard-pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion." "Salvation's Vantage Ground; or a Louping Stand for Heavy Believers;", another "A Shot aimed at the Devill's Head quarters, through the Tube of the Cannon of the Convenant;" "This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fail to understand" Another "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the Oven of Charity, carfully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description of its contents:—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of William Humuis's Handful of Honeysuckles, and divers Godly and pithy Ditties now newly argumented."

SIXTH WARD.

☞ At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, held pursuant to the Democratic Republican Ward Committee, Gen. Henry Arcularius was called to the chair, and Edward J. M'Gloin, and Nathaniel T. Weeks, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was forcibly and eloquently addressed by George D. Strong, Thomas S. Brady, John Greenwood, Dr. Walsh, Jas. Brady, and John W. Merritt, Esq.

John W. Merritt offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are Democrats by *principle* and *practice*, and need no resolutions offered by a confirmed Tory, and passed by a Tory meeting to prove our principles. But that those who from the cradle have been Federalists, Aristocrats and Tories, would never have been suspected of wishing to be Whigs had they not made themselves both contemptible and ridiculous, by declaring themselves Whigs under the solemnity of a resolution.

Resolved, That the manly erect, industrious and independent efforts of the Evening Post, in the cause of the people and their rights deserve the warm and heartfelt approbation of the community.

Resolved, That the patriotic, intelligent, and manly exertions of the "Truth Teller" in the sacred cause of Freedom and the People's Rights endear it to our hearts, and will ensure to it the support of every lover of fearless and independent conduct.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that the Aristocrats have determined to close their stores during the three days, thereby enabling those in their employment to devote themselves and their powers to what is undoubtedly their secret wish, the cause of Jackson and the People against the Bank and Aristocracy.

Resolved, That Cornelius W. Lawrence a fireman who has faithfully served his time as such deserves and will receive the heartly support of the firemen of the city of New-York.

Resolved, That the late vote in the House of Representatives indicates the cause of the People is prosperous and that notwithstanding the immense sums expended by the United States Bank in bribes there are yet a majority of fifty-three of the representatives of the People who say with their Chief Magistrate, "The Union must and will be preserved."

Resolved, That the besotted Babalonish wanton mother Bank the harridan clothed in purple like her ancient prototype, "She of Babylon" has at length fallen by the efforts of the people and that her fall has carried with her some who could not resist the potency of her bribes and caresses. Yet the integrity, honor and virtue of the country is unscathed.

Resolved, That in high party excitement the political pot will be made freshly to boil and the scum will necessarily run over. That such removals of the rubbish tend to purify our political cauldron and the scum of all parties the political apostate has run over in the mouths of those whose palates will be tickled by his exertions and flavour.

Resolved, That the contest in which we are engaged at present is between

The People,	and	The Bank.
The Poor,	and	The Rich,
The Men,	and	The Money,
Liberty	and	Slavery,
Lawrence	and	Verplanck.

The following Resolution was offered by James A. Brady Esq. and passed by acclamation.

Resolved, That the continuation of this Republic depends on the result of the coming election. If we, the Democratic Republicans fail, the consequence must be the erection of a Bank on the ruins of American liberty; if we gain us we must. We verify and render certain one of the most patriotic assertions of the patriotic General Jackson: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting signed by the officers be published in the Evening Post, Standard, Democratic Chronicle and Truth Teller.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, Chairman

Edward M'Gloin, Nathan T. Weeks, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD.

Democratic Republican Meeting.

☞ At an unusually large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of this ward, held last evening at the public building, corner of Christopher and Hudson-streets, Mr. John J. Manning was called to the chair, and Messrs. M. D. Gale, and Thomas Lloyd, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen, viz:—Messrs. Colfax, Rice, Rose, Lichenan, Gilbert, Brown and Fanning, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Liebenan, and carried unanimously.

Whereas, the difficulty resulting from the election in the Sixth Ward of this city, will undoubtedly be charged to the honest democracy of that Ward—and whereas we believe it to have originated from unqualified provocation on the part of the opposition. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by this meeting to call upon the Mayor to ascertain what information in relation to the causes of the said disturbances in his possession. Whereupon, it was resolved that the following persons compose that committee—

J. D. Brown,	Richard B. Fosdick,
Jacob Brush,	Thos. I. Shankland,
Levi Kidder,	Harry Liebannon.

The following resolutions were likewise offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the unnecessary gratuitous, and insulting provocations which the Bank Party of "this city at large," have given to the honest sons of old Ireland of the Sixth Ward, who have supported Mr. Lawrence, merit the hearty detestation of every lover of good order.

Resolved, That we believe the said disturbances to have originated in a great measure from the inflammatory publication of Web and Noah; and that whilst we wish to uphold the majesty of the law, yet we believe that the *causes* (in this instance) were admirably calculated to produce the desired effect:

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of this city.

J. J. MANNING, Chairman.

M. D. Gale, Thos. Lloyd, } Secretaries.

BY J. DAYMON,

Store No. 191 *Chatham Square*

THIS DAY APRIL, 11.

Ten o'clock, at the Auction Store, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Clothing, &c. &c.

S. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191, Chatham Square, having been reappointed to that office, takes the present opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and patrons, for the many favors conferred on him in the time of his business, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Any Person breaking up House keeping, or about declining business, who wishes their effects disposed of at Public Sale, will be attended personally at their Houses or Stores—and strict attention paid to their interest. Furniture or other Articles or Merchandize sent to his store, as above stated.—Will be sold to the best possible advantage, and payments made the day after the Sale.

ELEVENTH WARD.

☞ At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men of the Eleventh Ward, friendly to the General and State administrations, held at the Eastern Hall, on Friday evening, the 4th inst. Thos P. Walworth, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph Washburn and Jacob H Strever were appointed Secretaries. The call of the meeting being read, a retiring committee was chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. During their absence the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. A. Cumiford, a mechanic, and J. G. Seaver, Esq. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, Whereas, we view the present contest as a struggle of the Bank of the United States for a power to bind the free people of this nation in golden chains.

Therefore,

Resolved, That we use all honourable means to resist a monopoly so dangerous to the existence of our free institutions and to the liberty and happiness of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the weight of golden fetters would be felt more severely than those of other metal.

Resolved, That we believe the people to be the only legitimate power, and that at the polls we will evince our determination to be governed by ourselves, and not by a monied aristocracy.

Resolved, That the attempts of the enemy to fasten upon us the name of *Tory*, is an open admission that they are determined nothing shall stop them in their nefarious undertakings.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of this Ward, are not to be frightened by "a mahogany stock, eight inch barrel and percussion lock," or the *Star* which points to the Judge of Israel, who says it is in shape very like a weasel or a camel, or a whale when he looks through golden spectacles.

Resolved, That we recognise in the candidates preseuted for our suffrages, men of sterling integrity and of long tried Democracy, the firm supporters of those principles for which our fathers so nobly fought and bled.

The following correspondence with C. C. Rice, M. D. was submitted to the meeting—ordered to be read and embodied with the proceedings.

New York, 2d April, 1834.

Doctor Christopher Carlton Rice,

Sir: You are requested to attend a general political meeting to be held at the "Eastern Hall" on Friday evening at half past 7 o'elock, to express your political sentiments relative to the present administration.

If a personal attendance from any prior engagement is inconvenient on the above evening, please convey to us your sentiments in any other form deomed most judicious, to be presented to the meeting.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

THOMAS P. WALWORTH,
JACOB H. STREVER,
JOHN HEENEY, } Com.

P. S. An answer will be called for this evening.

THE REPLY.

Thos. P. Walworth, Jacob H. Strever, and John Heeney, esqs.

Gentlemen—I have received your communication officially made, and requesting from me an expression of my political sentiments relutive to this very important crisis of our present existing local policy—or in plain unvarnished language, whether I am favorable or unfavorable to the present Administration and its executive measures! thus far!

Permit me to say, that it is with no ordinary degree of regret that I feel myself incapacitated from complying with your request *personally* at the "*Eastern Hall*" on Friday Evening, in consequence of a prior yet no less important engagement, therefore my sentiments conveyed epistolary, will be my official representative at your meeting, yet even so as if prefaritory I would add that no individual would assume the responsibility of this official duty (to you and the great national question which convulses at this trying period the political horizon of this my at dopted coutry) with more diffidence than I do, and this consideration would be hightened by feeling, how almost intrinsically immaterial the sentiments of so humble an individual migh be in the scale of national Equipoise or political measure. But when I see and feel that the exigency of existing circumstances—sustained by the spirit of democracy; requires the voice and the aid of even the most youthful or feeble of her votaries. I cannot entertain such prudential embarrassments; now especially when the tenets of partyism draws or wishes to draw its demarkation between democrats and those whom we hold, as we do the rest of mankind, "in war, (political) foes, in peace, friends!" Again I feel emboldened by the result which may be the growth of my own avowal; conscious that when I do so, I leave no room for any individual withholding the peculiar prerogrative of every American citizen, native and adopted—a free and unshackled expression of political credence, when called on for its communication.

My remarks will be brief as it is not now my intention to enter into or elaborate minutiæ of circumstanstantial reason, why I first approved of the present Administration, and why I I continue to support its measures, and repose that confidence unaltered in the ability and integrity of its Excutive; and its attendant rectitude in resorting to, and adopting the measures to suppress the existence of any Institution or Body, capable of holding the right of our free Constitution subserviant to its caprice, and the power; and controlling the staff on which hangs the "*Magna Charta*" of American Independence, by interfering with the elective franchise. The imperativeness of duty protected by the *fiscal* preservation of our national and international prosperity and liberty, having thus far distinguished our existing Administration; consequently I will give my humble suffrage towards its support.

I will endeaver to express my *personal* feeling at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, therefore not being blessed with the power of ubiquity I must procrastinate to some early period a personal interview with the Democracy of the Ward. As you, are aware that a meeting of the "*adopted citizens*," of which I am one, will be held on the above evening, it therefore becomes my duty to unite with them in repelling any unfavorable deductions or aspersions which the tirade of excited feelings in a general polity too often flings around them, if not individually, at least collectively. There is no individual who deprecates more than I do the doctrine customray on the eve of elcetions, or of political contest of appealing to the patriotism and sensibility of my native countrymen—thus ulteriourly infusing the cause which they endeavor to advance. But actually and abstractedly deteriorating the objects whichthe appealants would fain support. It is wrong in my opinion, to draw a line of distinction between the native and adopted citizen, or to resort the expediency (falsely imagined) of as it were setting "*Greek* against Greek;" the effort is equally censurable as it is futile. We, the adopted citizens, generally speaking, but more particularly Irish, have left the "Green Isle" of our nativity. We have politically forsworn the land of our fathers. We have braved the surges of the wild and stormy Atlantic. We the voluniary exiles of oppressive legislative usurpation, have come amongst you—to live with you and to die with you—to defend your rights—to share with you, our adopted country's glory, or her shame. We became Americans—and we are proud of it. We are proud of our adopted parent—because she is great—she is free. We the Irish emigrants say and truly say,

"Where liberty dwells—there is our country."

We have acted in our native land, as men knowing our rights and our unaleniable privilegs, capable, at all times, of acting and thinking indepedently for ourselves: solely influenced by the old adage of "Principles of Men," we suffer every man to exercise his civil and religious duty. Consequently, we allow no intrusion of a similar nature to be exercised over us; it is true, we may differ in such views relative to doing "the state some service," viewing the same object but through different glasses, we maintain that every man is alone accountable to the American constituency and his individual interest for his own actions—they influence us as a body, by no means. The individual who imagines that we are thus fickle and prejudiced in a body, for a personal act committed by any of our native members, builds the edifice of his miscalculation on a sandy basis, he will find the product of his fancy,

"Like dead sea fruits which tempt the eye,
"But turn to ashes on the lips——"

Therefore you may deduce from this state of things that if an individual chooses (no matter how prominent—how learned—or once how admired,) desert the Flag we rally round—it does not issue that we will follow in his trail or hollow in his wake—no. We will cling to him to ratrace what we politically speaking, call—his "wrong step," But if he adheres to his purpose—why—we let him go his own way, while we still pursue ours, unchanged by him.—I speak from positive proof; nor will I admit of arrogating to myself an exclusive power or an overreach of imagined information—let prejudice imagine it—when I speak or rather write the sentiments of my countrymen. or at least by much the greater majority of Irishmen—in stating that we have faithfully supported Andrew Jackson—we have supported Martin Van Buren—we have supported the General & State administration in all its executive measures—not because we were attached to a party—not because we consider it a natioual question, having as its ulterior object, political prejudice or political pre-eminence; we coolly and deliberately judge of the and thereby pre-judged of the effect—seeing them and feeling now that it "asks for nothing which is not strictly right—it submits to nothing which is strictly wrong; the confidence we at first placed in th capability, the firmness, and honesty of the present President and Vice-President of this republic, meets my approbation as an American citizen. My countrymen with me, have deposited credentials of our general approval; and long as a similar course of rectitude marks the heads of our administration, we, or at leasl I, shall consider it my own, and only National Bank, from which I can never think of "*a removal of the deposites.*" As regards the conduct of Mayor—without resorting to individual disparagement—totally unnecessary—and sometimes rather too severely just—I have known the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence for sometime—and were I to support him on the score of individual friendship, it would be my duty; but I will support him from a higher motive; because, he is fit, he is honest, he is capable; he shall have my humble voice. Though not a resident of your ward, yet if I had a vote there, I would cheerfully give to the whole Charter Ticket. headed Francis Fickett for Alderman and Thomas H. White for Assistant Alderman; believing them to be men fit and worthy to be your representatives in the Councils of our city.

Gentlemen—My sentiments are expressed and submitted for your consideration, by your fellow-citizen

CHRISTOPHER CARLETON RICE.

New-York, 3d April, 1834.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in all the republican papers in this city.

THOS. P. WALWORTH Chairman.

Joseph Washburn, } Secretaries.
Jacob H. Strever, }

TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

☞ *The Carvers, Gilders, Gold Beaters and Looking Glass Manufacturers*, are requested to attend a meeting This Evening, (3d April) at Congress Hall, corner of Bowery and Hester street at half past 6 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Chairman.

Augs. F. Cammeyer, } Secretaries.
Wm. S. Redden, }

Pursuant to the above call, published in the Courier and Enquirer, a meeting was convened together at Congress Hall, on Thursday evening, April 3d, when Mr. Charles Del Vecchio was called to the chair, and R. E. Bull appointed Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, it was, on motion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the committee appointed at a former meeting, held at the Shakspeare, and desire of said committee to bring in their reports; said committee refused to render any report to the committee now organized—report accepted, and committee of three discharged. On motion.

Resolved, That a committee of 3 be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of political warfare to upho d the government in its administrations or see the bright mirror of our constitution trampled in the dust and broken to pieces by one of the most odious monopolies that has ever disgraced the republic, therefore.

Resolved, That the arch enemy has thrown down the gage of battle, Bank or no Bank, that we cheerfully accept it, and call upon every lover of liberty and his country to meet us at the polls, there to decide the fate perhaps of millions yet unborn.

Resolved, That we cannot trace to the late acts of the General Government the distress that is at this time pervading the country, but recognise the causes as laid down in the report of which Preserved Fish was chairman.

Resolved. That in our opinion the United States Bank is one of the greatest evils with which country has ever been afflicted, its tendency being to increase the wealth of the rich at the expence of the poor.

Resolved. That we view the present contest as one in which the rights and liberties of the laboring and producing part of the community, and jeopardised to presreve the privilegts of the non-producing but all-consuming part.

Resolved, That the attempt has been made and is still in progress on the part of a vile political party. in calling together the various trades FOR THE PURPOSE destroying the sacredness of vote by ballot meets, as it should, the disapprobation of every friend to liberty and equality.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of Cornelius W. Lawrence, the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, and will give him our undivided support at the coming con est.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and published in all the Democratic Papers in this city.

Resolved, That we now adjourn to meet again at the Polls.

CHARLES DEL VECCHIO, Chairman.

R. C BULL, Secretary.

COAL.

JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard. 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attendedto.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.
Newcastle do do
Scotch do do
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted eqnal to any in the marke
Lehigh do do
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholic works published in this Country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them, they can have there every Catholic book in the United States, at the lowest prices can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country containing remittances, willl be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale publishing and Book-selling business, he recives orders for Works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and sells lower for cash than any other Bookseller in New York.

Country Merchants will find it their interest to eall. His stock of school books, Stationary. Blank books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12, Liberty st. near Maiden Lane, New York.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at **246** Pearl-street, on the lowest terms, in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowleged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their depature, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl s t

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expence in the months March April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool Station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets—" A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chieftain," Gorsair, and Hibernia three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep &c. mar8

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner, or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings, out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel, is situate in Shawangunk, Uister Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River

At its points of location, there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, 1 Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location,—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawangunk, or
taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schillen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void

Dated the 20th day of March, 1834. Once a week forthree months

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of MARY NEWTON, a native of county Longford, Ireland,—who sailed from Dublin in 1831. When last heard from, she was in Kingston, Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Mother, who has lately arrived in this city. Address Truth Teller Office. 58 Franklin street, New York.

m22 4t

Of CATHARINE KEARNEY, who left Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1831, in company with her brother Patrick Kearney, on board the John Campbell, and landed in Quebec. Any information respecting her will be most thankfully received by her brothers, Patrick and John Kearney, Middlebury, Addison County, State of Vermont. March 15

Of a boy by the name of James Victory, aged about 13 years—has been missed since the 3d inst. Any information respecting the said boy will be thankfully received at No. 36 Attorney street, New York. m22

THE
MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT ·

Truth Teller

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1834. NO. 16.

IRELAND.

REPEAL.

TO THE PROTESTANT AGRICULTURISTS, ARTIZANS, AND LABOURING CLASSES OF ULSTER.

Dublin, Feb. 21, 1834.

My Friends—For many of you once permitted me to call you so, though now long seperated by time and distance—allow me to address you on a subject of vital importance to your best interests, but which hitherto you have been taught to contemplate with dread and apprehension, as pregnant with danger to your religion.

You will at once anticipate that I allude to a repeal of the legislative Union: but observe, my friends, I limit your objections to that measure, solely to spiritual considerations; because I have heard you freely admit—as, indeed, every unbiassed man of understanding must do—that in all temporal concerns, repeal would affect every amelioration which Ireland requires.

Assuming, therefore, this admission, as to your temporal concerns, may I call your attention for a few minutes to the false guides who have never lost an opportunity of loading your minds, for their personal purposes, with the grossest errors, and who now, from similar motives, seek to fill them with fears for your spiritual interests.

To these you have, with most enduring credulity, long surrendered your judgements;—but great is truth—the eyes of the rest of the world are daily opening to it, and prevail it must—for such is the immutable decree of Providence; and the time is not far distant when even you will perceive it, and will execrate the base and interested craft of those, "seeing, would not permit you to see," and "understanding, would not suffer you to understand."

Who those are I will, from my own knowledge, proclaim. They are your priests and landlords—the Pharisees of the Protestant church and its sects, to one of which I, as well as you belong.

They have long held your minds in most degrading thraldom, as the surest means of upholding ecclesiastical revenues of all kinds—tithes, regum donum, church temporalities, or high rents and taxes, all necessary to provide for younger children, in a system which devotes the bulk of landed property to an elder son, to enable him to support the honor of the family, by living voluptuously at London, Paris or Brighton.

Now, I believe you love exhorbitant rents, tithes and taxes, or the ungospel exhibition of a gorgeous hierarchy as little as your southern neighbors; yet you are, at this moment, aiding and abetting, by your senseless bigotry and fanaticism, the determination of an anti-Irish government to fasten those intolerable evils for ever! But, "take care (say your wily advisers, so unworthy the confidence you repose in them)—beware how you give way to a spirit of complaining—bear your burdens patiently, or the papists will take advantage of your discontent to repeal the Union, and let loose among you the Scarlet Lady, and the beast with all the horns: and what is the loss of a few wordly comforts, compared with that abomination of abominations? Rise a little earlier; make your wives and daughters do a little more work: and as you have given up the luxury of meat, you may now give up bread—there is nothing like potatoes. So, no surrender; play up the "Boyne Water, and wreck the Papists." So, say your sleek and well-fed friends, patting you on the back, and pocketing your gold!!

Infatuated men!—how often has my heart recoiled from the degrading stupidity that could not perceive such palpable and barefaced knavery.

I am aware of your peculiar disadvantages, and that you were born, nurtured and educated, in the darkest prejudices of the most gloomy fanaticism. But locked up though your minds and bodies have been in a remote part of the world, beyond the influence of that wholesome collision with it, so necessary to rub off error and delusion, you cannot be ignorant of the unceasing progression of the human mind in improvement—that such is the fixed decree of a beneficent God, to which all obstacles, sooner or later, must give way—and that when the wilfulness or corruption of man, in the confidence and pride of long established power, would stay its progress, the red arm of his wrath has swept away the puny opposition even of "principalities and powers," like chaff before the wind. Witness the French revolution. You will start at my adducing that event as an example, associated as it has been in your minds with a gratuitous and unprovoked resistance to all laws, human and divine; but some of your travelled gentry can tell you, if they will, that it was the indignant rising of nature herself against a system of oppression, such as was never before endured—and that it has terminated in placing France in a situation, social moral and financial, which has made her the envy of nations, and her people, individually, the happiest, the most independent and enlightened in the world! Should your deceivers deny this, ask them how it came to pass that our gentry, conservatives and evangelicals, flock to her shores for those blessings of life which they cannot find at home, education included?—How they can exist in a climate unrefreshed by tithes and church temporalities, let them explain; or wherefore they bring their children in daily contact with old bug-bear, Voltaire and his Votaries.

France has passed us in the race of social advancement, because she has thrown off those pretty and aristocratical trammels with which we are still clogged and fettered, with the additional obstruction of a faction, hostile, from fanaticism, to their own and their country's true interests.

Yes, Orangemen of Ulster, you are, and have long been, the great obstacle to that amelioration which a good Providence has, nevertheless, in store for us. It is you who retard the settlement of your country in peace and prosperity, it is a reliance on your known hatred to all community of feeling or acting with Catholics, even for your own benefit, that has enabled ministers to withhold from Ireland the full measure of amelioration which justice and sound policy demand—to insult her with the audacious humbug of the "temporalities bill"—and to root in her soil for ever, or until some awful day of retribution, that wasting and intolerable canker, TITHES.

But, your crime is your punishment, and an offended God visits on yourselves the consequences of daring to oppose his will. From being the comfortable, well fed, independent middle class of society, "the country's pride"—a class whose absence from our southern provinces, constitutes it is greatest want—you are now an overburdened, broken down, disgusted body, writhing under your sufferings, but dreading your only remedy, "Repeal," lest it should give your injured fellow countrymen a power of injurious interference with your religion?

If the question were put to you, abstracted from the consideration, or with reference to any other country in the world, or in the moon, you would have no hesitation in acknowledging that such a country could not long enjoy peace or prosperity, if it were shown that the possessors of its wealth, the natural protectors and employers of its industrious classes, were spending that wealth elsewhere; that their tenants were, in conseqence, consigned on the one hand, to agents paid in proportion to the rents, extorted, and, on the other hand, to Captain Rock, to redress the extortion; that the revenue raised from it, and the incomes of its managers, were spent in another country; that every expedient was resorted to draw from it its wealth, with the exception of that portion of it expended by the force necessary to stifle its just complaints: that the riches in her were jealously locked up, and the sources of employment for rich or poor daily diminished; that the industry of its people was burthened and discouraged, its religious feelings outraged, and every sense of justice violated, to extort a princely maintenance for a priesthood, whose officers all but a few rejected, and much of whose incomes was spent in places of idle and fashionable resort, in other countries.

That such abstraction of its wealth and its possessors, left few domestic purchasers of its produce, few employers of its labor, and few supporters of its poor—that poverty, discontent, and turbulence were the consequences, and threatened the most eminent danger to our institutions good and bad.

And if, further, you were assured that the deplorable state of that country could be promptly corrected, its absentees allured to it by their best interests; their wealth applied to the employment of the industrious in creating more wealth, that the revenue arising from it, whether public or private, would be diffused over its population of every condition in life, in recompence of services rendered in the innumerable employments which that regeneration would supply, thus circulating through the frame of society, like the life-blood in our veins, cheering and revivifying our hearts. If this were told to you, and that it was in the heart of a minister to concede this justice to a much injured people, (in the moon observe) you would indignantly exclaim 'to the block with him, if he dare withhold it.' But if it were whispered in your ear "that country is Ireland" 'hold, hold" you cry, "loose not her chains, or Antichrist will devour us.—Better bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not.',

Now hear me, my friends: it is because you are grossly deceived as to 'those same ills you know not of," that you would, for a moment, consent to bear "those ills you have," and which are daily and hourly abstracting from the enjoyments and comforts of yourselves and families. But you permit yourselves to be environed with such a mass of prejudices, that it is with difficulty a single ray of knowledge which is shedding brilliant day upon the rest of the world, can penetrate to you: beside, "none so blind as those who will not see." I will make the attempt, however, to elude the vigilance of those dragoons, your Conservative press, parsons, and proprietors, who guard, with a zealous eye, the poisoned fruit which they have engrafted on your bigotry and credulity, by assuring you that the have given you a very false idea of Southern Catholics of all classes. They teach you to estimate them by those of their communion whom, taking unmanly advantage of your position, you have goaded into hostility, by a long series of insult and prosecution! but I tell you, on the faith of a Protestant, ready to make common cause with you if necessary, that I think them more liberal and tolerant than those of our own creed; and that even if possessed of the power you so much dread, and that any attempt were made by the Pope himself, to intermeddle with the spiritualities of the religion of others, they would repel it with indignation.

Another consequence of the ignorance in which you have been held on this subject, is, an assumption of moral superiority over that portion of our fellow subjects; but I assure you it is assumption, and nothing more; and few persons have had better opportunities of drawing the comparison, than he who now addresses you, and who entered your province under a very different impression. Giving you, then, credit for much zeal for religion, and a strict observance of its forms—and, per contra, debiting those objects of your contempt with as many errors of doctrine and discipline as you please. I, nevertheless, think that a balance, struck on your respective claims to practical memorality and christain charity, would not be in your favor; and that in one item, that of religious toleration, it would be heavily against you. I have known more daring perversion of truth, more impious warping of sacred text to sectarian or party object, and more insiduous and rancorous personal malignity issue, *ex cathedra*, beyond the Boyne, than would be tolerated, or indeed attempted, at this side of it.

The question, then fairly stated, appears to be as follows:—

You admit the evils which have resulted to Ireland from the removal of her legislature to another country and you acknowledge the incalculable advantages which would result from its restoration; but you apprehend that it would let in a flood of Catholicism, which would sweep away Luther, Calvin and Westley, and other followers, to the dungeons of an inquisition.

I, therefore, propose a compromise that will insure to us the good and avert the evil. Join with the Catholics and Protestants of the southern provinces in petitioning the King, Lords, and Commons of the United Empire, in Parliament assembled, to grant to Ireland a domestic Legislature, as an experiment for twenty years, on the express stipulation that of whatever members it may consist, a certain specified proportion shall consist of Protestants. That if, at any time during the period, a certain specified proportion of said Protestants shall prove, to the conviction of the Britsh Legislature, that the conditions of said compact had been violated by encroachment, or attempted encroachments on the peculiar interests, temporal or spiritual, of Protestants, (tithes, and all the church temporalities having, by said compact, been previously appropriated to national purposes), it shall be competent to, and the bounden duty of said British Parliament, as guarantees of said compact, to revoke the grant of a separate Legislature, founded thereon, and if necessary, to support such guarantee by all sources of the United Empire, thus restored to its integrity by the provisions of said compact, to all intents and purposes.

And who will deny the sufficiency of that guarantee for the purpose? Southern spouters may vapour about their indomitable millions, and laugh at four-gun brigs, but I can tell them that in such a cause, "for thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just" a few such squadrons, with a few thousand marines distributed amongst them—making constant domiciliary visits here and there for forty or fifty miles into the interior, and from all sides—consuming, carrying off or destroying all property within, and excluding all supplies from without, would be extremely inconvenient; and if to this source of discomfort be added, a well-disciplined British force of 50,000 or 60,000 men, with double the number of exaspirated northern Protestants irregulars, but by no means ignorant of military duty, and all amply provided with *munition de bouche et de guerre*, pressing down upon the south, where a host of disappointed and oppressed Protestants would anxiously hail their approach, there can be little doubt that the "faithless Papists" (as you delight to call them) would soon cry out "hold enough."

The warrior among you, including church militant, must allow that I do not overrate your advantages, should the high contracting party, under the banners of the Pope, be rash enough to violate the treaty.

But to be serious. Our country is placed in a very awful crisis; anarchy depends over it; nor can it be rescued from it without the co-operation of all inhabitants, in demanding and achieving self-legislation.

I shall now take my leave of you, with this single exhortation—"think and judge for yourselves." God has given you a sound and shrewd understanding; do not abuse his gift.

Your sincere wisher,

L. L. P.

ADDRESS TO JOHN LAWLESS, ESQ.

The following address wa presented to John Lawless, Esq. in the great rooms of Kern's Hotel, Belfast. It was presented by Dr. Tennant, who was accompanied by John Sinclare and John Barnett Esqrs. and many respectable fellow-citizens. The signatures are very numerous, and they include the names of men who are among the most eminent in Belfast, whether we regard their wealth, their intelligence, or their moral and political integrity.

We need not say how much we are gratified by this testimony to the high worth and merit of one who has ever proved himself the zealous, devoted, and incorruptible servant of his country. It was due to Mr. Lawless, it was due to the character of our own town, that he should not depart unhonored by some mark of public confidence. While he was resident among us, he labored earnestly and efficiently for the welfare of the community. He won for himself the good will and respect of all classes, and he had, we believe, no enemies, even among his political opponents. A late occurrence rendered it peculiarly necessary that his old friends should give expression to their undiminished esteem for his virtues and trust in his rectitude; and it will be observed that they done so in the stongest and most unqualified terms. Such an address ema nating from such persons, and employing such sentiments, may be to Mr. Lawless a fitting subject of honorable pride.

His execellent reply will be read with great interest throughout our province.

ADDRESS.

"Sir—We, understand the inhabitants of Belfast, deem it our duty, on your return to town after a long absence, to express the unfeigned respect with which we regard your personal character, the confidence in which we repose in your tried integrity, and gratitude which we feel towards you for your labors and services in the cause of your country.

You have long been eminently distinguished among the public men of Ireland. Your existence have been devoted to the promotion of her welfare, through good report and evil report, you have maintained the great principles of civil and religious freedom. You were their bold and efficient advocate, in times when the mighty of the land were leagued for their overthrow. You have ever clung to them with fearless, firmness, unmoved alike by the terrors and blandishment of power, and in the proud consciousness of your own rectitude, you have a testimony more valuable than any we can offer. that throughout a life, whose difficulties and troubles and temptations have not been few, you have approved yourself 'God's noblest work, an honest man.'

"We remember that in Ireland's struggle for the right of her conscience, you were numbered with the most earnest and indefatigable champions of those sacred rights. We remember that in the Catholic board and the Catholic Association, your exertions were untiring and of the utmost usefulness. We remember that you, more than to all others, do we owe the prevention of the disgrace and injury which would have come upon us had the Catholics of Ireland listened to the insidious proposition of the British minister, and purchased their religious liberty by the sacrifice of their civil privileges, and the subjection of their priesthood to the corrupting influences of a state connexion. We remember that to you belongs the glory of having been a prime agent in the achievement of the final triumph of emancipation.

"We remember that for nine years you were a resident among us. During that period you were the organ and director of liberal opinion in the north. You 'fell on evil days and evil tongues.' you did not walk in the primrose paths of courtly favor. You were obnoxious to those who set in high places, because they feared your virtue, your talents, and your resolution. Your course was beset with dangers; yet you shrunk not from the straight line of duty.—While you never forgot in the fierceness of the partisan the urbanity of the gentleman, you opposed to the uttermost the intolerance and corruption which were then dominant in Ireland; you unveiled abuses, and resisted suppression and supported popular principles with energy and power; and to your efforts the progress of political truth, and the increase of natural feeling throughout Ulster, are, in a great degree, attributable.

"We remember that, on a late occasion, when calumnious charges of public delinquency were brought against you, you came forward with your accustomed manliness; you met them boldly; you repelled them triumphantly; and you now stand before your countrymen without a stain upon your honorable name.

"Holding these things in memory, we know that you are still, as you were wont to be, the true friend of Ireland; still the uncompromising asserter of her rights; still most worthy the attachment and trust of her people. Admiring the high abilities which you have uniformly employed for virtuous and noble purposes; contemplating with affectionate regard the purity of your heart, and the uprightness of your conduct: grateful for the many benefits which you have conferred upon us, we offer you the tribute of our most cordial esteem and confidence."

(Here follow the signatures, amounting to nearly two thousand.)

Mr. Lawless replied in the following words:—

"Countrymen—The eloquent, kind, and generous address which I now have the honor to receive from so large a portion of the wealth the spirit, and integrity of Belfast, so much exceeds any public merit to which I can have any pretentions, that I trust I shall be pardoned if I shall not be able to give full expression to my gratitude as a compliment to so great and so enviable obviously demands.

"To be thus honored by a people long distinguished by the superiority of their intellect, the candor of their character, and their recorded services in the cause of civil and religious freedom, much more than atones for all the difficulties with which I have been obliged to struggle, and all the sufferings I and my family have been compelled to endure. Indeed, when I reflect on the gratitude of national feeling, and look back through the last three years, during which I have been thus honored through all the towns in the south, the west, as well as the north, I can no longer regret the cloud of suspicion which passed across my character—which passed across it but for a moment, and has been triumphantly dissipated by the sun of national confidence.

I thank you, my friends, for calling to my recollection those years when I first gave circulation to my public principles in your town—principles, I will take the liberty to say, which cannot be put down to meet particular times or particular individuals—which will not accommodate themselves to the circumstances of the moment—which will not forget what is right, in order to adopt what is expedient, and which will not suffer truth to bend to sophistry, nor the eternal principles of justice to give way to the interested designs of party spirit. When I first gave circulation to principles like these. I was but the echo of that voice which rose in Belfast in the year 1782, to illuminate by its wisdom and its benevolence every other portion of Ireland. When I opened the history of your town, I found the first spirits of our country amonget the most distinguished of its inhabitants. I found the principle of Catholic emancipation eloquently pleaded and enforced at all your public meetings. I therefore called on the youth of Belfast to go to the tombs of their fathers and catch from their ashes the example which would make them useful and honourable to their native land. Here then, in a town of which such recollections could be enjoyed, I took my stand, and zealously pleaded the cause of civil and religious freedom, not only in the retirement of my closet but in your public assemblies; and, however I may have differed from a powerful portion of the north, they always heard me with kindness, met me with intrepidity, and never parted with a single feeling of unmanly resentment. They knew I was not a political sectarian; that the Protestant and Presbyterian would find in me as enthusiastic and sincere an advocate of their conscientious rights, as those of the Catholic—that the civil, and above all, the religious freedom of every man, of every creed, was the beacon light by which I guided my footsteps; that I sought the emancipation of my Catholic countrymen, to bring them up to the level of the Protestant; that I sought reform, to purify the power of legislation, and nerve the national arm; that I now seek the restoration of a domestic legislature, to bring my native iand to a level with the surrounding nations; to restore her to that power which would give heat and life to all its extremities, which would enrich as well as ennoble, tear off the livery of her provincial degradation, and once more put on the uniform of the volunteer, in which she asserted the national honor, defended the sister country against the foreign invader, and bound the connection of both in a golden and generous bond. Deeply do I lament the risk that men whose heads and hearts I so much respect, differ with me on this great and all-absorbing question; but when I reflect that five-sixths of my countrymen stand by me—that every passing hour gives to them and to me, a new argument—that Englishmen are coming forward in all parts of their country to vindicate the claims of Ireland to self-legislation, I will look forward to the certain progress of our honest cause, and the conversion of those excellent men, who differ with me to the principles I now maintain. It is true, this beautiful town, cannot much complain of the violation of the Union. The rapidity of its rise, its vast increase in population in trade, and manufactures—its new and handsome streets, comprehending more than nine hundred houses—the growth of the last five years; such splendid circumstances naturally dazzle the eyes of the beholder, and perhaps we are thus precluded looking beyond the horizon of Belfast, over the dreadful desolation and misery which characterise almost every other portion of our country.

"Such partial views, give me leave to say, are not consistent with the feelings of a generous and enlightened community, and will not. I trust, after a short interval, be found to exist in a single bosom in Belfast. I therefore sanguinely look forward to the day when the justice of Ireland's claim to national independence will be acknowledged by all—when the minister himself will come down to the house, and propose to break a chain which is now eating into every Irish heart—which, if not removed by the constitutional prayers of the people, may be suddenly snapped by their violence, and the question of Repeal give way to the question of separation. To prevent such a result, I advocate the restoration of our national legislature, the restoration of our nobility and gentry, and the re-establishment of that honorable species of connection which must bring in its consequences wealth and strength to both countries, peace and happiness to their inhabitants, and fame and station to Ireland.

"And finally, my friends, do I thank you for this greatest of all rewards, the recorded confidence of my countrymen, written in terms honorable to the genius of the writer, and the character of your town. I have the honor to remain, with great sincerity, your very obedient servant,

"JOHN LAWLESS."

GREAT LONDON MEETING FOR REPEAL OF THE UNION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Sunday 2d March.

I am happy to send you a full report of the great meeting held last night for the repeal of the Union.—Several Members of Parliament were present.

Dr. Wade was unanimously voted to the chair, and amids reiterated applause proceeded to address the meeting. The learned divne said that such an assemblage as that which he had the honor to address—an assemblage of the friends of liberty—was a worthy sight for the great Liberator to look upon. (Cheers.) Before Mr. O'Connell and other friends came, he (the Chairman) would detail to the meeting the mode in which it was proposed to conduct the business of the evening. The object of the meeting was to produce a discussion on the vital question of the repeal of the Union now existing between England and Ireland, and to cause such an expression of English feeling in favor of repeal as should carry with it into high quarters a strong and potentical influence. A series of resolutions, embodying the opinions of the meeting, would be proposed by an Englishman, and seconded by an Irishman; a discussion on the merits of the question would then be open to any Englishman or Irishman who might choose to take part in it; and after this, Mr. O'Connell, who wisely preferred to hear the real sentiments of those about him first, would give them one of his "thundering" appeals. (Thunders of applause.) If the newspaper spoke the truth, it was said in the House of Commons, that the petitions from Ireland in favor of Repeal were the unhappy fruits of a system of terror and unjust influence. Wise was it, then, to call this meeting, in order to contradict such worthy assertions. (Cheering.) He would ask them were *they* the creatures of terror? Did *they* care for influence? (No, and applause.) Were they not volunteers? (Loud hurras, which were much prolonged by the appearance of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., upon the hustings.) The utility of that meeting would be proved in this, that the standard of Repeal would be planted in the metropolis—(cheers)—and then would quickly be seen to float in every town throughout England, it was a Union in name, but it was a thraldom in effect. They treated Ireland as a cruel master treated his dog—who only scourged, and kicked and coerced, without ever feeding, or caressing, or cherishing him. (Loud cheers.) He said that while they so acted, the name should not be union but disunion, which meant legion—and that should be inscribed on the collar of such slaves. Why, if it were only on the ground of expediency—forgetting for a time the eternal principles of right and justice—they should get this Union dissolved without delay. What did they do? They forced Irishmen to come here—in so wretched and debased a state did they keep their country—and then at an enromous expense transported them back again, or they sent them to the hulks as felons, when, in fact, the only felons were some of those who constituted in the ministry. (Cheers,) It was true (and who could deny such a proposition?) that taxation without representatton was tyranny, and ought to be resisted, then ought, Ireland to resist. (Loud cries of bravo, waving of hats, caps, &c, and hurrang.) Yes, Ireland had no adequate representation, and therefore the union was virtually repealed, and all was required was the mere form of cancelling. Some persons have chosen to institute a charge of disaffection against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. O'Connor, and others; disaffection—a sort of treason. (Mr. O'Connell here arrived, and on being introduced, was greeted with long-continued cheers; he was accompanied by Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon, M. P. (Now, he would only say, that though Mr. O'Connell might look upon this insinuation as

——————"a weak invention of the enemy."

he, as an Englishman, indignantly resented it—(cheers—and proud he was to recollect that when such insinuations were thrown out by the Castlereagh gang against the immortal Grattan the eloquent and talented Sheridan had repelled the insidious effort by the bold and true assertion that *they* only were the real enemies of Ireland who passed the act of Union against the feelings and the wishes of both countries. [Loud cheers.] [The learned divine resumed his seat amidst great cheering.]

The Secretary Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, [late of Trinity College, Dublin,] stated that he had called upon several Irish members, all of whom expressed their readiness to be present, but many of them regretted the necessity of going to Ireland to attend the assizes would render it impossible for them to be at the meeting. [He read a letter from Mr. Buckingham, M.P., regretting his inability, from indisposition, to be present.] The Secretary said that he had in his instructions from the committee to state, that the idea of holding a public meeting to discuss the merits of the question of Repeal had originated with Englisemen, whose zeal and attention, from the formation of the committee up to that moment, proved their deep sense of regard for the interest and happiness of both countries [Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell.] It was more gratifying to them and to the Irish gentlemen who co-operated with them, that their effort to bring the question of Repeal fairly before a British auditory had been attended with triumphant success.—[Loud cheering.]

Mr. Cleave then proposed a series of resoulutions, as follows:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting view with feelings of deep regret and sympathy, the present severe distress and consequent just discontent which afflict the great mass of the people of Ireland.

2d. Resolved, That taking into consideration the many ineffectual efforts which have been made by the faithful portion of its representatives to obtain justice for that injured and long suffering country (and more particularly adverting to the penal enactment, commonly called the "Irish Coercion Bill"), the meeting is of opinion that Ireland has no chance of adequate relief except from the beneficial influence and protection of a domestic legislature, feelingly alive to her miseries, and completely informed of their causes.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting, seriously deliberating on the above premises, is of opinion that the Legislative Union between great Britain and Ireland (which was notoriously effected by bribery and other corrupt practices) should be repealed, with no further delay than is absolutely necessary.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting, considering the various and conflicting modes in which the aforesaid Union operates on Great Britain solely, is of opinon that its Repeal would be an act, not merely of justice, but also of prudence, on the part of that preponderating portion of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Courtnay seconded the resolutions, and said that he concurred in the whole of them.

The resolutions were then put from the chair and carried.

Mr. Fall, of Lambeth, rose to move the adoption of a petition to be presented to parliament, and which embodid the resolutions already passed.

Mr. Donovan, who stated that within the last twelve months he had been tranformed into a Repealer, seconded the motion.

The petition was read, put from the chair, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Murphy moved a resolution for the repeal of the Act of Union, and for the formation of a Repeal Association, to be called the London Repeal Association.

Mr. Carpenter seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Connell came forward to the front of the platform, and was greeted by this assembly of Englishmen with an enthusiasm, surpassing, if possible, any thing I ever witnessed in Ireland. The cheering, clapping of hands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, contintinued for several minutes. When silence was in some degree restored, Mr. O'Connell spoke nearly as follows—his first word was repeated several times, emotion preventing him from proceeding:—This, Sir, is one of the most pleasing, and yet one of the most awful moments of my political life. It is one, in which, for the first time, I find myself standing before so large an auditory, comprising so many Englishmen the advocates of the legislative independence of my native country. (Cheers.) I do not exaggerate when I say that this is the moment the most interesting and the most awfully important of my whole life. The oligarchy who monopolise all that is good in this life, and who leave only the dregs and lees for the people, may sneer at me for saying that I am awed by the appearance of the mighty multitude which surrounds me. (Loud cheering.) But oligarchs do not feel the force of that moral electricity which, like the electricity of heaven, is weak and powerless in its minutest particles, and exhibits its amazing powers, even when concentrated, only in the feeble machinery of man's invention. but when accumulated in one of the clouds of heaven, it bursts forth in the thunderbolt, and annihilates mortals. (Cheers.) Such is the force of moral electricity—such is the force of the minds of men combined, and I feel it in all its strength when I stand before an assembly of the English people, to plead the cause of my country. I am a barrister of many years standing, and now I have Ireland for my client, and never had man a fairer client. (Cheers and laughter.) Oh, never had man a more endearing, a more interesting client—(cheers)—or one which ough

so much to command the affections of the heart and the power of the head. It is true that she is not studded with splendid mansions and gorgeous palaces; it is true her manufactures are neither rich nor extensive; it is true that her agriculture is not pushed to English perfection; she does not abound, like your country, in capital and wealth, but yet she has strong claims upon the affection of her children. [Cheers.] This country is blessed by God, but she is cursed by a pestilence with which no country was ever afflicted by the mismanagement of man. I am the advocate of that country, and I stand before you this evening to argue her right and her duty to insist upon a domestic legislature. [Loud and long continued cheering.] Oh! would to God that I may live to see the day, and I hope I will see it, when England and Ireland and Scotland will, in this respect, be assimilated to America. [Great applause.] Then the working man will not have to pay two-thirds of his earnings in taxes before he can purchase a morsel of food. [Hear, and laughter.] You may laugh, but it has been well said that in England you are taxed from head to foot; you are taxed cap-a-pie. Every morsel of food you eat is taxed in one shape or another; every cup from which an Englishman drinks, is measured by the exciseman. If the air which we breathe is not taxed, at least the light of Heaven is. [Hear.[When you are sick, your medicine is taxed; when you die, you are buried in a taxed coffin; the clay which is thrown over you is taxed, and you are taxed even for the prayers which are read over your remains; and after all, you are taxed for the tombstone that is erected to your memory. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, there is no joke in the matter, dead or alive, the Englishman cannot escape the tax-gatherer. [Cheers.] This state of things would not be tolerated in America, where there are twenty-two separate legislatures. [Hear.] The American would not allow his government to tax when alive, and if they attempt to tax him when dead, his ghost would arise and scare the taxman from his grave. Suppose Repeal were granted, a law would be soon passed to enforce the residence of the proprietary, and if they did not consent, means would be adopted to enable them to sell out. The income from the produce of the land would be spent in the land; the demand for labor would rise in the market. Suppose it were announced in Ireland that 100 000 workmen were wanted; how it would change the aspect of things here! Instead of the artizan soliciting employment, the masters would send the bell-man around to offer a bonus for workmen. Incendiary fires (and abominable crimes as they are, they are still demonstrative of misery) would be at end. The wretched hordes from Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Cork, who work for 6d or 8d a day, would no longer intrude on English industry. [Hear, hear.] Yet these poor creatures should be rather pitied than blamed. They live in the ditches; they live almost on nothing; they are the most saving creatures on earth; yet the object of their self-denial is a high and a holy one. It is a parsimony ennobled by the motive. The destitute woman at home, the children wanting bread, prompted the economy, and the feelings of their hearts repay them for the privation of their appetites. [Hear.] And oh! when he returns to Ireland and meets her in the brightness of her tears, and looks into the merry eyes of his half-clothed infants, and embraces the chirping creatures of his love, and hears again the prattling voices whose remembered echoes made his heart's music in another land, was he not repaid for his labor and privation? But it is by the competition of these poor creatures that the agricultural population is driven to misery, despair, and crime. Repeal the Union, then, and send them back to Ireland. [Hear, hear.] I think I have now shown you how deep an interest the working classes here have in this question. Why should I address myself to the higher classes? and yet I think I ought. It was well put to you by the gentleman (Mr Fall) who proposed the last resolution, and who comprised in one sentence more sound sense than I have ever heard in a place that shall be nameless. [Laughter.] Would it not be a great presumption in me to go into the parish of Lambeth, and say to the people there, "here I am, Daniel O'Connell, all the way from Iveragh, in the county of Kerry—[a laugh]—come over here to manage all your affairs for you, as, of course, I must know more about them than you do yourselves?" Now, this is just the language which the enemies of Repeal hold out to the people of Ireland. The honorable and learned gentleman then referred to the conduct of the Irish members subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill, and to the penalty they had to pay for their honesty. Four-fifths of the reasoning in that house consisted in abuse of the Irish members. He had sat in that house, and had been sneered at as a coward. Oh! said the hon. gentleman, I have a stain on my soul, which I wish I could wipe away! But if a day should come in which Ireland would have to fight, my calumniators might not, perhaps, be so near the front of the ranks as myself. [The whole meeting here rose simultaneously, and the waving of hats, and the tremendous cheering produced an overpowering and indescribable scene.] The hon. member, after some further argument, concluded by apologizing for having trespassed so long on the meeting.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor was received in the most enthusiastic manner. Who, he asked, would now say that Repeal should be longer withheld? Mr. Stanley had declared his determination "to resist it to the death." (Tremendous groans.) But he would say, "look round unruly boy," and behold a scene that hath made many a stouter heart to quail—many a nobler head to bend. It had been said that the Repeal would be injurious to England; but he would ask, "Would you take the bread out of your ovens, and give it to foreigners?" Then if not, repeal the Union, and send back those who are now draining Ireland of her resources, as well as those who are superceding the laborer in this country. Had not the brave Poles raised their arm, and immortalized themselves in the contest with their Russian oppressors? And had not Belgium a king of its own choice, even though he were a pauper of England? Then why should not Ireland have a legislature of her own, when the universal voice of its inhabitants demands it? It was only by an association of the people of both countries that they would ever be enabled to wrest from the aristocrats those rights which they have so long withheld. He declared himself not only a radical, but an out-and-out democrat; and he would ever be found in the foremost rank of those who desired the emancipation of the human race. The Repeal should never have been considered merely an Irish question, as it was of vital importance to the people of this country as well as of Ireland. He had always looked upon the people of England as a liberty-loving people; he was sure they knew how to use freedom, and that they would permit the people of Ireland to govern their own country, which they so well knew how to manage. When the generous people of England took into consideration that the Union was effected by means of dungeons and terrors—that the babe was torn from the mother's breast, and hurried to its premature grave, lest he should one day become an Irish orator and patriot, he was sure they would demand a repeal of that incestuous and adulterous Union, which had been productive of so much misery. Ireland, if free, would be a shield on the right arm of Britain—shackled, she is a drag. Will you then, (said Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in conclusion,) will you then, desert us in the hour of need? (Loud cries of no, never.) In the misery and nakedness of Ireland, her oppressors recognise and shudder at their own guilt; those who are now foremost in demanding her rights, were reared in her bosom, and, shall we not, then, prepare her for our reception, that our memories may spring through the mould, and long live green in the minds of future generations.

The resolution for the formation of "The London Repeal Association" was then carried amidst tremendous cheering.

Mr. Webb, of the Marylebone Association, Mr. Hetherington, the celebrated radical, and other English gentlemen, addressed the meeting at considerable length.

Three cheers were then given for the chairman, the *True Sun*, the unstamped press, O'Connell, and the Repeal Association; and, after three groans for the Irish and English Attorneys-General, and the Whig Ministry, the vast assembly separated at 12 o'clock.

A Patriarch.—There is at present living in the parish of Taughma connell, within a few miles of this town, a man of the name of Keogh, whose descendants amount to 78 persons;—He has sons and daughters, 9; grandchildren, 54; great grandchildren, 16; amounting to 79; and if we include his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, 9, we have a total of 88. They all reside in the same village, and support themselves on a farm of 12 acres; and, strange to say, the old man lives in a cabin of his own, and, unassisted by any one, supports himself by the produce of a small garden which he tills himself; and it is no unusual thing to see him with his coat off working as merrily as the youngest of his grandchildren.—*Athlone Independent.*

BROOKLYN.

We cheerfully redeem our promise by publishing the proceedings of the Friends of Ireland in Brooklyn, which from unavoidable circumstances have been so long delayed.—In justice to the respectable officers of the Society, we take pleasure in stating that no part of the delay can be attributed to them.

A large and highly respectable number of the "Friends of Ireland" in Brooklyn, celebrated the aniversary of their Patron St. on Monday the 17th March, at Mr. Duflon's, (Military Garden,) accompanied by several of their fellow citizens, and an excellent band of music procured for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Lee, and partook of an excellent dinner prepared in Mr. Duflon's usual style, which by ample testimony did honor to mine Host.

The President, Mr. Peter Turner, was assisted by Obadiah Jackson as Vice President, and Thomas O'Connor, Esq. and Dr. Garvey.

The cloth being removed, the President read several appologies from invited guests who were unavoidably prevented from being present on the occasion—among the number were letters from the Rev. Mr. John Walsh, the worthy Catholic Pastor of Brooklyn.—Evan M. Johnson, Esq. William Denman, Editor Truth Teller, after which the following regular toasts and others were read by the President, and received with enthusiastic applause.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate. May Irishmen never forget their illustrious progenitors, but be firmly united in the cause of universal liberty. Tune—Patrick's Day.

Dr. Garvey having been repeatedly called on to speak to this toast, rose and addressed the company as follows:—

Gentlemen,

The day we celebrate is one of the few bright days on the gloomy calendar of our native country. To-day Erin claims a transient respite from her sufferings. To day her rulers relax her chains and indulge her in a momentary suspension of her miseries. To-day she forgets her woes; to-day she dries up her tears, and covers her care-worn features with a smile; to-day her harp no longer tells its plaintive tale of sadness; to-day her Shamrock blooms more verdant, and her green-clothed valleys resound with shouts of joy and gladness; to-day she holds her jubilee, and unmindful of the past, and reckless of the future, gives herself up to unrestrained enjoyment; to-day, Irishmen wherever they are, (and where are they not?) assemble in love and harmony to commemorate their national festival; to-day, their carriage is more erect, and their step more light and buoyant; to-day their hearts yearn with love towards the land of their fathers, and expand with brotherly affection towards each other; to-day, their sectional jealousies and religious animosities are laid aside; to-day, the poor man forgets his dependancy, and the rich man foregoes his superciliousness. The peasant, in his humble cottage, with some little luxury, saved from the rapacity of the tax-gatherer or tithe-proctor, celebrates this day with as much gratification and real pleasure, as the proud peer, who riots in all the luxury which aristocratic rapacity can wring from the industry of the people.

It is strange, but not more strange than true, that joy and sadness are intimately linked together in the Irish character, where the one is present, the other is not far distant. Even when they meet for the purpose of festivity, the wine-cup as it circulates is often seasoned with an involuntary tear, and in the very acme of their woe, joy will often break in, like sun-beam bursting through a summer's cloud. Their grief often resembles their own April showers—half rain—half sunshine. Which of us have not frequently witnessed tears amidst the festivities of an Irish wedding, and mirth amidst the lamentations of an Irish *wake*. I have seen them on the beach, on the eve of their departure for ever from their parental homes, (and no people part from home or relations with more regret,) indulging alternately in the most extravagant grief, and alternately "tripping with light fantastic toe" to the merry strains of an itinerant musician. Even we, though seated around the festive board, can hardly suppress a sigh, when memory reverting to the past conjures up the recollection of by-gone days. When we recollect the boyish glee with which we have sallied forth at early dawn on many a Patrick's Day, lang syne, to gather the Shamrock, accompanied by a troop of boys as gay and as thoughtless as ourselves; when we think of those happy days, ere ambition had fired our youthful breasts; ere the tyrant love had rendered our young hearts tributary to his capricious dominion; ere avarice had frozen up the genial current of our philanthropy; ere remorse had visited our sleepless pillow, or any blush but the blush of youth mantled on our cheek; when we think of those happy, happy days; when we think of the many cares and solicitudes we have experienced since then, of the many bright prospects that have faded, of the many towering schemes that have fallen to the ground, of the many fond anticipations that have never been realized, of the many dear friends we have lost or parted from for ever, we too can scarce refrain from dropping a tear over the recollections of the past. Our national music, also, admired by every soul attuned to harmony, is checquered alternately with a mournful, alternately with a mirthful strain.

Yet those sudden revulsions of our feelings are not to be attributed to fickleness of mind, or instability of character, for there are no people more steady in their attachments, or more persevering in their friendship. When the Pretender, the ill fated Charles Stuart skulked in the highlands of Scotland, unremittingly hunted by his infuriated pursuers, and exposed to the extremes of hunger, dangers, and privations, one individual alone adhered to him throughout, nor left him till he had seen him embarked for France, and that individual was an Irishman, the faithful Sheridan; a son of that Island, which never received a favor from, nor owed a debt of gratitude to the Stuarts. Who, regardless of his personal safety, accompanied as his chaplain, the unfortunate Louis to the scaffold, amidst the savage yells and frantic imprecations of an infuriated multitude;—he was a humble but fearless son of the Island of Saints. Our virtues, and they are many, are our own; our vices have been engrafted on us by our tyrants; hence our character presents a strange amalgamation of both, a *concordia discors*, a jumble of incongruities which justify the character of our countrymen given by the French—

"Quum boni nunquam meliores, quum mali pejous vix reperias."
"When good there are none better, when bad you can hardly find worse."

Such have ever been the results of long continued oppression; the Greeks of to-day only resemble in their love of liberty the Greeks who, under Leonidas, died at the pass of Thermopylæ. Slavery long continued, destroys the energies of the most gifted people, paralyzes their industry, cramps their enterprize, enervates their character, withers their hopes, renders them indifferent to fame, and makes them familiar with vices foreign to their nature. Yet amidst all the mutations of character which Irishmen have undergone, they have ever retained their hospitality, and on no day is it more apparent than on the day we celebrate, and among no Irishmen is it more cordial than among the warm-hearted, generous, and patriotic citizens of Brooklyn. As their guest, I shall always reciprocate their kindness with the utmost cordiality, and shall ever consider the present evening as one of the happiest of my life.

We regret that want of space prevents us from giving more than outline of Doctor Garvey's speech, which was repeatedly cheered throughout.

2. Our adopted Country—May the spirit of her free institutions for ever continue unimpaired by foreign influence or domestic faction. Hail Columbia.

3. Our native Country—A speedy elucidation of her capacity for self-government procured either by eloquence, union, or force. Garryowne.

4. The memory of Washington and his brave companions in arms. Oft in the stilly night.

5. Daniel O'Connell—The fearless and unflinching advocate of universal liberty, the mental conqueror, Ireland's best friend; may he shortly have a seat in the Irish Legislature. Paddy Cary.

6. The President of the United States—He has said the Union of the States must be preserved, and the union of aristocrats scattered; may his word hold good until the sound of the last trumpet. Jackson's March.

7. Public Opinion—Wafted on the wings of the Press, now throwing its sunbeams on the dark deeds of Church and State, it will soon restore to Ireland and Poland their national independence wrested from them by the perfidy of England, and the brute force of Russia. Sprig of Shilalagh.

8. The friends of Ireland in the United States—May they, by their moral agitation, convince the people of England that it is their interest to repeal the act of union between England and Ireland. Yankee Doodle.

9. The Harp of Erin—Soon to be tuned to liberty, when Emmett's epitaph shall be written. The Bard's Legacy.

10. Washington P. Custis—The staunch supporter of Irishmen, the never to be forgotten friend. Washington's March.

11. Universal Education—The greatest safeguard of the rights of man throughout the world. Lafayette's March.

12. The People—The only legitimate source of power. Hail Columbia.

13. Woman, lovely Woman—The day-star of our happiness, the sweetest solace amid our misfortunes. Haste to the Wedding.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President. The principle on which our Association is founded; while we enjoy pure and unmixed freedom here, never to be unmindful of those suffering under the *lash* of tyranny in other nations. Marseilles Hymn.

By O. Jackson, Vice President. The honest and warm-hearted sons of Ireland; wherever they go, they do honor to their Parent Sire.

By John Sheilds, Treasurer. Erin's Green Isle. May freedom entwine around the land which gave birth to Irishmen, and her sons always be elated with a secret feeling of respect for the day on which we meet together to commemorate the birth of St. Patrick.

By Thomas O'Connor. The PEOPLE of Ireland, and the PEOPLE of Britain, united in a common interest, civil and religious liberty, sustained by distinct legislatures, and cemented by a common executive.

By Thomas McLaughlin. May the bigots pause, the tyrants tremble, liberals solely sincere, and affected friends be cautiously viewed, in order to know real friends from affected ones.

By John Voorhees. Ireland; may she speedily dissolve the bonds which cement her to England, and become as one among the nations of the earth.

By David Anderson. Old Erin; her sons the backbone of liberty, strong in wit, great in strength, may she soon be free.

By Joseph P. Clohecy. Public Opinion and Free Presses; the cherubim and seraphim who guard the cradle of Liberty.

By James Harper. Honest Tom Steel, one of the purest and best patriots, whose only aim is the regeneration of his beloved Erin, who with a nobleness of soul rejected every offer made to elect him a member for Parliament, until its return again to College Green.

By John McLeer. The Shamrock of Ireland; may it form a wreath around the Hickory of America.

By John Kenchler. America and Ireland; may the one long rejoice in her freedom, and the other soon burst her chains.

By Edward Murray. The Saint whose memory we celebrate.—Ireland is indebted to him for that sublime creed of charity, benevolence, and peace, the proverbial characteristic of Irishmen.

By James McLaughlin. May tyrants tremble where the banner of Liberty is unfurled.

By Major Ridden. The magician, Martin Van Buren, and the author of the Sunday Mail Report, coupled together, fit to conduct the destinies of their country.

By Patrick McGuire. The Harp of Hibernia, struck by O'Connell, may it soon *toll* the knell of Oppression, and peal the anthem of universal Liberty.

By Christopher Cassidy. Avaunt the character, and perish the sentiment that would submit to the supercilious mandates of any monied monopoly in our national concerns.

By John Kennedy. The Democratic principle; the true attic base on which to erect the Column of Independence, surmounted by the Cap of Liberty.

By Michael Murphy. May the sword of Persecution for conscience' sake for ever rest in the sheath of civil and religious liberty.

By Patrick Farmer. General Andrew Jackson, invincible in the battle field, firm and deliberate in the councils of his country, and a scourge to foreign and domestic enemies.

By Bernard Ridden. The friends of Ireland of all nations; may they increase and multiply until the spirit of English prejudice and intolerance is dispelled by the pure and uncontaminated atmosphere of free and regenerated Ireland.

By John Sweeney. May the Associated Friends of Ireland in America never lose a member until the repeal of the Union is achieved.

By John Mansfield. May the patriot statesmen and heroes of our country emulate in deeds of fame and honor their noble ancestors

The meeting enjoyed themselves to a seasonable hour, and then retired delighted with the patriotic proceedings of the day.

BARON SMITH'S DEFENCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION.

[*From Sir. J. Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation.*]

Baron Smith's ideas and reasoning are so metaphysically plaited and interwoven, that facts are lost sight of in the multiplicity and minuteness of theories and distinctions; and ordinary auditors, after a most learned, eloquent, and argumentative charge, or argument, are seldom able to recollect a single sentence of either, (the dogmas excepted) after they are out of the court house. In all his arguments, as to the omnipotence of the Irish Parliament to surrender its legislature, he manufactures his theories, as if the Irish Commons submitted willingly to prosecution, and argued in principle, that if members were purchased, it was in a market overt, and that the unconstitutionality of the sale merged in the omnipotent majority of the purchaser.

It is to be regretted that the learned Baron, who is always able, & frequently four days in the week patriotic, should in 1800 have accepted a seat on the bench, as a premium for the share of his omnipotence. The English people would have considered the Baron's reasoning for the distinction of the Irish Parliament in a very different point of view, if it had been used by him to prove the expediency of removing the British parliament to legislate in Dublin.

A very remarkable instance during the first night's debate occured in the conduct of Mr. Luke Fox and Mr. Trench of Woodlawn, afterwards created Lord Ashtown. These were the most palpable, undisguised acts of public tergiversation, and seduction ever exhibited in a popular assembly. They afterwards became the subject of many speeches and of many publications; and their consequences turned the majority of one in favor of the minister.

It was suspected that Mr. Trench had long been in negociation with Lord Catlereagh, but it did not in the early part of the night appear to have been brought to any conclusion—his conditions were supposed to be extravagant. Mr. Trench, after some preliminary observations, declared, in a speech, that he would vote against the minister, and support Mr. Ponsonby's amendment. This appeared a stunning blow to Mr. Cooke, who had been previously in conversation with Mr. Trench. He was immediately observed sideling from his seat near Lord Castlereagh. They whispered earnestly, and, as if restless and undecided, both looked wistfully towards Mr. Trench. At length the matter seemed to be determined on. Mr. Cooke retired to a back seat, and was obviously endeavoring to count the house, probably to guess if they could that night dispense with Mr. Trench's services. He returned to Lord Castlereagh—they whispered—again looked most affectionately at Mr. Trench, who seemed unconscious that he was the subject of their consideration. But there was no time to loose—the question was approaching—all shame was banished—they decided on the terms, and a significant and certain glance, obvious to every body, convinced Mr. Trench that his conditions were agreed to. Mr. Cooke then went and sat down by his side; an earnest but a very short conversation took place; a parting smile completely told the house that Mr. Trench was that moment satisfied. These surmises were soon verified. Mr. Cooke went back to Lord Castlereagh—a congratulatory nod announced his satisfaction. But could any man for one moment suppose that a member of parliament, a man of a very large fortune, of respectable family, and good character, could be publicly, and without shame, or compunction, actually seduced by Lord Castlereagh, in the very body of the house, and under the eye of two hundred and twenty gentlemen? Yet this was the fact. In a few minutes Mr. Trench rose to apologise for having indiscreetly declared that he would support the amendment. He added that he had thought better of the subject since he had ungratefully expressed himself; that he had been convinced he was wrong, and would support the minister.

Scarcely was there a member of any party who was not disgusted; it had, however, the effect intended by the desperate purchaser, of proving that ministers would stop at nothing to effect their objects, however shameless or corrupt. This purpose of Mr. Trench had a more fatal effect upon the destinies of Ireland. His change of sides, and the majority of one to which it contributed, were probably the remote causes of persevering in a Union. Mr. Trench's venality excited indignation in every friend of Ireland.

Another circumstance that night proved by what means Lord Castlereagh's majority of even one was acquired.

The place bill, so long and so pertinaciusly sought for, and so indiscreetly framed by Mr. Grattan and the Whigs of Ireland now, for the first time, proved the very engine by which the minister upset the opposition, and annihilated the constitution.

That bill enacted, that members accepting offices, places, or pensions, during the pleasure of the crown, should not sit in Parliament unless re-elected; but unfortunately the bill made no distinction between valuable offices which might job, and the chiltern hundreds of England were, under the title of the Escheatorships of Munster, Linster, Connaught, &c., transferred to Ireland, with salaries of forty shillings, to be used at pleasure by the secretary. Occasional and temporary seats were thus bartered for by the government, and by the ensuing session, made the complete and fatal instrument of packing the parliament and effecting a Union.

Mr. Luke Fox, a barrister of very humble origin. of vulgar manners, and of a coarse, harsh appearance, was endued with a clear, strong, and acute mind, and was possessed of much cunning. He had acquired very considerable legal information, and was an obstinate and persevering advocate; he had been the usher of a school, and a sizer in Dublin University; but neither politics nor the belles-lettres were his pursuit. On acquiring eminence at the bar, he married an obscure niece of the Earl of Ely's; he had originally professed what was called whiggism, merely, as people supposed, because his name was Fox. His progress was impeded by no political principles, but he kept his own secrets well, and being a man of no importance, it was perfectly indifferent to every body what side he took. Lord Ely, perceiving he was manageable, returned him to parliament as one of his automata; and Mr. Fox played his part very much to the satisfaction of his manager.

When the Union was announced, Lord Ely had not made his terms. and remained long in abeyance; and as his lordship had not issued his orders to Mr. Fox, he was very unwilling to commit himself until he could dive deeper into probabilities; but rather believing the opposition would have the majority, he remained in the body of the house with the anti-Unionists, when the division took place. The doors were scarcely locked, when he became alarmed, and slunk, unperceived, into one of the dark corridors, where he concealed himself: he was, however, discovered, and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring him forth, to be counted amongst the anti-Unionists—his confusion was very great, and he seemed at his wit's-end—at length he declared he had taken advantage of the place bill; had actually accepted the escheatorship of Munster, and had thereby vacated his seat, and could not vote.

The fact was doubted, but, after much discussion, his excuse, upon his honor, was admitted, and he was allowed to return into the corridor. On the numbers being counted. there was a majority of one for Lord Castlereagh, and exclusive of Mr. Trench's conduct; but for that of Mr. Fox the numbers would have been equal; the measure would have been negatived by the Speaker's vote, and the renewal of it the next day have been prevented; this would have been a most important victory.

A GRAIN OF WHEAT *versus* TITHES.

At the late anti-tithe meeting, held in the village of Ballygarret, an old man named Hugh Doyle, of Parknashogue, exhibiting in his person a living image of the wretchedness of the poor peasant, raised his voice aloud and requested to be heard; it is needless to add, he was received with acclamation. The following is an accurate report of his simple and interesting narration:—

Neighbors and gentlemen—You know that I am a poor man myself, with only two acres of bad land, the blanket on my bed as bad as the coat on my back; and the rain is pouring down in torrents at this very moment on my naked poor family at home. If you like I will tell you my own story, and it's as true as God's in heaven. I went to Larry Neville about twelve or fourteen years ago; he lived in Raheenmore, and. God be with him, he went to America. I went to him to buy some English flax seed; I aimed at it, as the neighbors was saying it would produce better than our Irish. I brought home with me three pottles that cost me an even half crown. I was going to sow it in the month of May, above all days in the year, and met a grain of wheat in it; says I to myself this must be an English grain, when it is among the English flax-seeds. I'll put it down, in the name of God, and see what 'twill do, although it's late in the year. I put it down, and stuck a sally wattle by it for a mark, that I might know it in the harvest time; there I got it then, and 37 heads grown out of it. I lapped a loose thread about them, and let all the heads rest on a forken stick and lie there quietly till twelve days before ould Michaelmas day, and then I cut it growing out of one root; I clapped it in the wattle of the house, and in the sowing time took it down, dipped it in the sea water made strong by pickle, as is commonly done for fear of grubs and other vermin that was in the ground. I sowed the produce of the heads, and covered it, and put thorns and briers over it, for fear the birds might damnify any of it. It gave me 27 sheafs upon it the second year; the produce of them saved me three ridges the third year; and so on—15 ridges the fourth year, some of it not good, and more only middling. On this particular year Tom Godkin and Will Little, Mr. Porter's proctors—you know them all yourselves—they comes at me and charges me 17 shillings tithes. I had not ground for all the produce the fifth year, and sould what I did not want to the neighbors for seed. I sowed about three-quarters of worn-down ground, and was charged £1 9s. 9d. down in Little's books. (Cries of "shame, shame," from every part of the meeting.) I got stark starting mad, and when I growled he said he would take off six-pence. I said I would not scratch his back for six-pence.—(Here the cheering became deafening.) It was left at £1 6s. 3d., which I endeavored to pay by stinting my poor family in their two meals of wet potatoes, and leaving ourselves without a rag to go to mass. So I got out of the English seed quicker than I got into it, and sowed no more for five years or thereabout. So the little grain of wheat cost me £2 6s. 3d. in five years, in tithes, and like to beggar me entirely. Myself and my family often felt tithes sorely and sorrowfully; I and two little boys worked for 15 long summer's day's at a marble-hole, cleaning it out, without bit or sup, except a few dry potatoes morning and night, in the cabin, to pay Mr. Porter for tithes. These things make me hate tithes above all things in the world, and God send they may never return."

INTENDED POLICE BILL.

It is rumoured that Mr. Littleton intends to bring in a Bill in the present session to induce some modification or improvement in the existing police system of Ireland. If a really efficent measure of this description was carried, it would certainly be one of the deepest importance to Ireland. The opportunities which the individuals composing the constabulary have of being useful, are innumerable; and it is found, not in many instances unfortunately, that they can easily establish themselves in the confidence and good will of the people. To do this, there seems, indeed, only two requisites—the observance of ordinary discipline, and a laying aside of all feelings of sectarianism and party. It must be admitted that the Government, or its agents, have done heretofore as much as they possibly could to infuse into the force these elements of mischief, from which the most the most assiduous care should have from the beginning have been used to keep it entirely free. Look at this constitution, even to the present times, in reference to the distinction of creed:—

Return of the Stipendiary Magistrates in Ireland, distinguishing their religion, &c. &c.

Protestants, 22; Roman Catholics, 2; Total 24—Pay and allowances of each varying from 272*l.* to 646*l.* 3s. 2d, yearly.

Constabulary Police in Irelaad, distinguishing religion, &e. &c,

Inspectors-General—Protestants, 4; Roman Catholics. none; Total 4—Pay, &c. of each, varying from 1,079*l.* to 1,494*l.* 4s. 6d. yearly.

Sue-Inpectors—Protestants, 31. Roman Catholics, 1; Total 32; pay, &c. about 250*l.* a year.

Chief Constables, including those of the 2nd Class—Protestants, 151; Roman Catholics, 24; Total, 175 pay &c. of eaeh from 100*l.* a year.

Constables or Serjeants—Protestants, 1,027; Roman Catholics, 276; Total, 1,348*l.*—Pay, &c. exclusive of clothing and lodging. 32*l.* 10s. per annum each.

Sub-Constables, or Privates—Protestants, 5,995; Roman Catholics, 2,540; Total, 5,635—Pay &c. exclusive of clothing and lodging. 27*l.* 10s. per annum each.

General Police Agent—A Protestant.—Pay, 461*l.* 10. 9d. per annum.

What a scheme for a peace preserving force in a country in which there are seven Catholics for one Protestant!! But it is of a piece with the whole management of Ireland, and yet there are well-intentioned men who believe that the Irish are a prosperous nation, and wonder that they are not contented.

The cost of this anomalous and ill-conducted force is at present about 300,000*l.* a year. one half of which is a burthen thrown peculiarly on Ireland, and borne, of course, principally by its Catholic population.

VICTORY AT DUNGARVAN.

The battle is over, and the Repealer is the new member for Dungarvan. It is only the King's speech that could have effected a victory so extraordinary. There is nothing that Mr. Jacob had not to contend against, and were it not for the aid of the speech, the most staunch Repealers admit it is quite impossible he could have succeeded. We have heard much of the King's *name*, but Ebenezer Jacob can attest that it is nothiug to his *speech*.

The last *Waterford Chronicle* contains an article upon the result of the recent contest at Dungarvan, which, emanating from that journal is deserving of peculiar credit for disinterestedness and manly feeling. Our contemporary ridicules the silly and impotent threat of the anti-Repealers to petition against the return of Mr, Jacob, and says, that if such a course of proceeding be persevered in, it can "turn out no more than a wild-goose chase, and will only bring more odium, contempt, and deserved obloquy on the misguided Whigs."

But the "wild-goose chase" will lead to another result. The petition must fail, because it has been suggested by the mere vexation of defeat; but the attempt to prosecute it will produce such strong feelings of disgust in the public mind, that Mr. Henry Winston Barron, although unconnected with the vile transaction, will find his interests greatly prejudiced amongst his constituency in Waterford, and Mr. John M. Galway—although, perhaps, under any circumstances, his case is hopeless—will be rejected with loathing and scorn by every popular constituency in Ireland.

The only effect they can expect from the "wild goose" petition, would be to seat Mr. Phillip Cecil Crampton, and how could a member of the Barron family, solicit the suffrages of a repeal constituency after their support of the prosecutor of Repealers?

BOOTH NO. 1.

Mr. Jacob	...	...	...	38
Mr. Barron	...	...	...	9
Majority	...	...	...	—24

BOOTH NO. 2.

Mr. Jacob	...	...	...	36
Mr. Barron	...	...	...	7
Majority	...	...	...	—20

Majority for Mr. Jacob on this day's poll—53.

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Jacob	...	...	...	307
Mr. Barron	...	...	...	260
Majority for Mr. Jacob			...	—17

On the majority being andounced for Mr. Jacob, the people assembled in the court-house gave repeated rounds of the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers we have ever heard.

Mr. Ronayne then addressed the electors at great length, and with his usual ability.

It is intended by the patriotic merchants and shop-keepers of Dungarvan to chair Mr. Jacob after the close of the election, and also to entertain him to a public dinner.

THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Sir—I furnished you, a short time since, on the authority of a highly respectable gentlemen, an accouut of the conduct of the peasantry in the neighborhood of Lullymore, to the police sergeant, when he and his horse would have been *lost* in a quagmire, but for the timely assistance rendered them.

I have now to furnish you, on the same authority, with a statement not less creditable to the poor people of the neighborhood in which the Rev. Mr. Houston lost his life in the harvest of 1832.

The Rev. Arthur Preston, of Kilmeague, well known to the Irish public as being the most persevering enforcer of tithes in this kingdom, and who never leaves home without an armed guard, dined in the town of Rathangan on last Wednesday.—His servant got drunk, and on their way home, within one half mile of where the late lamented Mr. Houston was shot he upset the vehicle, and hurled the Rev. gentleman along with himself into a deep muddy grip, from which they could not extricate themselves, but for the assistance of the peasantry, who liberated the Rev. gentleman, his horse, and carriage, and even procured a waman's cloak to put apout him, lest he might catch cold, and the old woman ran and got her son's Sunday hat and put it on his head, his own being lost in the mud. This fact needs no comment.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. J. M.

Rathangan, March 2d, 1834.

CORK REPEAL PETITION.

There are at present thirteen thousand signatures to the petition of the late city Repleal meeting.—*Cork Chronicle.*

The *Evening Post prophresied* that there would not be more than twenty-five thousand signatures to all the Repeal petitions from Ireland. The City of Cork alone has already exceeded half the maximum which the false prophet of the *Post* assigned to the whole country!!

BREAKING UP OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Orders have reached the proper quarter for the immediate breaking up of the Pensioner's Hospital at Kilmainham, the inmates of which are to remove to the Artillery Barracks at Island Bridge, previous to their transmission to Chelsea.—The noble building is converted into an Artillery Barrack, and will be occupied immediately by the Aartillery, horse and foot. It is stated, we believe with some foundation, that the staff officers who have apartments in the Boyal Hospital. will remove to the General Military Hospital in the Park, which it is said is also to be abolished.

MAJOR MATHEWS OF SPRINGVALE.

This venerable and patriotic gentleman, to whose powerful influence, and humane interference, many persons. in the South of Ireland, were indebted for the preservation of their lives, in the year '98, has presented a splendid philosophical apparatus to the

new Seminary, lately erected in this town, by the Right Rev. Doctor Crolly. The liberal principles and moderate terms on which pupils are admitted into this institution, attracted the attention of Major Mathews, who, finding that its funds were nearly exhausted, bestowed on it, without any solicitation, the entire of his own philosophical apparatus, consisting of a magnificent telescope of extremely high magnifying power, and mounted in the most scientific and judicious manner, together with an air-pump, and every article employed in electrical and pneumatical experiments, which cost, originally, six hundred pounds sterling. No language can sufficiently express the sentiments of gratitude with which this princely present has been received by the friends of the new seminary, in general, and the Catholics of Down and Connor, in particular.—*Northern Whig.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE LIBEL LAW.

The following is a summary of the alterations which Mr. O'Connell proposes to make in the existing Law of Libel:—1. To fix the legal definition of the offence of libel assimilating it to that of slander. 2. To determine the boundaries which separate public from private libel; and, in connexion with this branch of the subject, to draw precise distinctions between principles and accessaries. 3. To do away with all *ex-officio* and other informations. 4. To deprive the Crown of the right of reply. unless when the defendant produces evidence; and, in this case, if the prosecutor avails himself of the right of reply, to confer upon the defendant the right of being further heard. 5. To confine the right of demanding a Special Jury to the defendant. 6. To admit evidence of the truth of the publication charged as a libel; the truth, when established, in criminal prosecutions, to be deemed a vindication; in civil actions to be for the consideration of the jury. 7. To regulate the amount of costs in civil actions by the amount of damages. Less than 40s. damages never to carry costs, but on the contrary, to throw the defendant's costs upon the plaintiff. Any damages not exceeding £50, to limit the costs to an equal amount. Damages above £50, to carry to the full amount actually incurred.

AWFUL NEWS!

Sir Harcourt Lees, whose high-flying loyalty is known here as well as to the people of Dublin, Wicklow, a portion of Cavan and a great part of the universe besides, has a letter—an "awful" letter—a cut-throat, Titus Oates letter, in the *Dublin Evening Packet.* We have only space for one extract from it, and if that does not terrify the natives, why, they are hardened sinners, and do not deserve the argus-eyed guardianship of such a priest and prophet as Sir Harcourt. Here, reader, is the extract—read it and tremble :—

"A principal agent and active co-partner in the British treasonable Executive Directory, has acknowledged his *guilt*, and has discover ed the whole of the machinery and ultimate designs of the leading conspirators. *I had his injormations taken on oath,* and if those informations are true, (and every thing now passing in France and in these islands convinces me they are deserving of immediate attention) I inform you all, that *a bloody insurrection is impending*, and that it will be ushered in by the assassination of the most illustrious and noblest minded Prince that the House of Hanover could ever yet boast of—the upright, manly, and firm friend of the religion and liberties of the British Empire, as he has ever proved himself. You now, Loyalists of England, know your danger. Desire your Representatives to insist upon the Ministers of the Crown laying the papers, and, above all, the atrocious oath of secrecy, found upon the gang of conspirators, secured lately at Exeter, on the table of the House. And, should the art of the framers, and the pretence of the confederation being merely formed for the regulation of wages and trade, delude the *dignified* and learned House of Commons, do you call upon the House of Lords, as I have so frequently done, to permit me, at their bar to expose the nature of the treasonable plot, and to read at length the informations on oath, of a deep, designing, and revolutionary conspirator ! ! !"

MR. O'CONNELL—IRISH BUSINESS.

The following are the notices of motions upon matters relating to Ireland, which Mr. O'Connell has already given in the House of Commons.—

Carrigfergus—Bill to disfranchise the county of the town of Carrigfergus in Ireland.

Baron Smith—To call the attention of the House to the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith, with a view to his removal from the bench.

Liberty of the Press—Bill to establish the liberty of the press.

Distress for Rent—Bill to amend the law relative to distress for rent in Ireland.

Dublin Corporation—Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of Dublin.

Jury Law—Bill to amend the laws in Ireland relating to juries.

Extinction of Tithes--Bill for the total extinction of tithes in Ireland.

Repeal of the Union--To call the attention of the House to the act of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to its repeal, and to the establishment of a permanent connection between both countries on a safe and satisfactory basis.

Effects of the Union--Select committee to inquire and report on the means by which the destitution of the Parliament was affected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the laborers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries.



THE
TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.
W-YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1834.

not as if the immutable laws of justice enjoined the removal of religious disabilities, but as if principle enjoined their continued enforcement; and as if the abandonment of righteous principle was at length cruelly demanded by imperious need. The rightful position of the advocates and opponents of this measure was reversed. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, was the cry of the opponents, as if justice had been ranged on the side of intolerance! It was a senseless cry; for when did the judgement of Heaven ever fall on any act of substantial justice? But it was a cry which imposed on many. And what was the best rejoinder which the ministerial advocates of that measure could offer? Not a bold avowal, that their own was the side of justice, and that they took their stand upon the solid ground of an immutable principle; but a deprecation of those evil consequences which the champions of misnamed and mistaken justice were so bravely willing to incur. The Great Captain threw the covenient shelter of his name over a policy, which, in any other statesman, would have been called timid. And it was timid; it was, as proposed, a mere submission to the necessity of the moment—to importunities which could not be resisted. We applaud the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having seen the necessity, for having yielded to it when seen, and having had the courage to brave the taunts of many among their former friends, who reproached them with a dereliction of principle. They did all they could; and they did it upon the only principle which they could consistently avow—expediency; a shallow and dangerous principle; and verily its disciples have had their reward. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel practically announced to the Irish Catholics, "You are numerous—you are clamorous—you are powerful—be it right or wrong we must satisfy you; but if you would only be quiet and contented, we would not grant emancipation even now!" This was emplied too plainly to be mistake; and there were many, who took care that the important letter should not be lost. We have heard much of incitements to agitation; but all sink into insignificance before the encouragement practically afforded by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. If Catholic Emancipation was not a healing measure to the extent which was anticipated, it was partly because it had been introduced by ministers, whose previous political conduct had created a belief that they were not friendly to the principle of the measure. Besides, it had been a grievance, of which the apparent paramount importance had so occupied the attention of the public, that, while it existed, other grievances remained unnoticed. But this being removed, the people of Ireland began to see more clearly the many other grievances that were unredressed; and the popular agitators, flushed with triumph, but not too ready

gislature at its present Session, Annapolis, Maryland.

The undersigned Visitors of St. John's Literary Institution, beg leave to report:

That in pursuance of a resolution of your Honourable Body, passed at its last Session, they have in the absence of the other Visitor, whose attendance was prevented by other engagements, examined into the affairs of the said Institution, and as the result hereof, respectfully submit the following sketch. The edifice, in which the Institution performs its functions, is situate in a healthy and elevated section of the City of Frederick, and commands a beautiful view of the fertile and picturesque country in the immediate vicinity of the City. It occupies a front of fifty-five and a depth of thirty-three feet on Second-street, is three stories high, with a piazza to each story, and a cellar under the whole. The rooms are spacious, neat and commodious; and of sufficient dimensions to accommodate two hundred pupils, and the building as a whole displays a taste and elegance highly creditable both to him who projected and the architect who constructed it. Both the building and the Institution owe their creation to the Rev. John M'Elroy, the officiating minister in Saint John's Church, in the City of Frederick. A subscription was set on foot by this Reverend gentleman, and by great exertions he has been enabled to raise up to this date the sum of $3,823 94. But with the strictest economy in selecting the materials, the whole cost of the building was $5,519 29, leaving a debt of $1,695 35. It was completed in November 1829, and from shortly after that time to the present, the average number of scholars has been eighty in daily attendance, about twenty or thirty have been annually refused admittance, on the ground that they could not read, and the inadequacy of their means to defray the expenses of another teacher. There are at present three tutors, all of whom have been boarded and clothed by the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy. They teach in separate apartments. The first room is under the direction of Mr. William Logan, who teaches reading, writing, the first rules of Arithmetic, and the first part of the English Grammar; the second is directed by Mr. James McGuire, who teaches English Grammar, English Composition, Arithmetic and Geography; and the third under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Barber, who teaches Greek, Latin, and French, English Composition, Projection of Maps, Geography, and Algebra. At the last annual examination of the pupils in the third room, the undersigned were present, during their examination in Greek, Latin, and French, and it gives them great pleasure to bear testimony to their proficiency in these languages. They were very prompt in translating them into our vernacular tongue, and in analyzing and reducing them into their elementary parts. In the Projection of Maps, the undersigned cannot bestow too much praise on the neatness and accuracy by which they were executed, and the rapid progress which has been made by the pupils of the third room in this branch of the Graphic Art. In a ly word, in the third room. which was the only one in which an examination of the scholars took place in the presence of the undersigned, he progress of the pupils reflects great credit as well on themselves, as on the Reverend Tutor, who is at the head of this department.—They appear not to have been superficially taught, but to have acquired a full and thorongh knowledge of one lesson before they were permitted to proceed to another. Besides this, the undersigned were gratified to observe their extreme cheerfulness, and the friendly, affectionate and courteous intercourse between them and the Superior of the Institution. There was also an independence and fearlessness in their bearing which excited an interest in their favour, and which enabled them without the least embarrassment to answer the most questions. From the favourable specimen exhibited in the above department, there is little doubt that the others have made equal progress in the branches therein taught. This Institution is accessable to all, without respect to persons, and may emphatically be termed a *Free School;* the only charge is two dollars to each Scholar for fuel, which is a costly article, and the sum exacted is not more than sufficient to defray this necessary expense.

The undersigned beg leave further to report, that the resolution to which they have above referred, exacts of St. John's Literary Institution a compliance, in all respects with an Act of Assembly passed at December Session, 1823, chapter 141. This act requires "that heach school, academy, or college, that receives a donation in money from the State shall afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in such school, academy, or college, and shall furnish the necessary school books, free of all charge to at least one poor child, for every hundred dollars that such school, academy, or college. receives from the State." It also further requires "that it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school, academy, or college, receiving a donation in money from the State, to select the number of children to be educated agreeably to the provisions of this Act, from among the poor children of the county or counties to which such school, academy, or college belongs, having a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the pupils so selected"—and that the "trustees aforesaid shall make an annual return to the Legislature of the number of poor children educated at their respective schools, academies, or colleges"

The above recited Act of Assembly, in the opinion of the undersigned, was intended to embrace such educational institutions only as made regular charges for tuition against all persons taught therein—and in consideration of donations to such Institutions, they are required to teach a certain number free of charge. It could never have been intended to require the trustees of a *Free School* to select a certain number of children to be taught free of charge in such school, were they were all taught free of *charge*. It never coald have intended to embrace within its sphere, sueh schools as were free to all without charge of any kind, except the inconsiderable one for fuel, as above stated.

To St. John's Literary Institution, there are are no trustees, and there cannot therefore, be a literal compliance with the requisitions of the above recital act.

Instead of trustees the said Institution is under the controul and management of the Rev. John M'Elroy, and with the view to a substantial compliance with the requisitions to said act, the said Superior himself made a selection of *ten* poor children, instead of *four*, the least number required by the act, and furnished them with the "necessary school books," and "afforded them tuition in all the branches taught in the said Institution," without charge of any kind whatever.

The Institution receives four hundred dollars from the State, and was therefore bound to educate four children only free of charge; but instead of which it has educated ten in the manner prescribed by the act. Thus in the opinion of the undersigned, there has been a substantial compliance with the act. From the foregoing representation it will appear, that the blessings of education not only in the lower but in the higher departments are dispensed annually, free of charge to eighty boys, ten of whom have not only been so *taught*, but furnished also with the necessary books to enable them to participate in the illuminating influence of the said Institution. It does not appertain to the province of the undersigned to make a descant on the benefits of education and its pervading agency in sustaining our free institutions. The time has long since passed away, if in this State there ever was such a time, when men of such contracted minds could be found as to deny the fitness and policy of diffusing knowledge among the great body of the people.

It is hoped, that there are now no such persons, who thus linger behind the times in which they live. If such there be, they will fain conceal their scruples, and rather than venture to attack the principles openly, wil mask their hostility under captious objections to detail.

To the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, in reference to the said Institution, the highest praise is due for his active philanthropy. With a single eye to the well being of society in the diffusing of education among its members, this benevolent citizen has encountered severe labors. It was through his indefatigable exertions that money was ratsed for the building; it was by his superintendance it was speedily erected, and it was by his agency that this Institution went into operation, and it is by his enlightened supervision that it is now in "the full tide successful experiment." Without the least emolument of any kind; without any compensation whatever, this benevolent citizen devotes a large portion of his time and labor to this Institution, which has rendered, and is still rendering great benefits to the surrounding population.

Although it may not be strictly within the province of the undersigned, they cannot forbear, in conclusion, to advert to the female school, under the direction of the same superior, and intimately connected with his comprehensive and benevolent plan of instruction. They have felt less hesitation in doing so, inasmuch as this institution, under title of the "Frederick Benevolent Female School," has already been deemed worthy of legislative provision, by an act passed on the 15th of February, 1826. When this school first went into operation in the year 1825, there was under its charge but one orphan; yet within a few years after the patronage extended to it by virtue of the act above mentioned, and by the citizens generally, who were best acquainted with its merits, and participated largely in its usefulness, the number of orphans increased gradually to twenty-one, which number has, with little variation, been maintained to this day, who are boarded, and clothed, and educated free of charge.—Several of these after having been sufficiently instructed, have been placed in respectable families, and by their correct deportment promise to be useful members of society. The whole number of pupils at present is one hundred and thirty. The books of this Institution show that from its commencement in 1825. about 700 pupils have received a respectable education, without any charge upon their families or the public.

A new building, extensive, airy, and commodious, has been erected, which seems well adapted to the various useful purposes for which the school was designed. This school is conducted by the sisters of charity, known throughout the country for their disinterested and praiseworthy labors in the cause of humanity. In addition to the asylum for the orphan and the destitute, all the branches of female education, useful and ornamental, are taught to other young ladies, upon the most moderate terms. An asylum for the homeless orphan, a free school for the indigent to any reasonable extent, an academy in which young ladies can receive an education suited in every respect to their station in life, are all happily united (the undersigned are well pleased to report) in St. John's Female Institution. When to these advantages is added its permanency, conducted as it is by a society of charitable ladies, who retire from the world to devote themselves exclusively to offices of benevolence, whose numbers are constantly maintained by the accession of new members; this Institution appears to be eminently qualified to prosecute its useful ends, to insure the confidence of the public, and to justify the patronage of the government. Indeed to the philanthropic citizen, independent of other useful purposes, it would be difficult to present a more interesting spectacle for his charitable consideration than a regular succession of twenty-one or more destitute orphans, sheltered from the inclemencies of the seasons, and from the dangers of a helpless and exposed condition, and elevated into intelligent, virtuous, and useful members of society. In fine, this, as well as the male school, seems to be in a state of improvement rapidly progressive.

All of which is respectfully submitted, &c.

THOMAS CONTEE WORTHINGTON,
EDWARD A. LYNCH.

Frederick, 18th December, 1833.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL OF ENGLAND.

"Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Lucre and ambition———
Then shal they seek to avail themselves of names,
Places, tithes, and with these to join
Secular power." MILTON.

Episcopacy is we believe of apostolic institution: but let us have chapter and verse for a Christian Bishop in the House of Lords. Which of the Evangelists is it that sanctions or countenances the practice? Which of the Acts of the Apostles were acts of Parliament? What is theology good for, if it does not resolve these questions (to borrow the Alsatian phrase) "in the twinkling of a quart-pot?" A cent for the divine

who would not inform us *stans pede in uno*—standing even on the foot that is gouty—what gospel or epistle we are obliged to for the legislation of a Howley or a Blcomfield; or by what sacred authority their holy brother of Exeter sheds the sanctifying influence of his peaceful and philanthropic spirit over the councils of his country! Prelacy is purely apostolical or it is not. If not, winnow the chaff from the wheat; abolish what is against the scripture canon; keep what is consonant thereto. If it be apostolical altogether, then must all its functions be discoverable in the books of inspiration, and chapter and verse there must be for the Bishops of Exeter and London "lifting their mitred heads in courts and parliaments." Is not what we say, then, fair and reasonable? Cite the book and the passage, whether it be Saint Mathew, or St. Luke, Peter, Paul, or Timothy, or any other two or three of them, or the symphonious consent of all, that enjoins, supports, or in any degree obliquely warrants that illicit intercourse of piety and politics of which that high-bred personage, a Bishop, or Lord Spiritual, is the fat and flourishing progeny. A Bishop, says St. Paul, (enumerating the chief points of the prelatical character,) must be "one that ruleth well his own house." Doth he say "one that ruleth well in the kingdom?" Or, by "his own house" are we to understand the British House of Lords? Theologicians are men of bronze; yet no theologician ever so expounded this passage; not even the Rev. Morgan Cove, Prebendary of Hereford, who deduced in an egregious pamphlet the institution of tithes from "an unrecorded revelation made to Adam." Such men are mighty at expression; yet not one of them ever discovered spiritual peerage in the epistle to Timothy, or elsewhere throughout the sacred writings; all agree that the "house" the apostles meant was the meek abode of the Bishop himself, (for in those days episcopal palaces there were none,) not an hereditary legislative chamber, or House of Mischief.

The truth is, Christianity knows nothing of such prelacy whatever, or of its functions, ecclesiastical or civil, such as they now present themselves to the public gaze. The Bishops of the twelfth or thirteenth century, armed at all points, and brandishing broad-sword or battle-axes, at the head of his retainers, on the edge of some bloody fray, resembled the *episcopus* of the primitive church full as nearly as the Bishop of our more tranquil times, quoting Ezekiel against the liberties of the Irish Catholic, or resisting the deliverance of the West India negro from the planter's lash with texts from the New Testament. *Episcopus* is being interpreted, "over-looker;" and the difference between the *episcopus* of the first century, and the *episcopus* of the nineteenth is this—that the former overlooked Christianity in the sense of inspection, the latter overlooks it in the sense of disregard. The British Lords Spiritual overlook religion, its precepts, and interests, in a sense in which St. Paul and St. Peter overlooked nothing but themselves and their own fortunes. Their High Priests are *episcopi* of nought but their own principalities and rent-rolls. Were Mammon the avowed divinity of the Right Reverend Bench all would be square: they would sit in parliament with all fitness; for the servant should breathe the spirit of the master; and that spirit, being the spirit of grasping, would win them to the place where Peers are gathered together by their natural gravitation of like to like, the elective attraction with which corruption cleaves unto corruption. But the shrines of Mammon as yet are but in men's hearts; Christ has still the homage of the lips: let practice then keep some measure with profession, or give decency a veil to hide her confusion of face.—Decency is the conformity of what the mouth uttereth to what the hand doeth; and where is that conformity, when the Christian pastor of the Church as by Law Established assumes the political potentate, and with the gospel of lowliness and unworldliness in his mouth takes his place amongst thrones, dominations, and princedoms, and walks in the steps of those whose road to heaven is described in Scripture as that of a camel through a needle's eye? Let that mind be in you," says the apostle, "which was in Christ Jesus." But the mind of the prelacy of England is another mind altogether, or men would say of a Bishop—"We sought him amongst the rich and great, and we found him amongst the poor and humble.

Suppose a man who had never seen the phenomenon of a prelacy in England to be suddenly seized with a passion for that goodly spectacle, and in the abundance of his simplicity, to take the Bible for his guide, and set out in search of a Bishop along the path trodden by the apostles and martyrs, he would reach the grave sooner than the gratification of his wish; nay were he even to turn aside into the by-ways, the last nook or corner of the globe where he would look for the successors of the fishermen of Gallilee would be the House of Lords. He would expect to see a cobler at a Queen's drawing room. A Christain prelate in Parliament! A Christain prelate anywhere but in the pulpit preaching peace, at the bed-side of disease ministering consolation, or giving an example in his own house of the envangelic virtues of humility and temperance! Theseus had never slain the Minotaur, had possessed no better clue to the amazes of the labyrinth than the scriptural idea of a Bishop would be to the haunts of the political monster which now assumes that appellation. But we are wrong—there is Judas!—he who for thirty pieces of silver betrayed his Saviour, sold the living God for a ready sum of money, and purchased with the price of his apostacy from Christ to Mammon that Accommit himself until he could dive deeper into probabilities; but rather believing the opposition would have the majority, he remained in the body of the house with the anti-Unionists, when the division took place. The doors were scarcely locked, when he became alarmed, and slunk, unperceived, into one of the dark corridors, where he concealed himself: he was, however, discovered, and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring him forth, to be counted amongst the anti-Unionists—his confusion was very great, and he seemed at his wit's-end—at length he declared he had taken advantage of the place bill; had actually accepted the escheatorship of Munster, and had thereby vacated his seat, and could not vote.

The fact was doubted, but, after much discussion, his excuse, upon his honor, was admitted, and he was allowed to return into the corridor. On the numbers being counted, there was a majority of one for Lord Castlereagh, and exclusive of Mr. Trench's conduct; but for that of Mr. Fox the numbers would have been equal; the measure would have been negatived by the Speaker's vote, and the renewal of it the next day have been prevented; this would have been a most important victory.

A GRAIN OF WHEAT *versus* TITHES.

At the late anti-tithe meeting, held in the village of Ballygarret, an old man named Hugh Doyle, of Parknashogue, exhibiting in his person a living image of the wretchedness of the poor peasant, raised his voice aloud and requested to be heard; it is needless to add, he was received with acclamation. The following is an accurate report of his simple and interesting narration:—

Neighbors and gentlemen—You know that I am a poor man myself, with only two acres of bad land, the blanket on my bed as bad as the coat on my back; and the rain is pouring down in torrents at this very moment on my naked poor family at home. If you like I will tell you my own story, and it's as true as God's in heaven. I went to Larry Neville about twelve or fourteen years ago; he lived in Raheenmore, and. God be with him, he went to America. I went to him to buy some English flax seed; I aimed at it, as the neighbors was saying it would produce better than our Irish. I brought home with me three pottles that cost me an even half crown. I was going to sow it in the month of May, above all days in the year, and met ...grain of wheat in it; says I to myself this must be an English grain,

THE IRISH AND THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We have been frequently called upon during the past year to refute calumnies and slanders heaped upon the Irish by illiberal, and proscribing individuals, destitute of honor, decency, and truth, and to hold up their authors before the eyes of the public as objects for the finger of contempt; but never have we read during our editoral existence so infamous, so disgraceful and so unwarrantable an attack on Irishmen as we find in certain editoral remarks published in the "Journal of Commerce" of Monday last. This vile and disgusting print, remarkable only for its nauseating and scurrilous language, and the hypocritical, dishonest, and assassin-like conduct of its Editor has required our notice and elicited our animadversions on many occasions. This is not the first time it has slandered the Irish; their nationality and religion have heretore been besmeared with the fulsome and false assertions of this half starved "Journal." Our readers may perchance, suppose that we are wrong in noticing the senseless ravings of the being who presides over this "thing of shreds and patches," and it may be, that it is stooping somewhat too low to waste a page of paper in commenting upon the language of one who is despised by all parties, even by those whose cause he advocates; but we assure our readers that we would consider ourselves very culpable were we to suffer the remarks in the "Journal" of Monday to pass unnoticed. The Irish people, and more particularly those who reside in New York, have been deliberately and wickedly abused, and it becomes our duty to expose the slanderer, and visit him with the punishment he deserves. We do not suppose that our remarks will effect any change in the conduct of the *pious* Editor of the "Journal of Commerce"—he is irretrievably lost to decency and truth; but we can show to our patrons and the public that we are anxious to preserve unsullied the reputation of Irishmen; and defend them against the attacks of their enemies.

Our readers, generally, are aware that during the political contest which has just terminated the Irish citizens were solicited by the opposition to enter their ranks and become traitors to the cause of Democracy. In order to cause them to do so, the opposition prints resorted to persuasion of every kind, calling them "honest," "brave," "patriotic" &c. and declared that to them they looked for the preservation of the "Constitution and the Country." They were weak and silly enough to expect success, "but when the three days" had passed, and the Democracy had become triumphant, through their own exertions and the fidelity of the Irish citizens which tended greatly to our success, the "Bank Party" suffered the mask to fall from their countenances, and vilified and abused those whom they had a short time before lauded to the skies, substituting for "honest" and "brave"—"ignorant" and disorderly. "They found to their sorrow, that although they had become willing proselytes to a monied Aristocracy, the "Irish" had more honesty and were not to be bought and sold "like cattle in the market." The following remarks from the Journal of Commerce will make manifest the spirit in which the Editor looks upon Irishmen.—

"Men who have been accustomed to be kept in order by *bullets and bayonets* may think it a great feat to rush through our streets in squads of 50 or 100 or 500, *brandishing their* SHILLELAHS, *and knocking down whoever chances to come in their way;* but this only proves their unfitness for the degree of freedom they enjoy."

It is not necessary for us to tell our readers that the quoted remarks are intended to convey an actual charge against Irishmen of "brandishing their Shillelahs" &c., much less to inform them that the charge is actually *false:* all who witnessed the proceedings in the "Sixth Ward"—where the whole disturbance took place, know that the Irish were not the aggressors; that they were peaceable and quiet, until a band of ruffians from different wards of the city by the advice of james watson webb, redwood fisher, &c., (nothing should be capital about such men but their crimes and punishments) came into the *Sixth Ward* & made an attack on the Irish citizens there. —This is a fact well known and can be fully and satifactorily proved Who, we would ask, broke open our Arsenal? The notorious "Whigs" at the head of whom was this same Redwood Fisher—this ...isterious editor and politician who is continually carried away by wh... excess of his uncontrolable passions. The "Whigs" are the origi... of ...tors of all the disturbances in that ward, and *had actually determined* are ...*drive the Irish from the Polls*—fully conscious that by so doing they per... would succeed in electing their candidates. Ample proof of this can be found—even in the columns of the "Courier." But let us ...take a few more extracts from the Journal of Commerce:

Ca...

"It (the past election) was merely an affair of *Americans*, for the ...oice of *their own rulers;* and yet *foreigners* must needs work themgar...lves into a fury, and attempt to settle the question by club law."

tor...So, then, none but native American citizens have a right to interre in our elections! this is the *liberal* doctrines of a most *pious* edicor...l Such an infamous libel upon the Irish people; Such an sta...hallowed attack upon the Constitution of these United States, ce...as probably, never before appeared in the columns of an American co...per. Will any portion of this community countenance the nefathous and iniquitous proceedings of this *sapient* editor? Will they is...phold any individual who promulgates such sentiments as those in...advanced in the Journal of Commerce? Is it possible that the glo...thous constitution which is based on the purest and most hallowed ...principles, and has been secured to us by the blood of those patriots c...who fought, bled, and died, in the "times that tried men's souls," is ti...be undermined, and destroyed, by such contemptible and insigni...dant an individual as the editor of the Journal of Commerce? Lan...image is not sufficiently powerful to paint in its true colours the con...uct of one who makes the attempt, and we hope that every man g...ill withdraw his paronage from a print so pregnant with the most ...ase, and malicious falsehoods—falsehoods intended to bring *odium* ...nd disgrace upon the Irish those who are so patriotic and incor...uptible in their support of this country and its laws, and are ever ...ound under the banner of Democracy struggling for the people.—We continue our extracts:—

"We have among us an immense mass of men just arrived from ...oreign lands, who have no sympathies with us, *know nothing of our ...stitutions, and care nothing for them;* who have no feeling but that ...f *hatred towards any government*, and no knowledge of any princiles except oppression on one side, and rebellion on the other; and ...hom, *in their own native land it has been found necessary to deprive of the right of voting, in order that the voice of the* REAL DEMOCRACY *might not be overwhelmed by herds of these men under the* MANAGEMENT OF LORDS AND PRIESTS."

Again:—"Before they (the Irish) are admitted to make the laws, we think they should be able to read our constitution, and should HAVE ACQUIRED AT LEAST A SMALL AMOUNT OF PROPERTY."

"THE HAVE DECIDED THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR AS IT HAS GONE."

"*Their votes and their presence at the polls will always be viewed as an offence to American citizens.*"

"*They are a perfect magazine of passion which explodes upon any occasion.* ALTOGETHER WE SHOULD BE BETTER OFF WITHOUT GOING THERE. *We have among us a large number of native born* COLOURED PERSONS, *whom the laws prohibit from voting, but who, at least many of them, are attached to our institutions, and are intelligent, and in every respect* FAR BETTER QUALIFIED *to participate in our elections than the persons of whom we have been speaking.*"

We would have preferred to answer these charges and assertions *seriatim*, but find it a disgusting task to wade through so large a quantity of filth, and have thus made all the remaining quotations in one place. The last extracts shew conclusively the actual feeling of the editor: they fully prove that his sole object was to slander the Irish and their religion. What else could induce him to assert such abominable falsehoods as that they "care nothing for our institutions" &c., and cause him to make the unholy and impious assertion, that in their own country they have been deprived of the right of voting, that the voice of the "REAL DEMOCRACY might not be overwhelmed by herds of Irishmen under the management of *Lords and Priests.*" This furnishes us with the editor's real political principles—according to his notion the Ministry of Great Britain who are every day inventing new plans to crush the Irish people, who have robbed them of their birth-right, of freedom, and of happiness, who have deprived them almost of sustenance, and on so many occasions shed their innocent blood, are the "*Real Democracy.*" What a pity that this wiseacre does not edit a paper under the "fostering care and protection of his blessed Majesty!" Such a man would sell his country to the tyrant, and place the necks of his dearest friends under the destroying feet of a ruthless monarch. He is as good a Democrat as the Duke of Wellington. What he says about the Priests is bigoted in the extreme, and satisfies our mind that he would be highly pleased with an *established religion*. Thank God! the happiness and free...

I am, Sir, Yours...

Rathangan, March 2d, 1834.

CORK REPEAL PETITION.

There are at present THIRTEEN THOUSAND signatures to the petition of the late city Repleal meeting.—*Cork Chronicle.*

The *Evening Post prophresied* that there would not be more than twenty-five thousand signatures to all the Repeal petitions from Ireland. The City of Cork alone has already exceeded half the maximum which the false prophet of the *Post* assigned to the whole country!!

BREAKING UP OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Orders have reached the proper quarter for the immediate breaking up of the Pensioner's Hospital at Kilmainham, the inmates of which are to remove to the Artillery Barracks at Island Bridge, previous to their transmission to Chelsea.—The noble building is converted into an Artillery Barrack, and will be occupied immediately by the Aartillery, horse and foot. It is stated, we believe with some foundation, that the staff officers who have apartments in the Royal Hospital. will remove to the General Military Hospital in the Park, which it is said is also to be abolished.

MAJOR MATHEWS OF SPRINGVALE.

This venerable and patriotic gentleman, to whose powerful influence, and humane interference, many persons. in the South of Ireland, were indebted for the preservation of their lives, in the year '98, has presented a splendid philosophical apparatus to the

THE Truth Teller

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1834. NO. 17.

IRELAND.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,)

We have now adverted to several causes which militate against the tranquility of Ireland. We desire to see that tranquility ensured, both by the removal of whatever is *perse* galling and vexatious, and by curtailing the means of agitation. Wherever there is an abuse to be denounced, let the government pre-occupy the ground.

If we could be content to look merely at the present state of Ireland, we might, perhaps, be satisfied by results. It is true, tranquility is restored; but how long can we answer for its continuance, if recourse is had to no other remedy than coercion? The enactment of laws more severe, and the maintenance of an army more powerful than, under happier circumstances, would be tolerated or required, may, for awhile, press down the spirit that called for their existence; but unless the cause of discontent is abated, the spirit will rebound with frightful violence, when the temporary pressure is removed. We remember, in our own time, a great public building having been declared insecure, in consequence of the unsoundness of a part of its foundation. An ingenious method was devised of supporting the superstructure by temporary props, while those faulty portions were rebuilt. The method was successful: the foundation was secured; the disfiguring props were then safely discarded and the building, unchanged in the eyes of the multitude, stands forth as a monument of the ingenuity with which man can avert the dangers he has created. Let this example illustrate the mode, in which the ills of Ireland may receive a remedy. Ireland has a right to expect such a change in the causes of her discontent, as shall enable her present rulers to cast away, with safety to the country, those measures called "coercive," which the moment of danger has demanded. May they obviate all necessity for the re-enactment of such measures, by exhibiting, like their predecessors, an active zeal in the correction of abuses. May they pursue the wise and generous principles, not only of complying promptly with what is just, but even of anticipating such demands, as are reasonable.

Unhappily an opposite policy was pursued in Ireland. Temporizers deemed it politic to withhold redress, until to withhold it was no longer safe—until the last disgraceful moment, when what might have looked like generosity wore only the aspect of submission—till what might have been the result of principle, was pointed at as the effect of fear—till the admonitions of a far-sighted wisdom dwindled into the suggestions of temporary expediency—till what should have been hailed as a concession to justice, was only sneered at as a surrender to force. It was this policy which neutralized the benefits of Catholic emancipation. It was a great, a beneficial, and indispensible measure; but its benefits have come not unalloyed with evil, owing to the manner in which it was granted. It was a good thing, ill done. Too long deferred, it was at length conceded, on grounds scarcely better than the tyrant's plea, necessity. It was given merely because it could not be safely denied, not as if the immutable laws of justice enjoined the removal of religious disabilities, but as if principle enjoined their continued enforcement; and as if the abandonment of righteous principle was at length cruelly demanded by imperious need. The rightful position of the advocates and opponents of this measure was reversed. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, was the cry of the opponents, as if justice had been ranged on the side of intolerance! It was a senseless cry; for when did the judgement of Heaven ever fall on any act of substantial justice? But it was a cry which imposed on many. And what was the best rejoinder which the ministerial advocates of that measure could offer? Not a bold avowal, that their own was the side of justice, and that they took their stand upon the solid ground of an immutable principle; but a deprecation of those evil consequences which the champions of misnamed and mistaken justice were so bravely willing to incur. The Great Captain threw the covenient shelter of his name over a policy, which, in any other statesman, would have been called timid. And it was timid; it was, as proposed, a mere submission to the necessity of the moment—to importunities which could not be resisted. We applaud the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having seen the necessity, for having yielded to it when seen, and having had the courage to brave the taunts of many among their former friends, who reproached them with a dereliction of principle. They did all they could; and they did it upon the only principle which they could consistently avow—expediency; a shallow and dangerous principle; and verily its disciples have had their reward. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel practically announced to the Irish Catholics, "You are numerous—you are clamorous—you are powerful—be it right or wrong we must satisfy you; but if you would only be quiet and contented, we would not grant emancipation even now!" This was emplied too plainly to be mistake; and there were many, who took care that the important letter should not be lost. We have heard much of incitements to agitation; but all sink into insignificance before the encouragement practically afforded by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. If Catholic Emancipation was not a healing measure to the extent which was anticipated, it was partly because it had been introduced by ministers, whose previous political conduct had created a belief that they were not friendly to the principle of the measure. Besides, it had been a grievance, of which the apparent paramount importance had so occupied the attention of the public, that, while it existed, other grievances remained unnoticed. But this being removed, the people of Ireland began to see more clearly the many other grievances that were unredressed; and the popular agitators, flushed with triumph, but not too ready to apply—for the attainment even of the most justifiable objects—those unjustifiable means, the efficacy of which they had already proved. These are the consequences of having yielded not timely to reason and justice, but late and reluctantly to force. These are the fruits of the best measure of statesmen who granted, merely because it was expedient to do so, that of which, if we may judge by their previous conduct, in principle they disapproved. Sir Robert Peel appears to have been sensible of the evil consequences which must result from such a course. In one of his speeches on parliamentary reform, he vindicates the administration, of which he had been a member, for not having attempted to grant a reform which he admitted it was no longer possible to withhold. He defends their conduct on these grounds—that reform would be more thankfully received by the country, and would be more probably beneficial in its results, if conferred by those who had ever been its advocates, than if by those, who had systematically opposed it. Better than it should be received at the hands of those who approved of it on principle, and *therefore* granted it, rather than of those who, disapproving of the principle, could only offer it as a concession to force. Wisely and truly did he speak to this effect; and, in accordance with these sentiments, wisely did he stand aloof during the vain endeavor to form a ministry, by whom, if they had succeeded, with disapprobation at their hearts, and words of condemnation fresh upon their lips, reform of some kind must nevertheless have been brought forward.

The good or evil of a legislative measure long survives the temporary good or evil attendant on its introduction; yet it is not immaterial by whom, in what manner, and on what grounds, even a beneficial measure is introduced. There have often been unprincipled men—and such may be now—who are ready to outbid the ministry of the day, for the attainment of temporary power, concede more than is thought safe and right, by their more liberal opponents; and there are even those who would willingly ally themselves with the unprincipled outbidder, and who, provided they get the promised measure, care not how tarnished with inconsistency are the hands from which they receive it. But "the corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit;" and even the beneficial measure thus carried, will bring with it a train of evils that will almost convert its benefits into poison. The liberal measure of an illiberal politician, is merely a concession of popular clamour; a concession not to enlightened reason, but to ignoble fears:—Such a concession only tends to encourage that clamorous and craving appetite for change which a wise government would endeavor to discourage. It teaches the clamorous that, since a request, which is considered unreasonable, has nevertheless been granted, any other request, be it so unreasonable, may be similarly successful, if it be only urged with sufficent vehemence. To the demands of reason and justice there are fixed and certain bounds; but there is no consignable limits for concessions to mere importunity. Nothing is less conservative than the reluctant liberality of a Tory politician; nothing less destructive than the free gifts of those who are liberal on principle, and can be promptly generous without compulsion.

There are minds, inaccessible to arguments that are based on less contracted grounds than a bare consideration of what is requisite at the existing moment—whose best wisdom is to cry that "sufficient for the day is the good or the evil thereof." With such minds statesmen may be often obliged to work, and to such they may consequently appeal. It may, therefore, happen that the policy of any government, however well inclined to a far-sighted and comprehensive system, may partake occasionally of a temporary character. To such a course, springing from impediments of a transitory nature, we ought not perhaps too rigidly to object; but in consideration of many unseen difficulties which may beset the path of an administration, should withhold our complaints, if, in the government of Ireland, a substitution of palliatives for searching remedies, of temporary expedients for comprehensive reforms, shall be found—as we anticipate—to be only the exception, and not the rule."

PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY OY LIMERICK.

We copy the following letter from an able and enlightened correspondent. "This city deservedly ranks as the third in Ireland, whether considered in reference to wealth, local resources, or trading and commercial industry. Its population is estimated at 80,000, with a progressive increase from year to year." There are several wealthy Scotchmen established here in trade, and many of them have gained for themselves golden opinions from the native residents, by acts which do honor to human nature. In every good work that can tend to relieve the wants of man, or improve his social condition, Messrs. Stein and Browne, the extensive distillers, are acknowledged to be foremost. But what shall I say, what will the whole world say, of his Lordship of Limerick, who, drawing from this city and county no less a sum than 36,000*l.* a-year, does not subscribe 20*l.* a-year to any one charitable institution in either!!! You may rest assured that is a fact not to be controverted. At the time when the cholera raged he was solicited, entreated, importuned, implored, to send some pecuniary aid towards providing the means of mitigating its horrors; but it was not until after that pious and truly good man, Dr. Jebb, late Bishop of Limerick, gave 100*l.*, that the noble absentee directed a small sum to be placed at the disposal of the board of health, his sense of pride being touched, but his feelings of charity unmoved. He knows nothing whatever of his tenants and dependents, except through his agent, and the very few visits he has made to this city within the last 33 years, have always been on the eve of the rent-day, returning to London the moment he replenishes is coffers. His *quondam* city mansion here is the very picture of desolation. Mr. Phillips, the auctioneer of Bond-street, London, would not deign to wield a hammer over the few wretched old articles of furniture that lie within its walls, covered with the dust of a quarter of a century, nor if he did, would they produce, ten pounds, even though he should use all that *pulpit* eloquence for which he is so notably celebrated. The Earl of Limerick has a large estate near the town of Bruff in this county, and nothing but the extraordinary fertility of the soil enables the tenant upon it to procure the means of mere existence, so high are the rents they are obliged to pay, and so little indulgence is there shown to them in consideration of any favorable change in the season, or depression in the market. His city property he lets out by the foot for building, in seperate lots, on leases of lives renewable for ever, and such is the strictness of his covenants, that the tenant cannot by any possibility derive a profitable interest under him. The occupant of each lot is not only subject to a fixed ground rent, but also to a fine on renewal every years, the noble Earl's calculations being made with such nicety that the lease is sure to expire within that period. His Lordship is one of the most determined opponents of poor laws for this country of any landed proprietor in it; and you may be assured that loud and vehement will his voice be raised againt them when the question comes to be discussed in the upper House. But after the indisputable facts which I have placed upon record, and which in the mean time will have obtained extensive circulation through the columns of an honest and dependent journal, the public and the whole people of Ireland will know what value to set upon his reasoning, and what regard should be paid to his opposition.

"At no period since the war have the exports of Limerick been so considerable as at the present time but the imports are not any thing like an adequate proportion. The former consists of corn, beef, butter, pork, and in short of manufactured cotton goods, teas, sugars, and hardware. I find here as in many other parts of Ireland, a general compliant that John Bull sends over to his brother Paddy either the refusal of the British market, or articles, which like Colman's razors, were made not for use but "to sell." An enterprising Englishman, named Walker, has established a large manufactory here, which gives employment to seven or eight hundred persons of all ages, and is admirably well conducted. All the lace made in it is exported to England. Among the public improvements going forward in the city, the most conspicuous is a handsome new bridge, built after the style of Waterloo-bridge in London, and leading directly from the new town across the Shannon. Government has advanced the funds necessary for carrying on the work, getting as security the proceeds of a toll to be levied on all vessels entering the harbour, and on the imports and exports of the merchants. But though the Commissioners have had the money to their hands, and the materials on the spot, the bridge is not yet completed, while more than nine years have elapsed since the first stone of it was laid, and 150,000l. have already been expended? I could deduce an inference from this delay, for which the said Commissioner would not be much obliged to me, but the public will not fail to draw it. A plan of a new square has peen laid down, and railed in for several years past, but not a single house has yet been built on any one of the four sides of it. In the centre stands a stone column, surmounted with a bronze figure of Mr. Spring Rice

robed in Roman costume, and holding a scroll in his hand. The attitude is *elaborately* dignified, but whether the expression of the countenance harmonises with it, cannot be ascertained without a glass, the features being so much diminished in the distant elevation, as not to be discernable to the naked eye. There can be no doubt, however, that if the artist has executed this part of his task as he ought to have accomplished it, the patriotic Senator for whom so imposing a memorial has been raised by the "worthy and independent electors" of Limerick, must appear to the same advantage he does when addressing the House of Commons upon some question of grave and momentuous interest."

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MEETING OF THE COACHMAKERS OF DUBLIN.

A numerous meeting of the journeymen of this trade assembled on Sunday at the Corn Exchange, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries.

Mr. JAMES KENNY was called to the chair.

Mr. Joiner was appointed secretary.

The Chairman congratulated them on the prudence and good sense which distinguished the meeting on the present occasion. They had patiently waited the result of the parochial meetings throughout Dublin, that they might be the better able to decide upon the course which they themselves ought to pursue. Mr. Kenny commented upon the conduct on the slavish and corrupt portion of the press, in endeavoring to cast ridicule upon the meetings of the industrious working classes of the city for patriotic purposes; but gave the *Evening Mail* credit for the fair play and open hostility which it had waged with them. With regard to the question which had called them together, their trade was more interested than any other; and perhaps nothing could illustrate this more forcibly than a statement that was made at the late meeting of St. James's parish, when it was shown that in James's-street alone there were twelve families who kept carriages before the Union, and now there are only two in the whole street. (Hear.) They did not begin to feel the effects of that measure until 1816—a continental war until that period having prevented the nobility and gentry of the country from leaving it, to spend their fortunes abroad; but as soon as that war was ended their trade began progressively to decline, the numbers that were employed at it were thrown completely idle, and men that were formerly comfortably and respectably situated were now a prey to misery and want. (Cheers.) He would hear every one that came forward to advocate opinions either for or against the object of the meeting; and he hoped that they would all preserve that decency and decorum essentially necessary to a good cause. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Sheridan proposed the first resolution.

Mr. Joiner seconed the resolution. He said that he was bound apprentice to the trade in the year 1804, a few years after the passing of the act of Union; at that time there was an establishment at the Corner of Church lane and Kevin street, belonging to Messrs. Collier—they had nine journeymen coachmakers at work, nine trimmers, seven heraldry painters, and a proportionate number of wheelwrights and other workmen. That house is now in ruins; and could any man tell him, after circumstances like these, that the country had progressed in prosperity or happiness. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Wm. Magrath proposed the second resolution, seconded by Mr. Patrick Kirwan.

Mr. Lawless then rose to address the meeting, amid loud cheering. He congratulated them upon the presence of their chairman, who displayed more talent, more honesty, and more sterling worth, than any of the aristocrats opposed to them. (Cheers.) If they had any such men they would soon have the Union repealed. (Continued cheering.) He had just returned from London, where he had attended several meetings of those men who had placed Lord Grey in his present elevated situation, and he had to announce to them the gratifying fact, that they were to a man as great Repealers as they were. This was particularly evident in the columns of the *Newcastle Press*, a paper that is the great organ of public opinion amongst the reformers of England; and it was quite clear from it that they were as anxious for Repeal as even Irishmen themselves. Mr. Lawless, in allusion to some observations which fell from the chairman, with respect to the press, called for the sympathy and support of the persons present for the *Pilot*, the editor of which was suffering imprisonment in the cause of the country and Repeal. [Cheers.] He was a martyr to the cause, and every man, even if he was his personal enemy, should sink his difference with him, and come forward upon the present occasion to evince his sympathy and attachment to Repeal in his person. [Loud cheering.]

Several other resolutions were passed, and several excellent speeches having been made, and a petition adopted, the meeting separated, after giving three cheers for O'Connell and Repeal.

REPEAL MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

A numerous Meeting of the Manchester District Repeal Association. No 2, was held at the Star and Garter Tavern, Picadilly, on Wednesday Evening, February 5th. His Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne was read to the Members, upon which it was

Resolved unanimously—That this Meeting receives with perfect composure the official declaration from the seat of government now read, and recognise in it the *usual* display of inattention to the interests of Ireland, and also to the interests of England; and so far from being discouraged by the tone of that Speech, feel in it an additional reason for urging the repeal of the Union—the *restoring* to the Irish their native Parliament, THEREBY REPLACING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY ON ITS TRUE AND ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS.

LORD ALTHORP AND THE COERCION BILL.

Tait's Magazine for March contains a paper on the character of Lord Althorp, from which we select, as a specimen, the following admirable description of his lordship's speech on bringing forward the Coercion Bill:—

"The grand field-day arrived; the bill was brought from the Lords, and the commons were in great excitement and expectation. At length Lord Althorp rose to move that the bill be read; and it was plain the members on the ministerial benches. and the Tories also, were like the women who went to see Mrs. Siddons—prepared for floods of tears. The gentle men settled themselves ominously. It was evident to every one who knew any thing of human nature, that a scene had been prepared, and was about to be enacted. The noble lord began in his usual hesitating, unimpressive, common-place manner. The pocket handkerchiefs were evidently ready; but as yet there was no excuse for crying. The noble lord proceeded, and at last began his endeavors at horror creating. They who came to cry began to feel awkward, There was evidently no case for tears, The noble lord tried his hand at rhetoric—it would not do. As a last resource, he remembered he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that *figures* were consequently his weapons, not figures of speech, mind, good reader, but units and tens—so he opened his official box, and drew from thence a statement. Instead of horrifying the house with vivid descriptions of atrocities, he coolly ran over the number of murders, &c.—murders, so many—ditto, in the day-time so many—so many burglaries—so many ravishings, and so on, The house came to cry; they were inclined to laugh. The official people below the bar were terror-stricken; they shrugged their shoulders, and turned up their eyes. Mr. O'Connell crowed again—his eyes sparkled with pleasure, and his cheer became triumphant and deafening.—Poor Mr. Stanley! he was as pale as a ghost—he bit his lips, put his heels, like a Yankee, on the table, close by his noble colleague; and last, in his rage, fairly snatched the box of papers out of his hands, shut it with a loud bang, and locked it; as much as to say. "You shall not spoil excellent materials; you are ruining us." The The lord seemed startled by this angry proceeding, and hastened to the close of his speech.—When he sat down, the house was a dead blank; there was a painful silence among the great majority, who wanted an excuse of horrors for their intended votes, and felt that this afforded none. During the whole night the debate labored on against this painful disappointment; and not till both Mr. Stanley and Sir R. Peel had properly dished up the horrrors, could the house forget the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY IN PORTUGAL.

This was the anniversity of the fete of Erin's tutelar saint and the Irish troops, having received their bounty-money a few days previously determined to celebrate it in great style, Shamrocks were in great request, and every inch of ground round Oporto was closely examined to obtain the secret plant. Parties of the Irish were all day parading the streets, with the national symbol in their caps and singing their popular songs, I feared that the *agoaasdante* (a villianious liquor of the country), would elevate their Hibernian temperament. My apprehehensions were true some Irish lads and their guests who were English soldiers, having become inebriated by too potent doses of the deleterious liqour, began to quarrel about national distinction; blows succeeded words; in short a general row was the consequence. This very much astonished our Portugues allies, and the city guard was called out to disperse the rioters. About 30 of them arrixed with fixed bayonets, and the affair began to were a serious aspect. England ann Ireland now forgot their quarrell, and united against their common foe; orr countrymen were the fewer, and merely armed with Irish shillelahs and English fists, for their side arms had been taken from them. The expert use of the shillalah, however, completely confounded the manœuvers of the Portuguese, whose shin bones resounded to the well-directed blows, while John Bull's redoubted natural weapons played sad havoc with their swarthy faces. This mode of warfare the Portuguese did not understand, and it completely disconcerted them. Their bayonets were directed to the skies, instead of the brests of the rioters. The blood streamed from their mouths and noses, and at length they took to their heels, leaving the islanders victors of the blood besprinkled field—*Naval Gazette.*

APPALLING STATEMENT.

We have been favored by a gentleman in the Hon. East Company's Service with the following extract from a letter written by a brother officer—a man in whose veracity the most implicit reliance may be placed. Ellore—the station from which the letter is written—is in the northern division, and is at present garrisoned by the 43d regiment of Madras Native Infantry:—

Extract of a letter, dated Ellore, East Indies, Sept. 1833:—"The famine throughout a great part of India has been dreadful. The people of England complain of distress; I should like to put a few of the worst fed down at Ellore for a day. I do not exaggerate when I say that I cannot stir out of my house in the morning without coming across the body of a person who has died during the night. The town is strewed with them. About a fortnight ago, a woman was caught *roasting her own child alive.* It died almost immediately after it was relased. The child was about six years old, and from its size and strength was able to make a great resistance and outcry, which attracted the attention of some people, but too late to save its life. I have no doubt but *infant-eating* is of common occurrence just now. The number of dead removed of a morning from about our Sepoy lines is always from 12 to 20. It is horrible to see the poor skeletons walking about, they are nothing but skin and bone. The peasantry of this part are nearly swept away; and so are the cattle. for want of water. We have had a good deal of rain lately, which gives some prospect of a tolerable harvest. The failure of another Monsoon would cause indescribable misery."—*Inverness Courier.*

A HIGH CHURCHMAN'S OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF CHURCH PATRONAGE.

Yet great as is the evil arising from want of discipline, it might be speedily cured, or safely neglected, if there existed the means of preventing improper appointments to the high ecclesiastical offices. Such are the Bishops, whom the Crown is pleased to place over it, such, in point of efficiency, order, or strength, must be the Established Church; from the results of experience, that the Crown will generally and wisely consult the real interests of religion?

Looking to the almost universal practice of mankind, we see that patronage of every description is used more as an instrument of power or of gratification than under overruling of duty: and to the manner in which Church patronage has been exercised from the Revolution to the present day, what hope can we entertain of seeing it made effectual for the promotion of religion? . . . . . .

In the first place, men raised to the Bench by the abuse of patronage, are found to show respect to their patrons by faithfully imitating their example. When a Bishop owes his consecration to a job, he will, in nine times out of ten, be a jobber himself. Ministers make a Bishop from private and unworthy motives. and then wonder that he should be guilty of nepotism. . . . . .

In the matter of patronage, therefore, that poison which is thrown into the spring at its source, may be detected in every drop which is drawn from the stream as it flows in every ripple which creeps along the bank. . . . . .

Such are a few of the evils arising from a bad appointment of Bishops; it leads to other and more numerous abuses; it gives a sanction to every ecclesiastical irregularity; it checks and taunts the education of youth; in fills the Church and the country with inefficient ministers of the Church of God.—*British Critic.*

DINNER TO CAPT. WOOD, AT HUDDERSFIELD—O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.

The *Leeds Times* contain a long report of a public dinner given to Captain Wood, at Huddersfield. At the principal table Mr. Machan presided. At his right hand sat Captain Wood, ——Condy, Esq., &c. and on his left C. Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall, the Rev. Mr. Keiley, &c. &c. The room was tastefully decorated with laurel, &c., a band of music was in attendance and the whole went off with considerable eclat. In the course of the evening the chairman gave the health Daniel O'Connell, Esq. The Rev. T. F. Keiley acknowledged the toast, in a speech which produced considerable impression.

The Chairman soon after proposed "a speedy separation of church and state."

Mr. Whitely briefly acknowledged the toast. He said he believed that nothing could tend more to conciliate the affections of the brave and insulted Irish people than the separation of the church from the state. He expatiated at considerable length upon the injustice of compelling a people to support a religious establishment from which they conscientiously differed. If the Church of Christ said he, be built as it is upon a rock, as its Divine Founder had in the plainest and most positive terms averred it to be, it required not the aid of kings and princes to insure the livings of the ministers at the point of the bayonet. After some further observations, Mr. Whitely concluded by giving "Mr. O'Connnell and the Repeal of the Union."

Many other toasts were given, and the hilarity and fellowship of the meeting were kept up long after the chairman and his guests retired. Seldom has there been a meeting which has given more satisfaction to the parties who participated in its enjoyment. The effect will long remain in Huddersfield, and Captain Wood, his friends, and their cause, will henceforth be united with an energy which will ultimately be victorious over all opposition.

THEATRE ROYAL,

The Marqnis and Marchioness Wellesley, went to the theatre in state on Saturday evening. The dress circle and pit were quite crowded, and the reception of his Excellency by the audience was marked, and highly expressive of popular approbation. This unanimous concession of favor and respect manifested by the audience, seemed to arise from a recollection of the ill-treatment and outrage offered to him upon a former occasion, and every person seemed anxious that the present should be decisive of the great changes which eleven years has produced in public feeling. It must have afforded the Marquis Wellesley much gratifying reflection when he contrasted the harmony of Saturday evening, with his recollection of the fierce discord that revelled in the same place on the night of Saturday, the 14th December, 1822. The turbulence of party animosity has given place to the good-humored. but earnest, ebullition of national feeling, which the frequent cheers for the "Repeal of the Union" must have convinced his Excellency. shortly after he had received the gratulations of the audience upon his entrance. Besides the vice-regal household, there were present the Lord Chancellor, and Misses Plunkett, the Commander of the Forces, and Lady Vivian, the Lord Mayor, &c.

Goldsmith's admirable comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*, was selected for the entertainment. Mr. Rees played *Hardcastle:* the character, however, is not strictly in his line, although his representation of the homely old countryman, was, at least, efficient. Johnson's *Tony Lumpkin* has been stamped with the approval of the Dublin audiences for a number of years. It is excellent. Mr. Browne's *Marlow*, in the scenes with *Miss Hardcastle*, displayed too much fidget in the bashful part—even embarrassment can be represented in an *easy* manner. *Marlow's* awkwardness arose from his natural timidity, but Mr. Browne seemed to avoid the lady, as if she annoyed more than disconcerted him. Mr. Simpson's *Hastings* was even more stupid than the author intended. Miss Huddart's *Miss Hardcastle* was easy and playful, and particularly effective in the scenes where she perseveres in detaining her nervous lover. Miss Barry's *Mrs. Hardcastle* was a little over acted in the violent scenes with her hopeful son. Miss Chalmers, as *Miss Nevil*, was most effective in the romping scenes, with her cousin *Tony*.

A piece of London dullness, appropriately entitled *Damp Beds*, followed, in which Miss Barry played a part lately represented by Mrs. Waylett! The chief interest of the piece depends upon an eccentric cockney character, which is effectively personated by Mr. Rees.—*Dublin Register.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Glory and the Church.—Glory has been mentioned as one of the cheapness of military service; but this, for the honor of the Church, we must refuse to admit; for, if glory would induce men to serve for small pecuniary requittal, the Clergy would afford their lives, examples, and learning, for six-pence a-day, and there would be volunteers into the bargain; but, on the contrary, the Archbishop of Canterbury declares, that, if Bishopricks were a penny under 4,500l. a year, no gentleman could be induced to enter in the service of religion.—And here he would suggest an idea which, has often struck us, much thinking of the improvement of the Church, that the truly British practice of impressment, might, with exellent effect, be extended to the Clergy. Because higher wages induce sailors to prefer the merchant to the King's service, the merchant sailor, when wanted, is simply knocked down, carried off, and flung on board a King's ship. This is done for a matter of two-pence a-day, while we consent to give premiums of thousands a-year to tempt competent persons of unapostolic families into the Church. Now, what we propose is, that press-gangs should be despatched to Oxford and Cambridge, to knock down competent divines, thrust them into Churches, where, under pain of death for desertion, they should be made to serve

THE LAW CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The griping perseverance with which the Administrators
the British Government cling to the temporalities of the Chur
establishment, must, to most persons, seem little short of ma
ness. In this age of reform, the church cannot escape a cu
tailment of its temporalities, and the sooner, in our opinio
that curtailment takes place, the better. The establishme
has always stood in the way of civil liberty, it has always been
the side of despotism: it is worse than folly to leave the refor
in the church to follow reform in the state; reform should co
mence with the church; the abuses of the church being remo
ed, all other necessary reform would quickly follow as matter
course, the church and state united is almost too strong for t
people, if rational liberty is ever to reign in Ireland or in Br
tain, the unholy alliance must be first dissolved. The Britis
Ministry is well aware of this, they know that public opinio
has pronounced the doom of the church, they know that t
dissenters are resolved against giving support in any shape to
church from which they receive no benefit, they know that t
Protestants who adhere to the religious tenets of the establis
ed church, are dissatisfied with the *amount* charged for the se
vices of the clergy, and with the *manner* of distributing th
amount; they know that all are dissatisfied with the politic
power exercised by the upper order of the clergy. The Britis
Ministry know that no substantial reform can be made in the c
vil Government, so long as they have the aid of the churc
and therefore, they resist reform. Lord Grey is evidentl
making the most of his office; the longer he can maintain hi
office, the more wealth he will accumulate for himself, hi
family, and his friends, he knows that the church must yie
to the popular will, he hopes not for the perpetuity of its tem
poralities, his efforts are evidently confined to the gaining of
long day. This is the only subject on which the Whigs an
Tories can agree, it is a part and a very valuable part of the
spoil about the distribution at which they are at variance, and
this co-operation of rogues gives to each much confidence in
his own strength, not as we said to perpetuate, but to protract
the *worldly* power of the

UNITED STATES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH--PITTSBURGH.

Mr. Editor,

I have often wished, in common with many others—and I believe that the public would be gratified by it—that some of our men of taste, or the admirer of arts, would employ their pens in sketching out a an accurate delineation of this noble monument of religion, and ornament of this city not a little benefited, by such a work; for hitherto in point of architecture and of public bnildings, we have been much in the rear of many even among the cities of our great valley of the West. Great is my admiration, candor obliges me to confess my own incompetency at such description; and while I cheerfully offer this imperfect sketch, I should rather the task had fallen into hands more competent to do justice to this grand and splendid specimen of ancient Gothic architecture, the accomplishment of which reflects so much credit on the head that planned, the hand that executed, and the spirit and zeal of the respectable community which so nobly sustained it throughout.

The Catholics of Pittsbugh, finding the rapid increase of their congregation, under the guidance of the late much lamented and venerable Pastor, The Rev. Charles R. Maguire, that they could no longer conveniently worship together in St. Patrick's, wisely conceived the idea of another church; and for that purpose, in 1827, purchased a fine spacious lot on Grant's Hill, then difficult of access and almost out of the city, but which, by the extention and excavation of the streets, and other works now in progress, will form a half square, not excelled, for public buildings, within the bounds or environs of Pittsbugh. On whatever point the city is approached St. Paul's is the first and most prominent object that strikes the view. On the 24th of June, 1829, the corner stone was laid amid the rejoicing of a generous people, who then sanguinely anticipated a more speedy completion. But difficulties, unforeseen, though not usual in such cases, having arisen, when the building got under roof, the further progress of the work was discontinued until the middle of June. 1833, when, through the active zeal of the Rev. John O'Reilly, aided by the efficient building Committee, it was resumed with renewed vigor and unanimous effort, under the superintendence of Messrs. Kerrins and Wilson, the former being engaged as Architect. It has been prosecuted under their skilful direction, to its present advanced state, so as to be ready for dedication on the first Sunday in May, the time fixed upon, we understand, for that solemn ceremony of the Catholic Church.

This Church is probably the largest in the Uuited States, occupies an area of 175 by 70 feet, vestries and vestibules included. The elevation of the side walls; to the top of the embattled parapets by which they are surmounted, is 52 feet. These are flanked by 26 buttresses, 60 feet high, finished with pediment pinnacles and crocketted spires. The East end is embellished, on the exterior, with a large ornamental Gothic window in the centre, flanked by two others of regular but diminished proportion, and finished, at top, with a minaret and a cross, sprung from rampant arches, and occupying the highest point on the gable parapet. The tower stands on the west end, which is the front of the church and is immensely strong, being supported by four buttresses with flying terminals. It is yet unfinished, being little higher than the comb of the roof, but when finished according to the plan proposed, with a spire, will measure 160 feet to the finale of the cross—the whole superfical laid off in successive ranges of trefoil; quatrefoil and cinquefoil pannels from the belfry, which is crowned with an embattled parapet.

This immense superficies is enclosed with four double Gothic doors, with enriched pannels, and 57 splendid ornamental windows, exhibiting, in perfect symmetry, the florid Gothtic style throughout, and containing 4,041, squares of glass. The grand entrance is made by three doors, which open into as many compartments or vestibules, from the right and left of which, the galleries are ascended by a sets of elliptical stairs. The tower is ascended from the central vestibule by a pair of spherical stairs inclosed in the brick buttresses, lighted and ventillated at proper intervals, to the roof and led fiat. The nave is regulated by one grand central and two side aisles, and contains 240 pews, which with those on the galleries make 350, (calculated in the aggregate to contain 2500 persons)—all painted oak, and presenting a grand superficies of enriched pannel tracery.—The face of the galleries, in perfect harmony of style, exhibits nearly a parallelogram, measuring 275 feet. This oblong surface is relieved by 16 fine gothic columns, 40 feet high, which, supporting the heart of the galleries on their richly carved capitals, break round the tracery, and extend to support, in like manner, the corbells and suffits which forms the lowest terminals of the richly groined ceiling. Neither so massy as to intercept the view, nor so flimsey as to depart from the rules of proportion, they add much to the grandeur of the interior. The ceiling I dare not attempt to describe; suffice it to say, it is purely Gothic, has four pendent doors, and has derived additional splendor from the masterly pencil of Mr. Vick. It certainly far exceeds any thing of the kind the writer has ever seen. The chancel, which is seperated from the nave by railings arranged in open tracery, is spacious, and the most splendid part of this very splendid edifice. It embraces one grand altar, surmounted by a tabernacle, extremely beautiful, whose elevation from the altar table is eight feet—preserving thoughout, the same uniformity of style. The space originally intended for the sanctuary, being, upon the recommencement of the work, found too small, has been considerably enlarged by the removal of two massy walls, which are replaced by columns to support the canopy, without interfering with its arrangement, but rather improving the appearance of the whole. The pulpit, which was at first intended to be stationary, has, on reflection, been constructed so as to be moved, as may be required, to the most convenient point for preaching. To the sanctuary are attached a small chapel to the rear, and two for vestry rooms. extremely convenient for the clergy. It is calculated to heat the church with air prepared in a furnace now being erected under the little chapel.

The whole presents a *coup d'oeil* uncommonly grand & magnificent, which of itself fills the mind with reverence and strongly impresses one with the awfulness of the place which religion has consecrated to the worship of Omnipotence. One feels instinctively impelled to exclaim, "truly, this is the house of God." This feeling is not a little increased by the radient glow encircling the golden cross, exhibited over the face of the altar canopy, and the very appropriate text underneath—"The lord is in his Holy Temple; let all the earth be silent before him.

Mr. Kerrins, (who is an Irisman and a Catholic,) and his worthy partner, Mr. Wilson, have done themselves great honor, and gained an imperishable name, by the great judgment and exquisit tast they have displaced in executing this magnificent temple. Mr. Jenkins has evinced great ability in the ornamental stucco; and we cannot withhold from Messrs, Blakely Vick, the tribute of praise which their masterly painting in their respective departments, so well deserves. The spirit and zeal of the Catholics of Pittsburgh are above all praise for their persevering magnanimity throughout this expensive undertaking, without ever appealing to their brethern in other places, to aid them in their difficulties. And to their fellow Citizens of various denominations, it is due to say, they were not appealed to in vain. This is as it ought to be, and we rejoice at it. It is hoped that the respectable congregation of St. Paul's will prove themselves on all occasions not unworthy of such generosity. Be the religious opinions of Christians different as they may, it is delightful to see them forget their differences, when occasions happen to call forth the kind feelings of humanity, and reciprocate the amiable virtues of Christian charity.

We understand that a public sale of the pews will take place the week previous to the dedication, and we heartily wish them "good speed."—*Pittsburg Manufactuier*,.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY--BOSTON.

The Charitable Irish Society celebrated their Anniversary at the Howard Street House, on Monday the 17th of March. The following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Richard W. Roche.
Vice-President—Dennis W. O'Brien.
Treasurer—Rev. P. Byrne.
Keeper of the Silver Key—D. O'Callahan.
Secretary—John Mackay.

The Society sat down to dinner at 4 o'clock. Among the invited guest, we noticed Commodre Elliott, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, and Josiah Quincy, jr. President of the Common Council. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were announced from the Chair:—

1. The Day. It renews our fondest recollections, as Christians and as Patriots. May we, on its next celebration, rejoice in the political regeneration of our country.

Tune—"St. Patrick's Day."

2. Ireland. The land of our birth, the land of saints and heroes. May we soon have to add, the land of freedom.

Tune—"Exile of Erin."

3. The United States. To the visitor, they give a welcome, to the exile, a home, to the invader, six feet of ground.

Tune—"Hail to the Chief."

4. The President of the United States. He has said that he was proud of being descended from our noble race. The most noble may be proud of having such a descendant.

Tune—"Hail Columbia."

5. The City of Boston. The ship in which we have chosen to perform part of the passage of life. With one of her merchants at the helm, we may anticipate a safe and prosperous voyage.

Tune—"City Guards March."

6. The Navy of the United States. A giant yet in youth, but whose hoyhood pranks has plucked some bright feathers from the cap of the hitherto Queen of the Ocean.

Tune—"Star-spangled banner."

7. Repeal of the Union. Ireland's unalienable right. May the Irish people adopt our venerable President's motto—Ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong.

Tune—"Green Little Island."

8. O'Connell. A bright star in Ireland's firmament. May it not set till it has guided her political mariner to carry the Ship of Sta safe into Liberty's harbor.

Tune—"Sprig of Shillelah:"

9. Washington. The pole star of freedom—an unerring guide to political sailors of all nations. Its effulgence can never be increased or diminished.

Tune—"Washington's March."

10. The Harp and Eagle. Our Society's emblem, figurative of strength and harmony. May it ever be a true emblem of the union of native and adopted citizens.

Tune—"Home, sweet Home."

11. Charity. We need it from all men; all men need it; let us deny it to none. A health to the land that has shown the open hand to so many of our countrymen.

Tune—"Molly Astore."

12. The State of Massachusetts. Uncle Sam's eldest daughter. May her younger sisters always recollect that she led the van in the contest for freedom.

Tune—"Yankee Doodle."

13. The Fair Daughters of Ireland and America. The last, by no means the least in our affections.

Tune—"The Girl I left behind me."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President. The free institutions of America, founded on the basis of pure republicanism, the home of the exiled and persecuted of all nations, where sobriety. talent, and enterprise, meet public patronage. May the people of this happy republic duly appreciate the blessings they enjoy—may they always protect with indefatigable fidelity, the trust reposed in them by the spirit of the constitution, that is, being the legitimate guardians of its invaluable institutions; may they always be ready to prove, that any power or authority. not derived or recognized by them must be of short duration.

By the Vice President. Andrew Jackson and Daniel O'Connell. While liberty is their motto, they will always find the people ready to support them.

By the Treasurer. The Treasury of the Irish Charitable Society, may an Irishman, or the descendant of an Irishman, if in distress, never find its funds exhausted.

By the Keeper of the Silver Key. Richard Barrett, Esq., Editor of the Dublin Pilot Newspaper. A martyr in the caese of repeal, even his enemies must admire the devoted patriotism, which they have not the courage or honesty to imitate—may every Irishman be animated with the same spirit.

By the Secretary. The Harp of Erin. Centuries of oppression have relaxed its strings, and disorganized its frame; but it is bow in the hands of the grand artist, O'Connell, to be re-tuned—may we soon hear it chords vibrate the long wished for tune of the March to College Green.

By John C. Park, Esq.—The Roman Catholic Clergy of New England. The true friends and benefactors of the people.

By John McNamara.—The Arch Bishop of Bordeaux—our belo[illegible] of the Shannon, [illegible] of tithe with that of repeal of the Union, for they were both grievances which the people complained of, they were determined whilst petitioning to be relieved from one, to be also relieved from the other.. The complaint [illegible]aint Irish members last year was, that they did not go into [illegible]e details of the question—(hear, hear)—but it was now their [illegible]uty to go into the details, after the introduction of the extraordinary and iniquitous measure of the hon. Secretary—(hear, hear) towering oak raised from Irish seed when that bill would

By Mr. James King. The City of Boston. The nurse of American liberty, when a baby; the little Miss was so forward, that she went direct from her cradle to a tea party.

By Mr. Cornelius Mahony. Daniel O'Connell. A whig ministry attempts to degrade him, by offering him office; but he reigns sovereign in the hearts of his countrymen, scorning their bribes, and defying their power.

By Mr. Lawrence Doyle. The figure-Head of Old Ironsides. How well does it become the nation's favorite ship to bear on her prow the effigy of the nation's favorite son, and gallant defender of our National Constitution.

By Mr. John McQuade. Ireland, as she ought to be. Great glorious, and free, first flower of the land, and first gem of the sea.

By Mr. P. O'Neil. The Tythe System. A savage remnant of a savage age. The Union of Ireland with England. A Coalition productive of an offspring horrible, and unnatural. May the law of Tythe be nullified, and the ties of Union repealed.

By Mr. George Ross. The Boston Hibernian Lyceum. May union and good feeling always prevail among its members. May its progress never be retarded by dissention.

By Mr. John Lynch. The Tree of American Liberty. May the withering blast of a Church and State policy never hurt its blossoms, fruit, or foliage.

By Mr. Walter Madigan. The Associations of Friends of Ireland in America. The Irishman who would oppose the benevolent object of such Associations, in Ireland should be considered a Reynolds; in Venice, a Jaffier.

By Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick. St. Patrick drove all poisonous reptiles out of Ireland. Bryan Boriohme drove out the Danes. May O'Connell follow suit, and free his country from British tyranny.

By Mr. John Tucker. The Hero of New Orleans. The undaunted Chieftain, ever ready to drop the gauntlet to the foes of freedom. The liberal sons of Neptune (in Charlestown) have rigged him with a Constitutional Shillelah from the timbers of "Old Ironsides." may it defend the deposits from the grasp of King Biddle, as it did liberty from the chains of King George.

By William P. McKay. The restoration of the deposite, Richard Barrett, from Newgate Jail, to his friends, his country, and his station at the helm of the Pilot. And may the Captain, the Pilot and their Passenger, (O'Connell) never cast anchor, till the Union be repealed. Till Ireland shall take her stand among the nations of the earth.

After a few prefatory remarks on the King's speech at the late opening of Parliament, Mr. D. Timony gave the following: The tyrant who would perpetuate the bondage of a Nation, by the continuation of an unnatural legislative Union, is worthy the fate of a Holofernes or a Saul.

Letters were received from the Mayor and several other gentlemen, expressing their regret at their inability to attend the Festival.

After the announcement of the sixth regular toast, Commodore Elliott rose and complimented the society in a very handsome manner, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:—

Ireland. If we seek for heroes, history points emphatically to her sons.

By the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint. Religious Freedom. The only condition of religious harmony.

By the same gentleman. The Shamrock. though a native of the Emerald Isle, it will flourish in any country that is warmed by the sun of liberty, and fanned by the breezes of independence.

By Mr. Walter Welch. The descendants of Irishmen. May they always remember the names O'Connell and Shiel for the exertions they made, and are making to give liberty and Independence to the land of the oppressed.

By Mr. James Boyd, late President. The land of our adoption, liberty's chosen home. May its atmosphere prove as pernicious to tyrants, as that of Ireland is to toads and snakes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Immediate attention will be paid to the following communications received since our last notice :—

W. Wheeler, East Poultney, Vt.; P. Osgood, Amesbury, Mass.; G. Chapman, Columbia, S. Ca.; J. D. Walsh, O'Connellville, N. Y.; P. Milton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. J. Dunphy, St. John, N. B.; P. Maher, Montgomery, Ala.; J. D. Murphy, Newark, N. J.; S. Donovan, Halifax, N. S.; Thos. Mooney, Utica, N. Y.; M. Sweeney, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wm. Kenna, Taunton, Mass.; James Magee, Dover, N. H.; Owen Murray, (Agent) Albany, N. Y.; Jas. Gallacher, Baltimore, Md.; James Gallacher, Petersburg, Va.; P. Fitzsimmons, Troy, N. Y.; P. Walsh, Larry's Creek, Lycoming Co. Penn.; M. McBride, West Needham, Mass.; D. Miner, Esq. Bridgeport, Vt.; John Norvell, Detroit, Mich. Ter.; J. S. Howard, York, U. Ca.; G. P. Wood, Cornwall, U Ca.; S. Pigott, Danville, N. Y.; T. W. Bacot, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Wood, Corinth, Geo.; John B. Elwood Rochester, N. Y.; Richard Byrne, Covington, Geo.; P. Milton, (2d letter) Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Williams, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John Breen, Louisville, Ken.; Charles O'Hagan, Dubuque's Mines, Mo.; John Teed, (agent) Quebec, L. Ca.; Rev. W. Wiley, Salem, Mass.; P. Scanlan, Dalry, Penn.; D. Lynch, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Langdon, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. J. F. O'Neill, Savannah, Geo.; J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, Md.; N. Wilcox, Berlin, Conn.; J. Earlworth, Middlebourne, Ohio; John McGuigan, (agent) Philadelphia, Penn.; Patrick Bulger, Galena, Illinois; John McGuire, [agent] Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Jamison, Sandersville, Geo.; Rev. J. Durphy, [agent, 2d letter] St. John's, N. B.; A. Zerrington, Mishawaka, Ill.

NOTICE.

☞ A regular Monthly Meeting of the *Roman Catholic Benevolent Society*, will be held on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after Vespers. PETER McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

☞ A Meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland, will be held at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 28th instant at half past seven o'clock. As it is expected on this occasion to complete the contribution of the "*Barrett fund*" it is hoped that those who are desirious of contributing to this Patriotic measure in defence of the Liberty of the Irish Press—will be punctual in their attendance.

By Order, EBER WHEATON, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

☞ A Regular Meeting of this Society will be held at McDermott's, Sixth Ward Hotel, on Thursday next, first of May, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FOOTE, President.

DANIEL McGRATH, Secretary a26

Mr. James Sheridan proposed the first resolution.

Mr. Joiner seconed the resolution. He said that he was bound apprentice to the trade in the year 1804, a few years after the passing of the act of Union; at that time there was an establishment at the Corner of Church lane and Kevin street, belonging to Messrs. Collier—they had nine journeymen coachmakers at work, nine trimmers, seven heraldry painters, and a proportionate number of wheelwrights and other workmen. That house [illegible]

☞ To Subscribers. ☜

Those Subscribers who intend changing their residences on the 1st of May next, are requested to give us timely notice, in writing, stating the places to which they removed in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday last our venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. DUBOIS, confirmed 105 persons, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Of the adults who were confirmed, several were converts. The number admitted to confirmation would have been much greater, were that valuable institution in existence, St. Patrick's Female Free School, which was consumed by the late destructive fire in Mulberry-street.

We think it proper to remark that nearly all who were confirmed, this time, in the Cathedral, were females who had been prepared and instructed, at St. Joseph's Female Pay School. It was in this respectable Academy of the Sisters of Charity, the young ladies made a spiritual retreat of three days, preparatory to their first communion, which was on the Sunday preceding the confirmation.

We do sincerely hope that St. Patrick's Female Free School will be rebuilt this year. If it be not soon erected, a very great, indeed we might say, an irreparable loss must be suffered, by a large portion of the female youth of that part of the city.

What is to be done for the boys? It is true much money has been expended on the Male Free School of the Cathedral; yet whether it answers the ends for which so much expense is incurred appears rather doubtful. The want of a suitable place for the Male and Female Sunday Schools, is evident. The erection of which, as it is said, is intended, of a new School House at the Cathedral, and which might serve for both the Free Schools, is of the utmost importance, and would certainly reflect the highest honor on the zeal and intelligence of the Catholics of that congregation. Never, surely, was there a time when efforts of this nature were more called for than at present.

THE PROTEST.

Among the many able state papers which have emanated from President JACKSON, his late PROTEST against the usurped authority by the Senate, is, in our opinion, the ablest; and is, of the many triumphs over his domestic enemies, the most complete. So extensive and improved are the facilities of communication through the post-office, so rapid are the movements of steamboats and railroad carriages, so constant and expeditious the travelling in all directions, that our numerous and widely extended readers will all have perused the Protest, long before we could present it to them through our columns;—this must be our apology for not introducing *it* at large into the *Truth Teller*. We cannot, however, pass it entirely over, without congratulating every friend of rational freedom, and every advocate of the Constitution, that the State bark is under the guidance of a helmsman, whose intrepidity, unwearied industry, and consummate skill, give the best security, that he will weather every storm, and keeping clear of every shoal and bank, will moor the good ship in a safe harbor. The President has been informally tried for high crimes and misdemeanors by an unauthorized tribunal, he has been arraigned without any notice to him to appear as defendant, he has been convicted without an opportunity to produce his witnesses, and he has been literally sentenced to suffer a political death, without being required to show cause why sentence should not be passed on him. Against this illegal inquisition, against this unauthorized procedure, the President protests. Whether the Protest be considered as a vindication of himself, or as a prostration of his self-constituted judges, it is most conclusive of his correctness, and is decisive of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings against him. Whether the Senate will or will not place the Protest on their journals, it is before the People. To that People, President JACKSON is accountable, and by that People, he will be sustained, in his efforts to preserve the liberties of his country safe against the assaults and the designs of a monied institution, the continued existence of which, it is now evident to all, is incompatible with the principles of Liberty, founded by the Heroes, Patriots, and Statesmen of the American Revolution. Has General JACKSON violated the laws by which he should be controlled? He is prepared to answer any charge, if made before a competent tribunal; the charge must be made by the immediate representatives of the People, not by a body indirectly representing them, and who, perhaps wisely, are placed in a situation more beyond public control. The Senate, who are constituted the judges in case of impeachment of the President, should, on this account, were there no other cause, abstain from all indelicate, and premature interference in the proceedings of the Executive Magistrate. But they have interfered; they have prejudged him, and that without formal charge; they have, imprudently, to say the least of it, interfered, and on them be the consequence. Their course and conduct is also before the tribunal of public opinion, the People, to whom alone General JACKSON is left any opportunity to appeal to, will judge him; that same People will also judge the self-assumed judges of the President. General Jackson has been three times successively elected President of the United States. His popular election in 1824, was defeated by the *management* of persons, some of whom are his most bitter opponents at this day; popular respect for Jackson rose into popular indignation against those, who by intrigue and finesse, defeated the public will; the people rose in their might, and, by a triumphant, or rather overwhelming expression of their determination, elected "their man" a second time. Before the term for which Jackson was thus elected had expired, he *vetoed* the Bank; and as the popular mode of ratifying this Veto, Jackson was elected a third time. We have not a doubt, were there not a practice, having the force of a law, opposed to the election of Jackson a fourth time, he would, were he consenting to the measure, be elected in the ensuing presidential election by a still greater majority than any he hitherto enjoyed. And he would deserve to be so elected, for he has saved the nation. Will the majority of the present Senate meet a similar good reception when they return to their constituents? We believe not. Public opinion has passed sentence on the Bank, it must wind up; the struggle was a hard one, but the country is safe; virtue has prevailed against corruption, and the seductive arts of a profligate faction; neither the screws of the bank, nor the funds of the bank, neither the profuse squandering, nor cruel withholding of its funds, neither the opening or the closing of its vaults, neither bribe nor menace, could allure the citizens from their duty, or compel them to abandon their country—that country is safe.

We have thus far indulged in comments, without elucidation by extracts, because we could not, without fear of injuring our subject, select any part, without being subject to the imputation that we disapproved the portion not selected. There is, however, a part of the message relative to which we have not the same delicacy, because it differs from the previous portion, in this much, that the previous is of a public and general nature, the latter is a defence of the private character of the old General, of the patriot of fifty years. We cannot substitute comments for the eloquent and touching defence, and must therefore give it in the words of the writer of it.—The heart that can read the auto-defence, and not sympathise with the sufferer, is not that of a man; the soul that can, on its perusal, not be prepared to turn out in defence of injured innocence, is not that of a christian—but we must refrain, we are unable to state in their extent, our own feelings, and we are unwilling to give full vent to them. The following is a copy of the defence with which General Jackson closes his admirable Protest:—

"The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals. I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of my duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when grey hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No: the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to perform my duty, and leave a name to my children without reproach, and with the approbation of my country. This is the spring of action which has brought down upon me the misrepresentations of my motives, and the calumnies which have been so profusely showered upon me. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I have patiently borne them, and relied with confidence on the justice of my country, and the searching scrutiny of history, to vindicate my character when I am no more. Actuated by these motives, I have defended the Constitution and laws, and supported the rights of the people, as I solemnly swore to do when I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold

VOL. X.



Teller.

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MAY 3, 1834. NO. 18.

THE LAW CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The griping perseverance with which the Administrators the British Government cling to the temporalities of the Churc establishment, must, to most persons, seem little short of ma ness. In this age of reform, the church cannot escape a cu tailment of its temporalities, and the sooner, in our opinio that curtailment takes place, the better. The establishme has always stood in the way of civil liberty, it has always been the side of despotism: it is worse than folly to leave the refor in the church to follow reform in the state; reform should co mence with the church; the abuses of the church being remo ed, all other necessary reform would quickly follow as matter course, the church and state united is almost too strong for t people, if rational liberty is ever to reign in Ireland or in Br tain, the unholy alliance must be first dissolved. The Britis Ministry is well aware of this, they know that public opinio has pronounced the doom of the church, they know that th dissenters are resolved against giving support in any shape to church from which they receive no benefit, they know that th Protestants who adhere to the religious tenets of the establis ed church, are dissatisfied with the *amount* charged for the se vices of the clergy, and with the *manner* of distributing th amount; they know that all are dissatisfied with the politic power exercised by the upper order of the clergy. The Britis= Ministry know that no substantial reform can be made in the c vil Government, so long as they have the aid of the churc and therefore, they resist reform. Lord Grey is evidentl making the most of his office; the longer he can maintain hi office, the more wealth he will accumulate for himself, hi family, and his friends, he knows that the church must yiel to the popular will, he hopes not for the perpetuity of its tem poralities, his efforts are evidently confined to the gaining of *long day*. This is the only subject on which the Whigs and Tories can agree, it is a part and a very valuable part of the spoil about the distribution at which they are at variance, and this co-operation of rogues gives to each much confidence in his own strength, not as we said to perpetuate, but to protract, the *worldly* power of the established clergy. The establishment has, however, commenced its down hill course. The minister proposes or effects change after change in the tithe system, generally connected with an avowal that the pecuniary interests of the Church must not be affected by it, that is, that if the income of clergy should not be increased, it must suffer no diminution of its revenue. Commutation succeeds the composition, the bench is called to yield its aid to the reverend plaintiffs who bring nearly as many suits against the dissenters, as their demand amount to shillings, and thus incur costs which in nine cases out of ten, are not paid by the sued, either because the dependants are utterly unable to pay, or absolutely determined not to pay; the army is degraded into collectors of church dues and tithes, the nation is set into a ferment, the orthodox of the religion itself becomes doubted in the face of this evidence of the wordliness of its clergy, the dissenter even hates it, whilst the love of its own flock cools or ceases. We now perceive that Lord Grey proposes a new expedient, whereby he would transfer the claims of the Church, from the produce of the land, to the land itself, from the tenant to the landlord. This is paying the Church yet, it will on principle be resisted, nay the resistance will be more general and more effectual than any hitherto known. The owners of the soil were in most cases hitherto a distinguished party, tithe was paid almost exclusively by the poor tenant, the rich landlord receives his rent without any deduction. The new plan transfers the support of the Clergy from the potatoe patch of the tenant, to the demesne of the proud owner of the soil. Should the tenant be compelled to pay the Clergyman, which he may be, he is authorised by law to tender the Minister's receipt to his landlord in part or in whole payment, as the case may be, of his rent, deducting from the amount thus paid to the Church, the proportion chargeable on the few acres held by the tenant. The position of the landlord is thus changed from a disinterested to that of an interested party, he partakes of the sufferings, which will now be never felt. But will this relieve the tenant? It is perfectly immaterial, as to this point, what may be the fact. The landlord will never believe that he can do so in whole, nor perhaps in part. The periodical representation of the church receipt by the tenant will fret the landlord to death. He no longer is a disinterested party. The landlord is now an interested party against the claim of the Church, the tenant is also an interested party against the claim of the church: Out of this double interestedness, there will naturally, and most of necessity, grow an alliance between landlord and tenant, for mutual offence against the exactions of the established Church. Against such a power the Church can in no shape long or effectually defend itself. In the new bill, there is a provision, at the reading of which it is impossible to repress a laugh. The landlord may redeem the land tax thus imposed, on the payment of a sum which, as it appears to us, would be equal to about sixteen years, avails of this new or church land tax. Now if this new land tax can he made perpetual, as the bill contemplates it shall be made against those who will not redeem within five years, it is evident the landlord would find it his advantage to redeem, but surely no landlord can discover such advantage. There is not an individual in the Empire so credulous or so stupid as to believe that the tithe system, or any substitute in lieu of it, can be maintained or enforced for six-

Scotch Members on the subject of the Union, and its effects upon Ireland, he begged to advert to an observation made the other evening, when an honorable member said that if there was not one Protestant in Ireland still the Protestant Church ought to be kept up in Ireland. Surely this was a strange jumble to legislate upon, and yet as absurd as it was it appeared to be acted upon in a very great measure by the parliament of this country whenever Ireland was concerned. To show the manner in which the Protestant church was supported in a country the great portion of the population of which were Protestants, he begged to read for the information of the house the following statement:—

The following table exhibits the state of population in fourteen parishes in the county of Kilkenny, indiscriminately taken, showing the total number of inhabitants and Protestants in each parish in the period of a century, namely, from 1731 to 1831, and demonstrating the progress the state religion has made in the last hundred years; together with some brief notes that will explain what will be generally found, in Ireland, the state of residence of the benificed clergy:—

Parishes.	Population in 1731.		Population in 1831.	
	Total Inhabitants.	Total Protestants.	Total Inhabitants.	Total Protestants.
Kilcoan *(a)*	83	none	No. Return	none
Ballygurram *(b)*. . .	214	none	in 1831.	none
Kilbride *(c)*	75	none	693	none
Kilmackavogue *(d)*. .	250	23	837	1
Kilcollum *(e)*. . . .	300	49	1,027	none
Rathpatrick *(f)* . . .	490	67	2,139	none
[illegible] *(g)*. . .	499	99	1,627	6 fam's. or

[illegible] nationals, or whatever else in the anti-way they may be called, parading in haste, to Philadelphia, and presenting themselves with golden collars, and new fashioned *wigs*, to the utter astonishment of all republicans, to the great comfort however of every lover of beer and crakers. We think right to offer some remarks in explanation of the late election, that the good people of Philadelphia, who call themselves anti-Jackson, may be able to judge whether, beer and crackers apart, the bank advocates have no serious cause for rejoicing.

At the late Election in this city, there were to be elected certain officers in each ward, some to form the city legislative counsel, and all of them to watch over the interests and preserve their respective wards. In the elections for these officers, it was impossible to test the bank question or the Jackson question, local interest and local preferences ruled in each ward, the question was not always, whether the veto was constitutional or not, nor whether the bank ought or ought not to be re chartered, nor whether the deposites ought or ought not to be restored; the questions more frequently were, whether a certain street should be widened at an expense of a quarter or a half million of dollars, whether a certain road should be macadamized, whether a new square should be laid out, whether A. should be removed from office, or B. put in his place. The whole affairs of the wards were to be influenced by local administrations. This was well known to the bank party, and for weeks before the election, it was announced by their hired journals, proclaimed by their spouters in their public meetings, in taverns, and their street conventions, that they would leave the wards to do their own business in their own way—that the bank question would be tried, where alone it could be tested, in the election of Mayor of the *entire* city, and they were willing that the event should settle the political character of the city.

The election of Mayor was settled at the same time with that of the ward officers. And what was the result? Mr. Verplank the bank and anti-Jackson candidate was thrashed, Mr. Lawrence the democratic and people's candidate was elected. This is the defeat which the bank party call a victory and which they celebrated by piles of crackers and with casks of beer.

The MIRROR of last week, contains one of the most beautiful engravings ever put in a work. It is a view of New-York from Brooklyn Heights, painted by Wharton, and engraved by Graham. The literary contents are all original, from the pens of Fay, Paulding, Leggett, Willis, Cox, Morris, and other writers, well known to the

and surely Ireland ought to bless the Protestant church, and this house, for upholding that church in all its splendor in so wretched, so impoverished a country. The hon. member also complained that, owing to the compulsory tithe composition bill, a great increase had taken place in the amount of tithes originally collected, and observed that in one case where a gentleman residing in the county of Kilkenny, who heretofore only paid £15 tithe, and who was most punctual in his payments, had his tithes raised to £54.

Mr. LITTLETON complained of hon. gentlemen for ever dragging the subject of the Church upon petitions totally foreign to that question. Here was a petition upon a repeal of the Union.

Mr. FINN—And also praying for an abolition of tithes.

Mr. LITTLETON was aware that the tithe question was mixed up with a repeal of the Union, for it seemed to be acted, to also mix up that very popular subject with it—the tithe question, fearing, no doubt, that the repeal of the Union would not be attractive enough to command attendance at meetings, to be called for that purpose alone. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR contended that there were good reasons for mixing up the question of tithe with that of repeal of the Union, for they were both grievances which the people complained of, they were determined whilst petitioning to be relieved from one, to be also relieved from the other.. The complaint againt Irish members last year was, that they did not go into the details of the question—(hear, hear)—but it was now their duty to go into the details, after the introduction of the extraordinary and iniquitous measure of the hon. Secretary—(hear, hear, from the Irish members)—because when that bill would be brought before the house the right hon. Secretary—for Ireland, and the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies, would run away into declamation, and no opportunity would be allowed of fully and fairly discussing the details. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON said that the tithe bill was brought in by the right hon. Secretary for Ireland, he considered no part of the house pledged to its details. (Hear.) The principle was to substitute a land tax for the existing tithe compositions, and to that principle he gave his assent.—The hon. and learned member for Dublin had charged the English and some of the Scotch members with ignorance and inattention to the affairs of Ireland. Now, he would say, on the part of all the members of that house not Irish, that there was no part of the business of that house so much attended to as the Irish business. (Cheers followed by a cry of "the coercion bill!" from Mr. O'Connell.)

Mr. JOHN BROWN, as the representative of the property and gentry of one of the largest counties in Ireland, said that the landlords and gentry of the county of Mayo felt no disposition nor had they any wish to take advantage of the present agitation existing in Ireland, to put two-thirds of the property of the church into their own pockets. He did not wish further to commit himself to the plan proposed by the right hon. Secretary for Ireland. He would not now express any opinion as to the future approbation of the revenues of the church.

Petition ordered to lie on the table.

THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

Mr. SHEIL presented a petition from Mullinahone, in the county of Tipperary, praying for the repeal of the legislative Union. He would now take this opportunity of asking a question of the right honorable Secretary for Ireland, respecting a transaction which had added materially to the excitement that at present prevailed in Ireland upon the question of repeal. Whether did the right honorable gentleman, in the first instance, call the attention of the Stamp-office in Ireland to the clause in the stamp act, respecting seditious libels, or whether his attention had, in the first instance, been called to it by the Stamp-office; or, if he had not done so in his official capacity, whether he had called their attention to it in his private and individual capacity as Mr. Littleton?

Mr. LITTLETON said he had not, of course, the slightest difficulty in the answer he should give to the question of the hon. and learned gentleman. He must, however, in the first instance, observe, that it was not consistent with the usage of the house to put questions of that nature until the five-o'clock sitting. He must also remark that the hon. and learned gentleman had already put that question to him at the proper time and place, and he had given what he considered an explicit answer to it.

Mr. SHEIL said something in explanation.

Mr. LITTLETON had not the slightest objection, as the matter had been introduced, to state again the facts which he was in possession of respecting the case of Mr. Barrett. He (Mr. Littleton) had received a private letter from an official personage in Ireland, requesting to know if he was aware of the existence of the act in question, and directing his attention to the particular clause and section which bore upon Mr. Barrett's case. He looked into the act, and found that the clause was imperative: he therefore desired his private secretary to

extract that part of the act, which he sent over to Mr. Wood, the chairman of the Board of Stamps, without comment, leaving the case entirely in his hands.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that there was a question which he intended to put to the right hon. gentleman, relating to this matter; but as it was then irregular to do so, he would reserve it until the five-o'clock sitting. He might, however, just mention it, in order to put the Secretary of Ireland in possession of the nature of the question. He should be glad to know whether Mr. Wood, the chairman of the Board of Stamps, had taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown upon the clause before he acted upon it?

Mr. LITTLETON had not the slightest objection to lay the the entire correspondence, official or otherwise, (and a good deal had taken place,) upon the subject, before the house.

Mr. O'CONNELL again rose for the purpose of correcting a mistake which the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for Ireland had fallen into, respecting the Repeal petitions. The right hon. gentleman stated that the great majority of the Repeal petitions were obtained in consequence of their being accompanied by petitions against tithes. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) had received a letter that morning, which he exceedingly regretted he had destroyed. The letter was from Mr. Clooney, and it contained a fact which ought to satisfy this right hon. gentleman that he was mistaken in his opinion. The fact to which he referred was this:—The Parish Priest of Craig, in the county of Kilkenny, went round to his parishioners to get them to sign petitions against tithes, and they refused to do so, because they were not accompanied with petitions for a repeal of the Union; the parishioners alledging that they considered the question of tithes as one of minor importance, when compared with the repeal of the Union.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. LITTLETON said that, that was the exception which proved the rule.

Mr. O'CONNELL assured the house that the right hon. gentleman most solemnly. that it was not the exception, but the general rule.

Mr. FINN could corroborate, from his own knowledge as far as regarded his own county (Kilkenny) the statement of the hon. and learned member for Dublin.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said he could do the same.

MR. HENRY GRATTAN'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the House of Commons on the Evening of the debate, on the address in answer to the King's Speech:—

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN said, it was impossible to agree in the address, not only on account of what it said, but what it had omitted to say. There is no relief promised—there is a very indistinct and unintelligible statement as to tithes—and there are portentous threats, angry language, and ominous expressions of renewed coercion. It might be supposed that the act of last year would have been sufficient; its violence in the outset—its failure in the operation. We told the House it would fail; we told the ministers that, in order to put down a few disturbers of the peace in the Queen's County and the adjacent ones, it was not necessary to suspend the constitution. The measure had nothing on which to operate; the people became quiet from other causes. The repetition of a tithe war, and the million bill—these, and not the coercion bill, appeased the people. Still, there was much disquiet, much agitation; and the minister comes forward again, and in another speech fulminates from the throne denunciations against the people. (Hear.) I ask, what minister dictated the words his Majesty has just used? Who was audacious enough to suggest them, and who weak enough to advise their adoption? Who is the junior minister, who, in the excess of his imprudence, superseded the senior and sober members—invades the office of prime minister, and forces the introduction of the expressions that have fallen from the King? Are they aware of what is said when they make the King declare that his Irish subjects have drawn down upon themselves his "just indignation"—that our royal master is indignant with his people, and that his anger is not only great but "just?" His faithful subjects in Ireland have now to dread the consequences that are attendant upon his just indignation, and this from the father of his people. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear.") Sir, in all the royal speeches I have read, no such expressions as these occur—not at the period of '82, not of '92 not at the period of '75. His Majesty then expresssed his regret and concern at the conduct of the colonies; it was not until they resorted to force that he indulged the plenitude of his wrath. His Majesty speaks of disaffection to the state. Sir. I assert that his Irish subjects are not disaffected; the King has been misinformed; there exists no disaffection in Ireland. His secretary for Irelend will not say it—the Lord Lieutenant will not say it; both are well-disposed to serve Ireland. His excellency possesses national and liberal feelings, and the secretary friendly dispositions, and neither of them will vouch for the calumny which is here cast upon Ireland. I repeat that this statement is a foul calumny and gross calumny upon the people of Ireland. There exists disaffection, and there must exist disaffection! How could it be otherwise after all the irritation produced by the violent and the abortive bills of the late secretary! his red box and his false information—the adoption by government of anonymous evidence against the testimony of most respected persons, Sir P. Bellew, for instance, and others—the adoption by this house of measures founded on that interested testimony, police reports and magisterial negligence—the total failure of the tithe-plans—the gross injustice of the compulsory tithe-composition—the impotence of the church-bill and the abandonment of the best part of it—these naturally dissatisfy and agitate the country. And in proof of all these failures they are confirmed by the recall of the secretary for Ireland, on account of his manifest inability to direct her affairs. These gross mistakes naturally dissatisfy—they ought, they must, and they will satisfy.—But are there no other causes? When his Majesty is made to speak of his just indignation, may I ask, with due submission, whether the the crying distress of his Irish subjects has excited his just indignation? (Cries of hear, hear.)—Has the emigration of her principal nobility and gentry, and increased absenteeism—has the abandonment of the relations and moral ties that ought to exist between the upper and lower classes—have these refugees termed as they have been, by high authority as the "base betrayers and deserters of their native land"—have they excited his Majesty's just indignation—(hear)—or has the complaint of want of employment, want of trade, want of manufactures—a state which an Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer declared was that of a "beggared gentry and a ruined peasantry"—has this state of things excited the just indignation of his Majesty? Is the King never angry but when the Irish seek for liberty and for employment? and is to be satisfied or silent when they starve for want of bread? And this, too, from the father of his people. (Hear, hear.) Far better would it have been if the minister had allowed his royal master to indulge in the feelings congenial to his heart, and have held forth offers of relief that were suited to the wants and wishes of his subjects. (Hear.) But the object of this is clear. The coercion bill of last year was to put down Repeal. It has failed. This speech has the same object, and it will equally fail. You think that question depends on the working of one or two individuals—you are mistaken. If my honorable friend the member for Dublin were to fall, the question will survive him. It lives not in his efforts alone—neither does it depend on his efforts alone. It lives in the state of things in Ireland. It derives its birth from that unnatural, disjointed, and distressed frame of society, that finds no parallel in any age or any country, or is to be met with in the annals of modern or ancient story—of millions of people whose land is in the proprietorship of persons who abscond from their country, spending away their capital, and leaving the country without an aristocracy, and with a starving population; nay more, as if Providence meant to punish the rulers for their misgovernment, and make our state ludicrous as well as wretched, we find the poor man, who follows from his country the rich possessor in order to obtain in your land the labor he cannot find in his own, he is repulsed from your shores—the rich man is allowed to stay, but the poor, or. as the law terms him, the Irish vagrant, is driven from the rich man's gate, and sent back to his wilds and his mendicity; and yet there is something worse—the cry is not merely raised against him, but even against the produce of his country and his industry;—for we find, not only in the late writings, but from the witnesses and the evidence of the reports, of the committee of agriculture, that loud complaints are now made in England of the influx of Irish corn and Irish cattle as lowering British prices and rendering the farmer here unable to meet the demand for rent and other charges. I only will allude to your reports, and I forbear from indulging in the natural feeling that every honest mind must entertain at such a system, and such injustice, with regard to the real causes of agitation. I would refer to the report of Surgeon White, and Doctor Stoker on the state of Dublin. Mr. White was secretary to a committee at the period of distress in Ireland, and he states that in consequence of the absence of the nobility and wealthy aristocracy, the expenditure that circulated among the middling and poor classes in Dnblin has been withdrawn, and that the metropolis is in the most deplorable state. In one parish, out of a population of 23,900, there were 17,00 paupers. In the report of the Sick and Indignant Roomkeepers' Society similar distress appeared in another and higher rank, and those who formerly used to contribute to the relief of the poor were reduced to solicit it for themselves. The committee state that their fellow creatures are reduced "to the lowest ebb of human suffering, and driven by misery to the very edge of despair"—that during the last year they had relieved about 10,500 families, amounting to 37,000 persons. (Hear, hear.) This is not confined to Dublin alone. The resolutions of the meetings in various parts of Ireland speak the same. In the west of Ireland, at a meeting where the Bishop of Maronia presided, the resolutions were of the same report. The law does not allow me to call him bishop, but Dr. MacHale does not want that title here, for whether he writes, or speaks, or acts, he displays a spirit of philanthropy and piety, and charity, united to ancient love and the lights of modern times, that at once captivate and embellish, and do honor alike to the individual and to his sacred calling; he too describes the deplorable state of the west of Ireland, and the destitution of the people. The resolutions say that 80,000 persons in his dioceses eat meat but twice a year and have scarcely potatoes enough to subsist on. The evidence before the agricultural committee is to the same effect. Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Glendening; say that the country is not so flourishing as formerly; that the circumstances of tenant and landlord have not improved; you may travel a whole day and not see five men at work; that agriculture is going back, and that there is a general spirited feeling throughout the people of Ireland. The people, therefore, very naturally and very justly complain, and wish for the restoration of their parliament, as a means to recall the gentry and nobility, and to afford them food and employment; they know that in 1814, 1816, 1817, 1822, and 1832, distress and disease existed in their country; that Ireland was asking for support from Great Britain; they seek, therefore, for a resident and local legislature, to remedy their evils, of too long continuance. The speech says they "demand" the Repeal. The speech is mistaken. Their resolutions are mostly couched in proper and decorous terms.—They seek by petition and statement to bring the case before the House; and are they to be prevented? Do Ministers mean to declare it high treason to meet and speak upon the Repeal? The prime minister of the country stood by the throne, holding in his hand the sword of state. The speech almost tells us that it is to be drawn from the scabbard.—(Hear, hear.) But Sir, there is a another statement in that speech of a most unconstitutional nature. His Majesty is made to say, that it is "his fixed and unalterable resolution to maintain inviolate the act of Union!" What minister advised this?—or what minister could advise a doctrine more unconstitutional?—and, coming from the gentlemen opposite, it is most surprising. They must know that the act of Union is but an act of parliament, and that it has and can be altered. They equally know that the King has no right or prerogative wh ere by he can at the outset declare his fixed determination for or against any measure. It is contrary to the first principles of the constitution, and amounts to its complete infringement. If the King can thus invade our functions, the labors of this body are at an end. (Hear, hear.) We are here, only to pass such laws as he may in the first instance approve of; and, should his Majesty signify his displeasure, the representatives of the people must remain passive spectators, and merge their quality of legislators. They are not to propound the law, but to receive it from his Majesty. If so, we may at once go back to our constituents, and resign the trust committed to our care. (Hear, hear.) I submit this is quite unconstitutional, and foreign from the practice and principle of our free government. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding all that has been thrown out, I shall not suffer myself to be enticed into argument by the lures of the mover and seconder of the address. When the time for discussion arrives, we can enter on the subject more fully. The hon. member for Ipswich thinks that the argument is on his side. I think that justice is on mine. (Hear, hear.) He alludes to the state of Ireland as regarded manufactures, and says that a British Parliament would apply the remedies for the evils of that country better than an Irish one. As to the first I must observe that Ireland has waited rather long for the promised introduction of manufactures, and they have not arrived; and, as to those which she had, she cannot forget how and by whom she lost them. (Hear, hear, hear.) With respect to laws of another character, I also assert that the Irish parliament did in a shorter time more good for Ireland than the British parliament ever did, not only for Ireland, but for herself; and she obtained as great acquisitions for her country, and under most difficult circumstances, as the English parliament did at the period of the Revolution.—(Loud cheers, and hear, hear.) On the main question, nothing has occurred of late to make me and most of my fellow-countrymen change our own opinions. They are attached to Great Britain, but they require equal law and equal liberty, and unless these rights are conceded, they know that Ireland must ever be a thorn in the side of Great Britain. "*Hæret later lethalis oroundo.*" In my humble judgment, you will not be able to govern Ireland by constant suspension of her liberties; the applications are too strong to be lasting, and the disease will return in a more formidable shape. The connection should last, but it ought not to be made independent upon force—if so, the affection will be of short duration. It is not possible that the Irish can remain satisfied with their present abandoned condition, aggravated by the deprivation of the superior blessings of a free constitution; they see you possessed of these, and under the protection of your own parliament, and they feel themselves deprived of both these invaluable acquisitions. Therefore, it appears to be again resorted to; it was condemned as bad both in principle and practice.—It was too often heralded in by declarations and denunciations like the present—the one was futile—the others were mischievous; and ministers found themselves mistaken in thinking they would quiet the people by becoming angry. "*Bellum ostendite pacem habetis*" will, in this instance, be fatally and equally misapplied. (Hear.) The people of Ireland entertain no hostility towards this country, but they justly entertain an hostility to bad laws and a suspended constitution. By steadiness and perseverance they abolished the one—by steadiness and perseverance they may regain the other. Mr. Grattan concluded. (Amidst loud cheers.)

INCIDENTAL BEAUTIES OF THE CHURCH.

Who would not be in love with the thousand and one beauties of the Church—"be the same more or less? For ourselves, we deem it our bounden duty to notice them, as frequently as occasion may admit; and such an occasion now offering itself, we proceeed, as is our wont, to the discharge of this duty of respect and love. The *Leeds Times* has favored its readers with two clerical bills of charges. They are accounts of the expenses of consecrating two additional burying grounds, at Tadcaster, and Barnsley. That for Tadcaster is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Drawing and engrossing the petition to the Archbishop to consecrate		1	5 0
Drawing and engrossing the sentence of consecration		2	2 0
Drawing the Act		0	13 6
Registering the above instruments and the deed at length, and parchment		2	2 0
The Chancellor's fee		5	0 0
The principal Register's fee		5	9 0
The Secretary's fee		5	0 0
The Deputy Register's attendance and expenses		3	5 6
The Apparitor's fee		1	1 0
Fee on obtaining the seal		1	1 0
Carriage		0	5 0
	£27	5	0

This, it will be admitted, is a pretty little sample of the way in which our pious Apostles of the Church manage their affairs. The bill of costs, for rendering the earth, at Barnsley. fit for christian bones to rot in, is "like unto" the foregoing, there being only a few shillings difference in the charges. We need not, therefore, copy the second: but we may add the following piece of information, that we find given by the *Leeds Times*, in reference to the two accounts in question:—

"The Chancellor and Register is the same individual—namely, Mr. Vernor, the Archbishop's son, and of course, he pockets the two fees of £5 each. Mr. Buckle, is, also, *private* secretary to the Archbishop, and accompanied him in his carriage from Bishopthorp, to Tadcaster, a distance of only ten miles, for which, a separate charge is made £3 15s. 6d., besides his fee of £5, and £1 1s. for the seal, and, indeed, it is believed, that nearly the whole of the fees, are pocketed by these gentlemen."

And people submit to these things! Ay, they do; and, by doing so, they prove that they deserve to be swindled by the Parsons, and their staff. The fools! have they not their remedy against all such things as these, at least? Would not the body be as comfortably devoured by reptiles and crawlers, in a corner of any nice, open green field, or in the retired nook of some solitary glen, rendered holy by the sweet solemnity of silent nature, undisturbed, save by the innocent and lively chirping and whistling of the lovely little birds, now, would not the body rest as comfortably there, as if mingling with the heavy, rotting earth, that had been rendered impure by the loathsome remains of those who had gone before them, even though some pampered Bishop may have enacted his "consecrating" ceremonies over the latter? We think there can be no great difficulty in answering the question.

Some of the extortions of the English Clergy are unknown in Ireland, much as we have suffered under ecclesiastical exactions. In proof of this, we shall mention one fact, which we have learned from a gentleman who was acquainted with the circumstance. A few years since, an officer was drowned on the coast of England; and a resting-place was *purchased* for him, in a neighbouring church-yard. Shortly afterwards, his friends wished to place a tomb-stone over his remains. It might be supposod, that no great objection could have been made to the performance of this last sad office of esteem and affection: but of a very different opinion was the worthy parson of the parish: and the friends of the deceased were actually obliged to pay *ten guineas* for *permission* to carry their intentions into effect. Nor is this an extraordinary case. Similar extortions are quite customary! When we find men submitting to impositions like these, under the name of Christianity, we know not whether more to despise those who submit, or to treat with abhorrence the human wickedness and jugglery that have made the Bible a pretext for such things.

From Cobbett's Register.

AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

TO LORD ALTHORP.

Bolt-court, Feb. 27, 1834.

My Lord,—* * Will the President remain firm to his res

olution to do all that he can to destroy the paper-money? And, in the next place, will the people stand firm by the President? We are always prone to believe that will be, which we wish to be; and, therefore, as I so very anxiously wish that both these may be, my opinion with regard to the event, may, perhaps, be wrong; but I do verily believe, that the President will stand firmly by his resolution; and that the people will stand by the President. The next thing to be considered is the consequences to us; and particularly to your lordship's affairs, if I be right, in this opinion. Never mind, my Lord, what ROTHSCHILD says, or any thing you hear from the shop of that famous fund-dealer—LOUIS-PHILLIPPE. These deople know nothing beyond mere stock-jobbing; nor do any of our native money-mongers know more than they. I beg your Lordship to take that view of the matter, which is pointed out by your own sound understanding, and to reject the gabble of these creatures, who would gamble in stock as long as the certificates would sell for enough to pay for the paper that they are printed on.—The question for your lordship to put to yourself is this: *If the American paper-money be annihilated, can the English paper-money remain?* This is the question. My opinion is decidedly that it cannot, unless it become *assignats*. My opinion is, that if the paper-money in America be annihilated, one of two things must take place here; a destruction of the paper-money, or a legal tender by force, and ROBESPIERRIAN maximum; that is to say, *assignats* of the vilest and lowest description. The first is something very nearly approaching a revolution in this government; I mean a real radical revolution, but without the destruction of this form of Government; the second would produce a Republican revolution.—Some persons will ask (amongst which persons I have not the rudeness to include your lordship) why such terrible effects should be produced here merely by a change in the currency of America? It is very curious to observe the effects which mere local space has upon our minds. Because America is so far off; because the cockneys and parsons and half-pay officers cannot swing across to it in two or three hours, to spend the money that they get out of the taxes, or that they ought, at any rate, to keep here, to buy mutton, and bread, and clothes for their wives and children: because "*it is so far off*," nine huudred and ninety-nine-thousandths of the people of England, proverbially a near-sighted race, imagine that what is passing there, can never be of much consequence to us. The exchanges with HAMBURGH and PARIS, a great many of them, from the mere repetition of the words, believe to be something of importance; but, as to exchange with America, it seems like talking of exchanges in the moon. They never heard talk of such a thing: and this is very true: and, if they should hear of them now, which I shall presently give your lordship my reason for believing that they will, the thing will not be the less interesting on account of its novelty. I need not tell your lordship that the country, in respect to its currency, must, from the very nature of its transactions with foreign states and countries, be affected, in a greater or less degree, by every change from metal to paper, or from paper to metal, which may take place in any foreign country whatsoever. If, for instance, France were totally to destroy all her paper, we must destroy part of ours, because a part of our metal must go to France, unless we destroy paper-money to the amount of that share which France would be entitled to. Now, then, if America destroy her paper-money, she must, and she will, have metal to supply its place; that metal money she must have from foreign countries; and from every foreign country she will draw in the exact proportion to the extent of her commercial transactions with that foreign country; and I need not tell your lordship, that her transactions with this kingdom are greater than all the rest of the world. It follows, of course that she must draw very deeply from England; and then we shall see one of two things: *assignats* or an *equitable adjustment;* and your lordship will find something else to amuse you besides the Scotch project of classifying the poor, and shutting them up in separate houses under the superintendance of hirelings appointed by a board of control. But, to go a little beyoud conjecture, as to what may take place in America, will your lordship permit me to tell you what has already taken place; in consequence of a long series of contrary winds and rough weather, the communication with America recently, has not been so rapid, as it has been for many years past; but, we have now intelligence up to the last day of January, and we know for a certainty these things: that, every day since the meeting of the Congress, the President's measures and intentions had become *more and more popular;* that he had a decided majority of the Congress with him; that the House of Representatives is in its last session, previous to a new election; and that the banks were engaged in a desperate struggle against the President, the Congress, and the people. We know, besides, that our *panic* here in 1825 and 1826 was mere child's play to what has already taken place there. But, above all things we know this, that bills of exchange upon England, which for many years, had BORNE A PREMIUM OF FROM TEN TO FOURTEEN PER CENT., had not only fallen down to par, but were at TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT! Hear this, ye Jews! Hear this, ye miserable stock-jobbers! Hear this, ye English usurers, who have sought to get rich, first by grasping masses of the English taxes, the fruit of English labor, and then basely lending those taxes to make canals and railways in America; a thing which you never could have done, had it not been for accursed paper-money. But the usurers will exclaim, 'It is *only* two per cent; but, good usurers, two per cent, is quite sufficient to take away every ounce of gold and silver out of those capacious *vaults* of the Bank, in which such prodigious quantities are deposited. Not one sixpenny worth will be left in those vaults, ten months from this day, if the American paper-money be destroyed, or even, if English bills continue at a discount of two per cent,; for, any man who has money to pay in America, would naturally go to the old sow in THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and then take out the money, and send it to America instead of accepting a bill of exchange for the nominal sum, and thereupon pay a discount of two per cent, for sixty days, at the most. Then, let us recollect, that the sums to be paid by this kingdom to that country are enormous; and let us consider, then, what a mere trifling thing the exchanges with Germany, with Holland, or with France are, when compared with America. There is no difficulty in making your lordship perceive the magnitude of this thing, but you must make the people perceive it; and, if the movement in America continue, you must call upon the Parliament to protect this country against the consequences; for, as to continuing the present system of one-pound notes in Ireland and Scotland, the Bank of of England, and all other banks, liable to be called upon to pay in gold, even with your august legal tender coming into play; to continue this system is utterly impossible. Perhaps your lordship does not know, and I am sure that not one man out of twenty thousand in England knows, that, for a great many years, America has been one of the great props of our nefarious system here, by feeding us constantly with bullion, drawn from other parts of the world. I have before me MELISHE's description of the United States in which I find an account of the imports and exports, of bullion for the year 1821, the book not coming down to a lower date. I here find, that that country, in that year, scratched together, eight millions of dollars from all parts of the world; from Holland (as the *entrepot* of Germany; (from France, Spain, Portugal, the Levant, and South America; and they shipped away part of it in their own concerns to China and elsewhere; but that three millions one hundred and seventy-one thousand came to the British dominions, over and above any thing that they received from the British dominions. This traffic has been going on from that day to this; and, in proportion to the depreciation of their own paper-money, as compared with ours. In short we have been receiving for several years, about five millions of dollars in bullion, clear and net, from the United States; and, if the present change in America make us send ten or fifteen millions of dollars instead of receiving five millions, how will the '*vaults*' of the old devil in Threadneedle-street look then? In a word, if the President JACKSON destroy the paper-money in America, ours must be destroyed. The beggars of France and of Germany, if they were all to combine to assist us, could not save the prodigious monster. Mr. JACKSON is not another LOUIS PHILLIPPE to lend us a prop. By-the by, how truly I foretold what would be the conduct of this stock-jobbing King, who, when he accepted of the kingship, overcome by his sensitive feelings, fell fainting in the arms of LAFITTE! I did not like the fainting, I must confess: it was a great deal to see Bourbon faint from tenderness of feelings, I did not like the fainting of the Bourbon; I thought it foreboded something that was not quite right; but, having read, 'LA FAYETTE,' I thought the thing must be right. But looking again, and finding it was really FAYETTE, the loan-jobber, in whose arms the citizen-king had fainted, I at once forelold and proclaimed as far as I was able to proclaim, that the French people had gained nothing by their revolntion, that they had changed an old capricious tyrant, and an obssolete *oblesse*, for a steady working, sharp-biting and always biting, damned aristocracy of money. Thus has it been; and the French, as well as we, are now looking to the United States, the sensible people, and their wise and just President, for deliverance. My lord, as I said before, if the opposition to the American people to the infernal paper-system, which oppreses them, were an *unreasoning* opposition, I should think very little of it. They have sometimes been very violent and very wrong for a little while; but, then, the cause was quite of a different character. The question was a fair question of dispute; and in time, reason has prevailed over all violence. But their present opposition is founded in clear reason, elucidated and established in their minds by nearly forty years of ample and most woful experience. The subject is become familiar to the mind ot every man in that country; sensible in all things, they have been peculiarly sensible in this. First they have ascertained with the greatest exactness the *expenses*, the bare expenses of several banking establishments in the country. Not to leave room for a dispute; not to bewilder their minds about the effectss of loaning and discounting, they have cast aside every thing relating to the *profits* of banking. They have taken the bare expenses of the banking establishments; the bare annual cost of the houses, of the paper, of the printing, and the labour and time of persons employed in the horrid tradc.—This cost, say they, must be paid for by the people at large; cannot come out of the pockets of the banking people; but must be paid by the people at large; and then they find that this sum exceeds the annual sum required for the carrying on of the whole of the civil Government of the United States!—Stopping here, the grounds of their opposition are as solid as the hills. For, what advantage can there possibly arise to the community at large. The paper money creates nothing, and can create nothing. It is a mere invention, by Scotchmen, let it be remembered, Law, Burnet, Patterson; a mere invention by cunning knaves to live in idleness and become rich, at the expense of the honest and industrious.

A young gentleman who had just received his fortuue, amounting to between £4000 and £5000, lost the whole at a gambling-house in St. James's a few night since. It said he has ever been since in a state bordering on distraction.—*London Paper.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Pursuant to previous notice, a numerous and respectable meeting of the Irish Citizens of Boston and Vicinity, called for the purpose of taking measures to repel the slanderous and calumnious attacks made on the Irish Character, in some of the public prints in Boston and elsewhere, met at Democratic Hall, on Monday evening, April 21.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. O'CALLAHAN, and Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, appointed to the Chair—Messrs JOHN TUCKER, and DENNIS TIMONY, Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting—Mr. O'Callahan, in further explanation stated, that it was to discountenance the spirit of proscription which appeared to be the "evil genius' of the republic which appeared in the alien law, which refused an asylum to the illustrious Emmet; and would attempt to deprive America of her most glorious title, "the home of the free and refuge of the oppressed." He asked when were Irishmen found wanting—did they ever desert the star-spangled banner? nor would they at the ballot-box. He concluded by exhorting his countrymen to preserve order and decorum, and show that they know their rights, and would maintain them as became orderly American citizens.

Mr. John Mackey having been called upon, rose, and addressed the Chair, as follows:—

Mr. Chairman,—

I deem it no exaggeration in stating to you, that I think I speak the sentiments of my countrymen and fellow-citizens, when I say that we are not assembled here this evening as citizens belonging to this sect, or to that sect—to this party or to that party—No, Sir, on this as well as on every other occasion, we disclaim being the instruments of the Jackson or the anti-Jackson—the Bank or the anti-Bank parties—as much as we disclaim being the minions of the safety or distress committees. We come here, Sir, as Freemen, to tread in the path of those who have gone before us dignified as Republicans and as Patriots—as Irishmen by birth and Americans by adoption—unbiassed by party—unswayed and independent of every party motto and party principle.

There is much reason that we as American citizens should assemble on this occasion—and I congratulate you, Sir, and my countrymen, that when these dearest interests, which have been bequeathed to us from posterity, as the price of the blood of the patriots of "'76" are at stake, that we the adopted and loyal citizens of this Republic, are ever found ready to man the bark that will bound high over the billows of misrepresentation—to rush to the onset—willing to hazard our *all* in their rescue. We say, Sir, that when liberty—American liberty—for which a WASHINGTON fought, and a MONTGOMERY bled, is, with our rights and privileges about to be trampled under foot by scurrilous calumniators that would ingulph them in an abyss of despotic licentiousness, we would be unworthy of the land of our birth, as well as the land of our adoption, were we not to come forward, and give the lie to such base calumniators, who brand us with the epithets of "outlaws, paupers, and criminals,"—and if we did not rise in our strength, and crush the voices that would represent us as being unworthy the confidence and esteem of that Government to which we have solemnly vowed allegiance.

"*Macneven and Sampson,*" says a calumniator of our countrymen, "should be the watchword of the Irish citizens of Boston." "They are," he continues, "our only *safeguard;*" and he very complacently recommends us to *ask them* how we shall act—what we shall do. Let me, Sir, tell the calumniator, that we, the Irish voters of Boston, recognize no such watchword—nor do we require *such* advice. We will not *sell* genuine Democracy—nor will we take advice from such a quarter—nor will we look upon them as our polar star. If we did, we would find their advice like the mock-sun—all light, but no heat—a mere 'will o' the wisp,' whose flame will soon be extinguished by the breeze of Independence. We leave their advice, and those who sanction them, to follow their dark path through deep quagmires of political delusion. *Macneven and Sampson* our watchword! No!—Following the glorious example of the Independent Irish voters of New-York, our watchword will be the watchword of Freemen—"Measures, and not Men—Principles first, and then Practice." We, Sir, will never seek to know our latitude from a captain and pilot, who failing to run their crew on the lee-shore of political corruption, took to their boats, and left their men to swim or perish. Did they perish?—No! For like the skilful navigator, with their Consciences for their Compass, JEFFERSON and JACKSON for their Chart, and the 'Star Spangled Banner' for their beacon, they steered the gallant 'Ship of State,' into the harbor of liberty, notwithstanding the threats of unprincipled calumniators, the influence of deserters, and the contemptible stratagems of falsehood, treachery, and corruption. Certain contemptible prints published in this city, as well as others, have represented us—and stigmatized us by the "amiable and liberal" appellations of "Foreign ruffians—vagrants—paupers—criminals, &c. &c."—and yet, almost in the same breath, they tell us they never use language towards us of which we have any right to complain! Facts. Sir, will bear me out in the assertion, that the Irish population of these United States are not more addicted (perhaps less so) to the perpetration of *crime*, than the same proportion of any other class of citizens. I say this not out of boast—only as a fact—a fact which should speak volumes, and which should at least, in some small degree, operate as an antidote to the poison so basely administered against us. I have said, Sir, that facts would bear me out. I say so still; and if there is any man here so incredulous as to doubt its truth, I am ready to convince him, not only by well authenticated, but by uncontradicted proofs. To the credit of the citizens of Boston, be it said, they as a body, behave towards their Irish fellow-citizens as Christians and Philanthropists—and we on our part, as a body of Irishmen, reciprocate the feeling. On no occasion have we attempted to exercise any undue influence over them. We left the homes of our fathers, and the scenes of our childhood, to enjoy that liberty and happiness here, which a free government extends to the exile, and secures to the subject; and in participating of the blessings derived from our free institutions, we appreciate the benefit, and give our mite freely to their support. When the British invaders attempted to pollute the shores of independent America, Irishmen were not the last to resist them, and should such a crisis ever return, (which I pray God to avert,) the Irishmen of these days, like our countrymen of the days that are gone, will be the last to yield an inch to the foe—on the contrary, they will be ready, should necessity require, to buoy up on the prodigal effusion of the flood, the triumphant ark of American Liberty.

Mr. Mackey having concluded his Speech,

Mr. D. W. O'Brien followed, and read extracts from some of the newspapers of the day—and spoke at considerable length in vindication of the Irish character.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

1. Resolved, That in gratitude for the protection afforded us by the Constitution of the United States, we feel bound on all occasions to exert our privileges, as citizens, in its support, and, if necessary, to die in its defence.

2. Resolved, That the unjustifiable attempt of certain papers in this city, to degrade us in the opinion of our fellow-citizens, excites our regret and indignation; and that we view it as a base and scurrilous calumny, tending to create bad feelings between native and adopted citizens—contrary to the spirit of our laws and Constitution.

3. Resolved, That proud of the dignity of American citizens, and glorying in the right of universal suffrage, we shall always give our votes according to the principles of pure republicanism; and we disclaim any dictation from office holders, or any class of individuals, nor can a Macneven, a Samson, nor even an O'Connell, (were he amongst us) direct us into any other course.

4. Resolved, That reproaching us with our poverty, we consider ungenerous, anti-American, and anti-republican, and uttered in contempt of that immortal document which declares all men born free and equal, and we can only answer it by declaring that we are too poor to be intimidated, and too proud to be purchased.

5. Resolved, That in supporting the present administration we are only actuated by a conscientious adherence to our oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and, we firmly believe that the measures of the executive are calculated to restore the constitution to its original purity, based on an equality of rights to all classes of citizens; and while that course is followed, and no longer, we must consider it our imperative duty to support him who is at its head.

6. Resolved, That, while we deplore that spirit of proscription which would attempt to deprive us of our just rights as citizens, merely because we exercise them, we trust that it is only the ebullition of party feelings on the part of a small portion of our fellow-citizens, and that on mature reflection they will desist from such an unwarrantable course, and refrain from insulting the countrymen of Montgomery, who have fled to American hospitality from the griping fangs of British tyranny and monopoly.

Mr. D. W. O'Brien submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William Denman, Editor of the New-York *Truth Teller*, for the independent course he has taken in vindicating the character of the Irish citizens of this country: and that he, and other friendly editors, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.

John Tucker, } Secretaries.
Dennis Timoney, }

DR. MILNER'S VISIT TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Another much longer journey which I took from Cork, was to the far-famed Lakes of Killarney. I had a very kind invitation thither, from the noble proprietor of the domain, when I was in Ireland last year, as mentioned to you; which, however, it was not in my power to accept of. But the invitation being now repeated, I could not fail of accepting it; not, indeed, less for the sake of my fellow-traveller, who is a virtuous and able draughtsman, than for my own sake. Few inland scenes are more beautiful than the valleys watered by the river Lee to the west of Cork. But dreary and rough is the road from Macroom to Mill-street, and from thence to within a few miles of Killarney. It is a succession of deep bogs, where not a tree is to be seen, except such as grew upon the site of them a thousand years ago, and which have since been dug out of their bowels, and of craggy rocks, which seem to have been torn asunder, and buried in various directions by an earthquake, or a volcano. Still even this wild scene had charms for me, especially in the number of Druidical pillars, kairns, circles, logans, and chromlecks, which I saw scattered over it. Indeed, no part of the united kingdom, excepting Cornwall, seems to contain so many, and such interesting remains of Celtic paganism as what Ireland does, though they have, in general, been overlooked.

The awful sublimity and bold contour of the neighbouring mountains, and the smiling face of the valley we were entering upon, announced our approach to the lakes we were in search of. Do not, however, Sir, expect, at my time of day, that I should transport you to the top of lofty Mangorton, swelled as it is with an unfathomable abyss of water in the hollow of its utmost summit, or of the diversified chine of Tork, the centre of the lovely scene, or of the forked cloud-capped Reeks, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, where the vast eagle skims the air, and rears her hardy brood. Nor shall I attempt to waft you, through swelling waves, along the broad expanse of the great lake, and exhibit to you the bays, the headlands, the mountains, the woods, the waterfalls, and the villas which enrich it; or to pilot you from this lake, through intricate and variegated channels to the inviting stillness of Tork lake, and thence, through other still more intricate meanders, to the enchanting elysium of the upper lake, enriched with all the beauties of the former, and studded with numberless isles of various forms and sizes, all of which are crowned with the arbutus and other trees and shrubs of the most luxurious growth and loveliest shapes and hues. Let it suffice for me to say, that here nature has fixed her chosen retreat, where she displays all charms and all her grandeur. Nor is nature here alone; for she is accompanied by a favorite nymph, whose existence, if it be elsewhere disputed, will not be disputed by those who deign to hold converse with her under the eagle's nest on the channel leading to the upper lake of Killarney; so faithful and so distinct is Echo in repeating there and reduplicating again and again, even to satiety, every sound conveyed to her, whether of the well-toned voice, or of the melodious pipe, or of the thundering petard. How many a little island and sequestered bay which met my eye upon these lakes and channels excited a wish in me to spend my life there in the occupation of the ancient inhabitants of the round towers. But most of all, the curling groves and classical ground of Innisfallin island, attracted my thoughts and my heart. While I traced out, among the ruins there before me, the various offices of the venerable abbey founded by the immediate disciples of St. Patrick, oh! could I but have called to life some of those wise and good men who heretofore inhabited it, 1300 years ago, to be my companions and my masters in studying the science of the saints, most certainly it would have been impossible to tear me from Innisfallin. I am not ignorant, that to proclaim against the pretended blindness and wickedness of the ancient monks, and even of the apostles of our Christianity, is the ready passport to literary fame, in those days of frivolousness and vice;—but whether or no "their life was real foolishness, and their end without honor,"* as the worldly wise say, remains to be seen at the day of universal manifestation! In the meantime, I declare, that I find more truth, sense, and pathos, in the humble confession of a St. Patrick, the founder of the Canons Regular, the ancient tenants of Innisfallin, and of the humble Christianity of Ireland, and in the books "On Consideration" of a St. Bernard, the great propagator of Ireland's monachism, than in all the pompous essays, sermons, and sentimental hovels of modern masters and mistresses put together.—Hear, Sir, in what manner one of those conceited dogmatizers, who had visited these very scenes but a short time before me, insults the departed spirits that had served God, and studied true wisdom in the neighbouring convent of Irrialagh, or Macruss. Speaking of these venerable ruins, he says: "We cannot behold these ancient fabrics, their long dismal aisles, their dark narrow cells, without drawing a comparison favourable to ourselves, between the gloomy and bigoted notions of monkery, and the more enlightened notions of modern times. The cloister of Mucruss is the best executed of the whole fabric. Two sides of it are sharp pointed, and the other two are semi-circular. How this capricious variety, so frequently to be observed in the religious building of those infant days of art and taste, was first introduced, we can now only conjecture. Beauty and utility alike disown it as their offspring. It probably originated in the dissensions which arose among the brotherhood, before the style of their future residence was determined; and of the obstinacy with which they contended, and the folly with which they compromised this important subject, the abbey of Mucruss remains to this day, a striking and melancholy monument."† Here we have a bright instance of those "enlightened notions of modern days," which the writer so much boasts of. He describes the *Monks of Mucruss Abbey*, (he should have said the *Franciscan Friars of Mucruss Convent*, had he known any thing of the history and antiquities of the place,) as divided into two opposite factions, and each of them busily employed in building a part of their common habitation in a different style, till at length the parties came to this mutual agreement: "If you will let our part of the building stand, we will not destroy yours." In the meantime, the obvious remark has escaped this enlightened antiquary, that Mucruss Church and Monastery, with the different portions of them, like most other large and expensive religious buildings, afford intrinsic proofs of their having been constructed at different periods, and when different styles of architecture respectively prevailed.

But to return to my subject: not content with viewing the lakes from the water, we also surveyed them by land, skirting them for this purpose on horseback as far as Mucruss and Dinas to the east, and as far as the hospitable castle of Dunloe and to the extremity of the stupendous *Gap* of that name, and the Purple Mountains to the west. Nor did we forget to visit the remains of the ancient cathedral church, round tower, and castle of Agadhoe, on the high lands which overlook the town and principal lake of Killarney. The remains of the tower, which are now above twelve or fifteen feet high, are called by the inhabitants the Bishop's Chair, and they are fully persuaded that the building was erected to answer the purpose of a pulpit. I have seldom found popular traditions of this sort quite right, or entirely wrong; and I have no doubt, if the records of Agadhoe were now discovered, it would appear that the hermit of the round tower had, at some period or other, been constituted bishop of the see, as we know that some hermits in Ireland have been consecrated bishops.—In this case the episcopal anchorite would naturally preach to the assembled people from the elevated door-way of his tower, which on this account would obtain the name of the Bishop's Chair or Pulpit.

* Wisdom, v. 3. † Illustrations of the scenery of Killarney, by Isaac Weld, Esq. p. 21.

SAVANNAH--GEO.

A meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland, was held at the Long Room of the City Hotel on the 14th April last, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the address to the People of Ireland.

The Committee, consisting of John M. Berrien, Esq. the Rev. John F. O'Neal, Jonathan Cooper, William Roche, Michael Prendergast, Esqs. through their Chairman, J. M. Berrien, Esq. presented the following

ADDRESS:

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND, IN SAVANNAH, TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Seperated from you, as we are by the wide extent of Ocean, which lies between us; citizens of a foreign and independent Government, unconnected, and yet in amity with your own, the friends of Ireland in Savannah, can have no claim thus to address you, save that which arises from the consideration, that like yourselves, they are the worshippers at the shrine of LIBERTY.

In that holy name, we come once more to commune with you, at a moment of solemn interest to the civilized world. It is impossible to be unmindful of the crisis, or indifferent to the consequences, which are already almost unveiled to our view. The spirit of political regeneration is abroad. Awaking from their slumbers, men are looking to the sources of authority, asserting the supremacy of truth, and vindicating their claim to the character and privileges of FREEMEN.

By the blessing of God, we are secured in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, under the Ægis of a Constitution, whose fundamental principle is the equality of the rights of the governed.—Grateful for the privileges which we enjoy, we would neither be unmindful of our high destiny, nor of the duties which it imposes. But, we disclaim all idea of intrusive interference in the concerns of other nations. We abstain even from the full expression of our feelings, as the story of your past sufferings is recalled to our recollection, or as the continued injustice of which you are the victims is presented to our view. Yet, we remember that there is a bond of union, between the friends of regulated liberty throughout the world; that a common interest unites them; that their efforts are directed to the accomplishment of a common object; that even when separated by distance, and alien to each other in language, religion and country, they are nevertheless united in feeling, and will be so, on every proper occasion, in counsel, and in effort, for the advance of those great principles of civil liberty, which were designed by the mercy of Heaven to promote the happiness of man.

There is moreover—and we recall the recollection with pleasure—there is a peculiar feeling, which swells in our bosoms, when we contemplate the wrongs of Ireland. We cannot fail to remember—it is indeed impossible to forget—that we too, have escaped from the dominion of the oppressor; that the privilege of establishing the fair fabric of government, which guarantees the happiness of thirteen millions of freemen, was wrested by the valor of our ancestors, from the same powerful nation, which now oppresses you; that, throughout that long, and arduous struggle, often in the midst of its deepest and deadliest strife, where blows fell heaviest, and blood flowed most freely, your gallant countrymen were found at the sides of our fathers, battling for our liberties. We cannot be indifferent to the fate of Ireland. We cannot recur to the past, and contemplate at the same time, the evils which you are still doomed to bear, from the continued injustice of the ruling statesmen of Great Britain, without recollections of gratitude, which mingle with, and increase our sympathy for your sufferings.

The friends of Ireland in Savannah, have been earnest, and anxious spectators of the struggle, in which you have been engaged with the colossal power of Great Britain. As freemen, fervently desiring that the blessings of regulated liberty may be extended to the whole family of mankind, they have deeply deplored your sufferings in the unequal strife; but as men, and as Christians, with unshaken confidence in the mercy of Heaven, they have never doubted, that its results however protracted, would be ultimately propitious to the cause of freedom.

From that dark and disastrous hour, when constrained by the power of the Second Henry, your ancestors swore obedience to the laws of England, in the council of Lismore, down to the melancholy epoch of your present unequal union with Great Britain, you have been doomed to maintain a perpetual, and often apparently hopeless struggle, in defence of your violated rights. Your native laws, abolished; the highest judicial authority of Ireland, subjected to the controul of an alien tribunal; the semblance of Legislation permitted to you, but its exercise restrained at the will of the conqueror: liberty of conscience, the right of fulfilling, according to its sacred dictates the duty which man owes to the God who gave him being, denied; and men whose ancestors had perilled all to secure to themselves and posterity, an absolute freedom in matters of religion, refusing this privilege to you, and vainly seeking to regulate by penal enactments, the worship of the most High. Such is the picture which Ireland presented while she was still acknowledged to be a distinct, though subordinate and dependent Kingdom, and the colors were not brightened by her association with Great Britain.

A Union formed between two nations, who had been connected for ages, by relations like these could but serve to draw more closely the bonds, to rivet more firmly the fetters of dependent power. That reciprocity, and equality of rights and duties, which results in securing to each, an equal participation in the benefits of the Union, could not be anticipated in an association like this. To superiority of physical power, the law of the compact was now superadded—a law dictated, interpreted and enforced by a stronger power. The result was easily foreseen; and, so far as it has been developed, is to be found in the continued injustice of Great Britain, in the suffering, the agitation, and the resistance of Ireland.

To us, on this side of the Atlantic, who have been educated in the belief of certain principles, which are cardinal in our code of social rights, and plainly illustrated in our political charters; who have been taught to consider, that Government is instituted for the benefit of the governed; that an entire equality of political rights, and perfect liberty of conscience, are essential to every just Government; and that nations, as well as individuals, have a right to seek promotion of their own happiness, by such means as in their judgment will best conduce to that end, it is difficult to understand, on what system of ethics, moral or political, the ruling statesmen of Great Britain can justify their conduct to the people of Ireland.

Especially have we looked, with unaffected surprise, at the pernacity with which the system of tithes is enforced upon that people; but most of all upon that portion, who being without the appeal of the established Church, cannot profit by the pious labors, which these contributions are intended to compensate, while there still remains to them the peculiar duty of maintaining their own Pastors.

If liberty of conscience be a right: If man, in communing with the great author of his being, owes obedience to its dictates and those alone: If, the faith which binds him to the Throne of the Eternal, be indeed the gift of God, and not of human device; the workings of the Holy Spirit on his inmost soul, prompting him to draw near to his Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor, humbly to acknowledge his dependence, and penitently to deplore his transgressions, whence did Governments or those who administer them, acquire the right to regulate this intercourse between the creature and his Creator? How have these lordships of a day derived the authority to prescribe the terms on which man may adore the God, who gave him being?

Trained as our minds have been, to the considerarion of religious duty, and social right, thissystem appears to us, not merely oppressive and unjust towards those on whom it operates, but also a direct, plain and palpable profanation. The principle which is assumed as the basis of the power thus exercised, seems to us to conflict with the special prerogative of the Deity, who has a right to claim the adoration of our hearts in obedience to the dictates of our consciences, and who will not be satisfied with constraint worship, dictated by the dread of human penalties.

We reflect, moreover, that it is a power, the exercise of which is not coeval with the Christian Church; that it was not so in the beginning, but has been superinduced by the corruption and tyranny of man; that, for ages after its establishment, the Church and its Ministers were sustained by free gifts and oblations only, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the enforcement of such a system is worthy of Great Britain, or can be much longer submitted to by the people of Ireland. We look with confidence to the diffusion of intelligence, especially to the spread of political intelligence, which marks the era, in which we live, and to your own steady, peaceful and constitutional resistance for the removal of this oppression.

The age of desolation, as well in matters of Church as of State, is we trust rapidly passing away. The sentiment is becoming universal that the right to worship God, according to the dictates of ones own conscience, is a privilege which HE has conferred, and which cannot be rightfully restrained by *human* power. Every where the true nature and objects of Government are beginning to be understood. The *divine right* of Governors is among the exploded follies of an age which has gone by. The real source of authority, the express or implied assent of the governed, has been traced and developed; while the only legitimate object of government, the happiness of those by whom it was instituted, is no longer a problem. With the knowledge of their rights, men begin every where to feel an increasing confidence in their ability to sustain them. This confidence is moreover strengthened by the conviction, that patriots of every clime, make common cause, with those who are struggling for freedom; that distance will be overcome, diversities of language be forgotten, that political and geographical limits will be obliterated, when these obstruct the interchange of opinion and feelings between the votaries of liberty; that her temples wheresoever erected, are their sanctuaries, in which they will assemble to do homage to her principles.

It is in cordial acknowledgement of these feelings, in deep and heartfelt devotion to the principles which they proclaim, that the friends of Ireland in Savannah, now address themselves to the patriots of the Emerald Isle, avowing their anxious solicitude for your welfare, their sympathy in your struggle, their unshaken and increasing confidence, that the mercy of Heaven will guide you to a satisfactory result. They are not without hope, that the awakened spirit of the English nation, will ere long come to your aid; that men struggling for their own freedom; vindicating their own rights, reforming the abuses which have been heaped upon themselves by the iniquity of their own rulers, cannot always be insensible of the wrongs of a kindred people, whose gallantry has so largely contributed to their renown. Those invested with authority, may yet a little longer, oppose themselves to the spirit of the age. The penal enactments of statutes, which have slumbered until they have been considered obsolete, may be awakened into life and activity, to infetter the press, but the march of free principles is ONWARD. The impulse has been given, and no human power can arrest its course; Ireland, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled" from the shackles which bound her to Great Britain, will awake from the political lethargy, which has oppressed her, and taking among the nations of the earth, the rank which she is entitled to claim, from the genius, the learning, and the gallantry of her sons, will become the cherished home of the patriot, emphatically the land, of the brave and the free.

Such are the hopes and aspirations the friends of Ireland in Savannah, cordially and respectfully addressed to the votaries of Liberty in Ireland. The free citizens of Savannah hail as COMPATRIOTS, in the larger sense of the terms, (soon they trust to be legitimate, by the extension of the empire of FREEDOM, to the utmost limits of the civilized world,) their BRETHREN OF IRELAND; and with a confident reliance on their firmness, discretion, and patriotism, they supplicate for them, the favor and protection of Heaven.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed on the part of this Association to raise money by subscription, for the relief of Richard L. Barrett, Editor of the Dublin *Pilot*, and to transmit the same to him to aid in the payment of the fines imposed on him, or support his family while deprived of his liberty.

Rev. Mr. O'Neal, Michael Fitzgerald, William Roche, David Bell, and William Condon, were appointed said Committee.

After the Address was delivered, on motion of Dr. Wm. C. Daniell,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to

the Committee for their eloquent and patriotic Address to the people of Ireland reported to this meeting.

The Association after the transaction of some incidental business then adjourned.

FRANKLIN LITERARY SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.

The following address was delivered by our Correspondent, Sarsfield Jun'r. before the Franklin Literary Society, Brooklyn, at its last meeting:—

Upon no object which inhabits this terrestrial sphere has the Deity manifested his omnipotence and omniscience more fully and in a greater degree than upon man. Upon him alone has he bestowed his most beneficient endowments; behold him—contemplate him:---how noble—how grand—how transcending are all his faculties, with a mind capable of treasuring up the past, with intellect capable of grasping and making subservient to its use the most stupendous works of nature and nature's God, with a will free and unshackled as the wild zephyr to act at his pleasure, nought upon earth or in the deep caverns of the ocean that does not minister to his wants, pleasure, or gratification. But like the huge marble in the quarry or the rough diamond they want cultivation and polish to burst forth in their brilliancy, they may slumber, their benefit and pleasure unknown to the possessor through ignorance, neglect, or the want of perseverance during the tenor of his mortal life. The truth of this consideration is of deep importance to youth, it deserves, and should command their most serious attention, that they may be enabled to guard themselves successfully against it and embrace every opportunity which tends to exalt them in the scale of moral and intellectual beings. We go forth in the world with all the airy anticipations of a warm and youthful imagination, we gaze, and all is pure and bright as unsunned snow or virgin flowers, to our young mind's eye. We deem not that aught will intercept our progress to the summit of our most sanguine hopes, we deem not that sorrow, disappointment and all the tribulations which our nature is heir to will meet us with the fury of conflicting armies on the battlefield when perhaps our experience and knowledge will be deficient pointing out the same expediency of riding triumphantly over the roaring surges of the wintry storm. The mind not properly formed by the infusion of knowledge recoils from the first with despondency—it loses its necessary stability. It knows not what to cling to as a safeguard in the hour of peril but grasps at every thing which presents a favorable aspect, ignorant but, what it will redound to its destruction. Knowledge then is the brightest, purest, and most beneficial treasure which man can possess, it is his support in the hour of misfortune—it puts forth his benefits and pleasures in the days of clouds and storms as well as in the days of sunshine and prosperity—it sooths down the galling feelings and reflections which are often occasioned by this cold world in hours of solitude—it commands respect and attention from the intellectual and respectable--it causes us to throw off the grossness of our carnal propensities and look up with fervid and confident expectation to that mansion of bliss where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease to trouble—it is the Pilot, which steers the little bark of life through rocks and quicksands and the favoring gale which wafts it serenely and calmly into the haven of peace and happiness, it is the sun which illumines his path of life, when the murky clouds of adversity are hanging over him, he who possesses it is not poor though every vestige of this world's wealth were to desert him, he feels no degrading humiliation because he cannot roll in splendor through the streets of a great Metropolis in a gorgeous Chariot, he laughs at the folly---the vanity of those votaries of Fortune sacrificing every noble feeling and consideration at the altar of avarice and prostituted ambition, he well knows *voluptes est brevis* and the qualms of conscience which are invariably its handmaids. He communes in silence and with celestial pleasure with his own pure spirit, he is capable of appreciating those great works of a mighty and all pervading being. To him the hour of the dead stillness of midnight is an hour of pleasure when he gazes with an extatic soul at those bright orbs of night twinkling a radiance of splendor around, pale though beautiful Luna as she travels her course in the vaulted sky, shedding down light to illumine the darkness of the earth. He recalls to his mind the days of yore when the Chaldean Shepherd's denied themselves "nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep" to sit upon some high moss clothed rock, to muse with raptured souls upon the phenomena of the heavens, and the strange and at first—the mysterious revolutions of the celestial bodies? but, their musings were attended with success, their watchings were not vain, for it was generally allowed that it was they, that first discovered the primary symtoms of that noble and Heavenly science Astronomy, which has since been so marvellously developed pregnant with the most beneficial results to mankind. Yes, it is the man of knowledge who goes forth in nature's spring-time, when the green foilage of the majestic forest and the sweet music of her thousand meandering rivulets are unto him as pleasant and cheering, as would be the soul enlivening strains of Tasso, coming sweetly from the warm and musical hearts of Fair Italy's Sons, as they swiftly float on the deep waters of the Classic Adriatic, and feel a purer, a holier being. His soul responds in secret adoration to that being who is the Author of all those blessings, which intoxicate with their beauty and upon which the eye loves to feast. Even too, nature's sweet and innocent Warblers as they skip from bow to bow—have a spell, an enchantment, which the vulgar mind is incapable of enjoying. Who that has feelings at all tempered by the steel of knowledge; who, that has a soul at all alive to the loveliness of nature, can gaze upon that flower of flowers; the Rose, the Minstrel Rose—wooed by the Nightingale in her midnight bower—putting forth its fresh and fair colors, with its thousand tales of passion and delight and not feel a glow of enthusiastic admiration? Ah! how like youth, how like young and innocent days of childhood—when our young hearts sprung forth fresh hoping! alas, too soon like the Rose to be sceared and blighted by the scathing breath of misfortune. There too is the Lady Lily the emblem of modesty and delicacy courting the lonely shade scoffed at by the proud and vain, but the favorite of those who look beyond the mere surface of things for their qualifications. Nature is the Queen of our idolatry divesting our hearts of the false and sickening affections of fashion and caprice and the trammels of imitation. We should turn away from the gross light of pleasure and the world which like *igni fatii* burnt but to betray, look up to the unclouded beauty of her beams and lighted by their meek and modest lustre pursue our pathway to the home of gentle truth. When he who sought for the inspiration of Poetry in the mosque of Mecca amid the tones of Eastern learning found he sought in vain, that the freshness of the heart was not to be borrowed from the musty rolls of pedantry, that the vividness of fancy and the enthusiasm of passion lived not in their pages and sighed in despair. The Genius who had in secret impelled his thoughts appeared before him and unread the mytery which he had endeavored to solve in vain---go said the spirit seek in thy own heart for those attributes which thou hast sought for amid the relics of the dead, obey its impulses, let nature be the only volume, contemplate her beauties and her mysteries 'till thy heart can learn to feel and give those feelings, words.

The march of learning must for the future be onward, in other days before the printing Press had started into existence its lights were dimed or extinguished by war, slavery, or the inroads of Barbarians and perhaps for a wise purpose, because while one people were basking in its sun-shine all the other portions of the world were involved in the thick and black night of ignorance, while by its universal dissemination thought it was shorn of its splendor, all were made partakers of some little portion of its benefits. But now it can never retrograde coeval with liberty, and linked hand in hand with her, for where one is found the other must exist. It will pursue its eternal march towards the awful source from whence it first emanated a pure and spotless gift to man, who dimed it by his grossness and enormities, until the catherial flame of knowledge which was lighted at the throne of God, almost faded from the world or lived but in the bosom's of few, who through ages of slavery and sorrow kept alive the pure fire on the altars of their own hearts. There is no record in the annals of time when such ample opportunities existed for improvements in literature, science, and the art as at the present? We have strewed plentifully before us the monuments of myriads of noble minds who have labored, toiled, and braved every impediment, and they had many for our instruction. The majority of them as the history of the past can attest, scarcely derived from the herculean labors a sufficiency wherewith to supply the indispensible wants of nature. Why is it that we are so deadly indifferent for a gratitude which should flow spontaneously from the heart, to those whose indefatigable mental labors have constituted our greatest and most permament happiness and secured for us a treasure fraught with every thing calculated to improve, refine exalt. and ameliorate our condition. How ungrateful, how cold, how unfeeling is man when he spurns with contempt his benefactor. We were made for exalted and sublime purposes, we should be careful and not frustrate the means by which we are to accomplish those purposes, by base, low and grovelling passions which unfortunately cling to us, like an *incubus* diverting and deranging our intentions from godly pursuits. Thanks to modern improvement for nearly the total annihilation of that aristocracy which rested its superiority upon the aggrandizement of the world's wealth. Knowledge is power, is the watchword of the present day, and it is as it should be, the cultivated mind is now looked for and admired, the vain pomp and splendor of hereditary honors and emoluments fade before its influence, the King, the Lord, the Earl, and the Peer, are looked upon as men possessing superiority whatever by their station in life, their opinions and mandates are dissected and examined and treated according to their merits or demerits, it is not now considered treason to fling them into the grave of oblivion if they are contrary to the dictates of reason. This is a happy state of things, it should serve as a stimulus to the young mind to redouble perseverance and ardor in its course of improvement. The stability of our institutions, the preservation of our liberties, the freedom of our conscience, the sustainment and preservation of christianity depend upon the intelligence of the people. We should cease to be a free happy and mighty nation, did the dark night of ignorance steal in upon us, like the Goths and Vandals of antiquity destroy all the noble superstructions which the genius of science and art has reared and consecrated for the best of uses; let us therefore awake from our lethargy, let us call our latent powers, let them be directed to the achievement of a treasure which time and its blasting attendants can never tarnish nor destroy, let us hope that were we called from the shade of solitude by our country's wants and necessity that we could like a Patrick Henry plead her cause in her counsels and hurl defiance in the teeth of her enemies. Who can tell but that a mysterious providence has ordained some of us to rise from comparative insignificancy like another Franklin to benefit mankind in some way, if it should be so, let us be prepared for the task.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ROCHESTER.

The Anniversary of Erin's Patron Saint, was celebrated in becoming style, at the Clinton House, Rochester. The festival was attended as usual, by many native citizens, who participated in the entertainment with all the cordiality which characterises liberal-minded men on such occasions. Henry O'Reilly, presided at the festive board, and Nicholas Read, (of the town of Greece,) officiated as Vice President. The following Volunteer Toasts, are all that have been handed in for publication:—

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Nicholas Read, of Greece, Vice President. The New York Truth Teller, a paper well deserving its name: a patriotic, liberal, and independent Press. In it Ireland and Irish Emigrants, recognise a sincere friend and powerful advocate. May its prosperity be of long duration, and may Irishmen in America, be ever ready to render it that patronage and support, which justice demands, and gratitude obliges.

Mr. Henry Mahony, of Greece, being called upon, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

During my sojourn in this, my adopted country—"the land of the brave, and the home of the free"—I have ever felt proud to see Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, assemble together: but never have I felt my bosom glow with such raptures of delight, as on the present occasion. Cold and callous must be the heart of that Irishman!—Yes, cold and hard as the glacier on the frigid mountains, who could look on and behold such such a soul-stirrieg scene with indifference. It must fill every Irishman present, with emotions of the most heart-felt ecstacy, to see our patriotic and high-minded Americans with the natives of different climes associated together, to reciprocate the finest feelings of our nature; to give expression to their love of liberty and hatred of oppression. I am under the impression, that the exile who is incapable of feeling for the wrongs of his native land, cannot be true to that of his adoption. I am most warmly and ardently attached to the latter. but oh! my beloved Erin, "not even in the hour, when my heart is most gay, can I lose the remembrance of thee, and thy wrongs." Whenever I think of them, I feel an isresistible melancholy come over me, and the blood chills in my veins; the recollection of them is almost enough to drive Irishmen to madness; when we look back through the vista of seven centuries, and see with what unrelenting cruelty, and unprecedented barbarity, she has been held for such a length of time, even up to the present day, in unmerited slavery. Surely this is not to be wondered at, for where is the American, or a native of any other country, who reads her history, can refrain from shedding a tear of sympathy for her sufferings. When Poland fell, America wept for the misfortunes of her brave and patriotic sons, and the finger of scorn has been pointed at that hellish fiend the "Miscreant of all the Russias," for his diabolical deeds.—And has Ireland! poor Ireland, any claims on American sympathy, (and she too has been Polandized) undoubtedly she has! for in the "days that tried men's souls," Irishmen gave to her aid, their bayonets, and their blood. And should occasion again require it, there are in this country, thousand[illegible] ready to do

[illegible]e was expressing the opinion of every honest, intelligent, and respectable Catholic in Ireland; when he declared his full con[illegible] to be lamented Charles Carroll, a name, which together with those composing that noble band of patriots and sages who signed the Declaration of Independence, shall be handed down to the latest posterity with veneration and respect. And although last, not least, who is our present Chief Magistrate? he is the son of an Irishman, and one too that is attached to the "green land that gave birth to his father"; and whose deeds like the immortal Washington, proclaim to the world, the splendid services he has rendered his country.—But America is not indifferent to the sufferings of Irishmen; when Emancipation was agitated, and often refused by a tyrannical and corrupt Government, public opinion in this country has done much to ameliorate the condition of Ireland: much more remains to be done, and can as easily be accomplished. While we are at present assembled in brotherly love and affection, around the festive board, to enjoy "the feast of reason, and flow of soul," where no Algerine acts, Proclamations, Gagging bills, or Coercion bills dare intrude, to mar the hilarity of the evening, or prevent us from assembling. And know that at this moment, the reverse is the case in unhappy Ireland where

> "The oppressors wrong,
> The proud man's contumely,
> The laws delay,
> The insolence of office."

All conspire to spread misery, wretchedness, and mourning over that lovely and fertile land, from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway. She now demands justice at the hands of the British Minister; and it is again refused her! She demands a repeal of that infamous and accursed union, that was nurtured in bribery, hypocrisy, perjury and corruption; banished trade and commerce from her shores, produced absenteeism, pauperism and poverty, with all its constant evils. This is the important and all-absorbing question that now agitates her bosom: it is not one of a religious or sectarian nature; it equally interests the Protestant as well as the Catholic, and until it is repealed, she never can be content, happy, or prosperous. Therefore, if ever there was a time when she required the assistance of the friend. it is the present, for to remain any longer in such a state of Provincial degradation und vassalage, is impossible, it is too much for human nature to endure.

> "There is a world where souls are free,
> Where Tyrants taint not nature's bliss;
> If Death that world's bright opening be,
> Oh! who would live a slave in this!"

I can scarce trust my feelings, as the subject is one that is nearest and dearest to my heart, however, before I sit down, there is one thing which I must observe, (and it cannot be too generally known,) it is this: that England having a National debt of eight hundred millions, hanging round her neck like a mill-stone, (it is no longer a secret,) she cannot go to war; and can Englishmen, may I ask, with all their characteristic sensibility, be any longer blind to their own interest not to know, that it would be better for them have a rich and flourishing nation their ally, rather than a poor impoverished country. When the notorious Castlereagh Ministry robbed her of her Parliament, one of the principal reasons they assigned, was that "they dreaded the growing prosperity of Ireland." But the base and treacherous Whigs, who have deceived both the English and Irish people, have now more to dread from the heart-rending and lamentable condition to which such a villianous measure has reduced her. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and if we may judge by the signs of the times, she will again be prospering. "Although slavery's cloud round the morning hath hung," there are to be seen in the words of that great patriot and philanthropist, O'Connell, "some of the white streaks of the coming light, that promise with unerring certainty, a morning of mild brightness, and a noontide of effulgent brilliancy." I earnestly and fervently anticipate the time is not far distant, when Providence will enable her great leader to "sound the trumpet of her resurection," and she shall assume that station amongst the nations of the earth, to which nature, and nature's God has entitled her. Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have to return you my most sincere thanks for the very kind attention with which I have been heard, and shall conclude by giving you,

The indissoluble Union of the United States, and a speedy Repeal of the nick-named Union, or rather disunion of Great Britain and Ireland.

By Capt. William Ryan, of Greece. The land of my birth, and that of my adoption. While I devote the tenderest feelings of my heart in sympathy for the sufferings of the former, I stand ready to venture life and limb in defence of the latter.

By Francis Gallery, Greece. The Patriots home, the exiles home, the despots dread—our adopted country.

By Timothy Cleary, Greece. The political and all-absorbing questions, that now agitate two hemispheres. The Parliamentary Union of England and Ireland, and the United States' Bank Charter. May both be soon dissolved, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind."

By Michael Logan, Greece.

> The Shamrock green, the native wreath, that Patrick's brow adorn,
> Inspire the mind, to burst the bonds of thousands yet unborn.

By Keron Buckly, Greece. May the sympathetic voice of Americans, be soon wafted by the ocean breeze across the Atlantic, to soothe the much injured and afflicted sons of Erin, and strike terror into the hearts of their rulers.

By Hugh McGuire, Greece. Irishmen in America. May they imitate the virtues of him whose memory we this day celebrate.

By William O'Neil, Rochester. America. May the fanatics and

Anti-masons, who are endeavouring to lock up her liberties in despotism, be battered by the restless impression of public opinion.

By Nicholas Read, Greeee.

The harp that rung through Tara's Hall,
The Parliament of College Green.
May Irishmen soon both recall,
The former heard—the latter seen.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

A Sermon will be preached by the *Rev. T. C. Levins*, pastor, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the POLISH EXILES, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-street, to-morrow (Sunday) forenoon, at half past 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.

☞ A regular Monthly Meeting of the *Roman Catholic Benevolent Society*, will be held To-Morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after Vespers.

PETER McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

paganism as what Ireland does, though they have overlooked.

The awful sublimity and bold contour of the neighbouring mountains, and the smiling face of the valley we were entering upon, announced our approach to the lakes we were in search of. Do not, however, Sir, expect, at my time of day, that I should transport you to the top of lofty Mangorton, swelled as it is with an unfathomable abyss of water in the hollow of its utmost summit, or of the diversified chine of Tork, the centre of the lovely scene, or of the forked cloud-capped Reeks overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, where the vast eagle

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who intend to, or have changed their place of residence, are requested to give us timely notice, in writing, stating the places to which they removed in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

☞ Will such of our subscribers as may be neglected in the delivery of their paper, send notice to our office, No. 58 Franklin-street.

We are now several weeks without arrivals from Europe; of necessity our columns are barren of late Irish intelligence, we have however taken advantage of the circumstance to bring up some part of our arrears of correspondence, and to publish other matter which we deem not only interesting but of importance to our readers.

"UNITED IRISHMEN."

Under the above signature we publish in our columns a communication, having no desire that a free press should be "muzzled." In doing so, however, we feel called upon to dissent from some of the principles inculcated in that communication. Though union in Ireland must ever be a measure devoutly to be wished, so long as the British government pursues her iniquitous oppressions upon the Irish nation, it by no means follows that adopted citizens should, in this country, form themselves into a separate body, and combine together for the purpose of political influence. We do not desire to see any "distinctive" mark, or special appeals made by the Whig papers to *adopted* citizens. In every sense of the word the adopted citizen is the equal of the *native born* citizen, and, as an *American citizen* he ought to go to the ballot box. In our view, the only principles which should regulate adopted citizens are those which govern native citizens; viz: who are the best men—which candidates are in favor of *Democracy* and which in favor of *Aristocracy*. The adopted citizen seeks no other privilege at the ballot box than what is his undoubted right, to go peaceably to the polls and vote for *Democracy*, which forms part and portion of his very existence.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

By reference to our first page our readers will find that under the superintendance of O'Connell and Shiel, the question of "Repeal" will soon be completely discussed in the House of Commons. The latter gentleman has presented a petition for the abolition of tithes and the "Repeal of the Union," and although nothing of importance took place at its presentation, we hail it as a gratifiying herald of future exertions, and can almost see the walls of the "House" shake under the voice of O'Connell and his co-laborers in the cause of Ireland. The veracious Mr. Littleton stated on the petition being presented, that "*the repeal of the Union would not be attractive enough to command attendance at meetings to be called for that purpose*," Verily! "a Daniel came to judgment."—Whence does the *hon.* (!) gentleman deduce this conclusion? From the crowded and immense meetings which have been so often held during years past, throughout Ireland and England, also? or is this to be looked upon as one of the baseless and ridiculous assertions so common with certain members of the House, who always betray ignorance when they speak of Ireland?—The latter, surely. In spite, however, of the *fewness* of those who cry out for Repeal, the cry has tingled in the ears of his "blessed majesty" as appears from his last speech, and will deafen a few opponents of the measure during the present session of parliament.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We are indebted to a correspondent for a numerous file of papers published in St. John's, Newfoundland. In giving them a hasty perusal we find in one of the files, although of an old date, a very interesting account of the proceedings of an election held in St. John's, for the purpose of sending a member to the House of Assembly, rendered necessary by the promotion of one of its members to the *Council* or *Upper House*.—The circumstances attending this election are rather singular and approximate closely to a recent election, held in one of our wards in this city, where similar feelings of liberality were displayed, and which resulted in a similar manner, the *Presbyterian* candidate having been supported by the Catholics of the ward, and elected by a majority over the other candidate, who was a Roman Catholic. In St. John's the candidates were Mr. Hogan, a Catholic, and Dr. Carson, a Presbyterian. The great majority of the electors were Catholics, and, with the zealous co-operation of their Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, and his clergy, they effected the return of the Presbyterian, because he had distinguished himself as the advocate of free institutions in the colony—because he had been uniformly the friend of the poor and oppressed. In the words of Dr. Carson, "a Catholic Bishop blessed the cause of a Scotchman and a Presbyterian."

One of the *arguments* against Repeal in Ireland is the apprehension—in most cases affected—of an intolerant Catholic supremacy. Often have we demonstrated the gross absurdity of this delusion. We now refer to the case of Newfoundland, as a triumphant refutation of the calumny. As regards religion, the circumstances of Ireland and Newfoundland are nearly similar. In the newly enfranchised colony the Catholics can command the election of a representative, and how do they exercise the privilege? Are they influenced by the sympathies of sect; and do they choose an enemy to liberty because he worships at the same altar with themselves? No—they turn from him with loathing—they require their *political*, not their *religious* feelings, to be represented, and they make choice of a Scotchman, opposed to them in religion—they entrust to a Presbyterian the guardianship of their rights, because he is identified with them in the cause of good government. This admirable lesson cannot be lost upon those Protestants in this city and throughout the United States, whose honest but unfounded prejudices have been excited by the bugbear of Catholic ascendency.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY AND MR. LEIGH.

In a speech recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, Mr. *Leigh*, of Virginia, in his remarks upon the Protest of the President, speaks in the following language of *Papal Infallibility*. Replete with insult and derision, thus says the honored Senator,—

"He speaks to us in the imperial style of the Cæsars to the degraded senate of Rome, while yet the ancient forms of the Republic were decently preserved, and in the tone of PAPAL INFALLIBILITY; and calls on all faithful subjects, and all TRUE CATHOLICS, to respect, support, obey, and conform with his decisions."

When a public man forgets the decency and decorum due to his station, and descends to religious calumnies, to illustrate his subject, and lends the sanction of his name and character to an oft refuted aspertion, he should be exalted to the summit of notoriety, that his designs may be unveiled, and his motives scrutinized.

Mr. Leigh has pursued this course, and we hold him up to public examination. He is a man of intelligence, and it is said of respectability in his own State, and our astonishment is increased, that he should have demeaned and dishonored himself by reiterating the aspersions of hacknied calumniators. The ungenerous manner in which he harped upon the words, 'Respect, Obey, and Conform to his Decisions," was calculated to satisfy the cravings of the most wanton and malicious of the opponents of Catholicity. What connection had this expression with the subject under consideration, that he dragged to his aid, and contributed his share in sustaining an impression a thousand times denied and refuted. We have not expressed our views entire upon this subject. The occasion, the place, and the opportunity selected, demand that this matter should be placed before the public eye, in a proper light, that the Senator from Virginia may not pass without merited censure.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

There lived, a few years ago, in this goodly city of industry and enterprise, a *soi-disant* gentleman, whose name was McM.*****. Now this gentleman who was a good *Financier*, and bent on making a fortune, gave his days and nights to the study of that *grand scheme of credit*, invented and carried into operation by the famous *Snyder and Pitt*. "My friends" he used to exclaim, "credit has raised *Switzerland* and *England* to a high pitch of glory—with the blessing of fortune, it shall reflect as much upon *me*." To carry his splendid design into execution, he had recourse to a certain lawyer, whose knowledge as a *conveyancer* was not surpassed by *Coke* or Lyttleton. Under the guidance of this Lawyer, lots were purchased—on *credit*; and —Houses, bricks and lime were prepared—on credit; and a splendid house of entertainment soon reared its proud head above the lowly cots of *Chapel st. on credit*. Nothing now remained but to procure a *supply of liquors*. To effect so desirable an object Mr. McM***** and his *Legal adviser* hit upon the following expedient. Those of our readers who are acquainted with good old customs still in vogue in Ireland, need not be told, that one of universal prevalence is that of—house-warming. The idea of introducing this custom into this land of *credit*, was Verily a notable *scheme*. But providence often frustrates the wisest, plans and designs—as the reader will learn by the sequel. A house-warming being, then determined on, cards of invitation were sent to all his friends and acquaintances. All were accepted, and among thousands who attended on the occasion, there was *one in particular, to whom McM*****was indebted to the amount of two hundred Dollars*, and in *honor* of whom, it will appear, that the *warming* was given. We need not say, how on the occasion, "whole mountains of beef were cut down,"—nor, how, "The *Bottle* and *Song* it went merrily round" suffice it to say, that after the *particular guest* had been well *plied with Punch* by the worthy Host and his Lawyer, the *latter* ever attentive to the interests of his *Client*, says to him. "Friend D***** our worthy host is an honor to his country and his kind."—Sir, you will see him (and at no distant day) *guiding the destinies of this Empire State*! How exquisite then will be your feelings and *mine*, should we now aid him in his *rising greatness!* It is true you have already advanced him *two hundred dollars*, add to these only *five hundred* more, to enable him to put in a supply of Liquors, and you will confer on him a favor for which he promises an eternal remembrance. I shall say no more, for, if I know you friend D*****, you have the heart of an Irishman." D***** at once suspecting that a design was made on his *purse*, and solicitous for his two-hundred dollars, replied, "Counsellor C——— I admire your sagacity and discernment. McM***** has latent powers of a superior order, and it only requires an effort on our part to elicit them, and show to an admiring world, what a *man* would have been lost to it but for *our* fostering care. A spirit Merchant of this city owes me seven hundred dollars, and I owe him two hundred. Now if McM***** will give me the two hundred he owes me, I will go with him to-morrow or next day to this Merchant, and get him spirits to the amount of five hundred dollars." The cunning Lawyer suspected D*****'s object; what was the consequence? McM***** immediately *sold out and absconded*.—His Creditors remain up to this very hour unpaid, and the Lawyer who doubtless, *shared the spoils*, becoming *Briefless*, has turned *Editor*, and advocates that glorious scheme of credit, which proved so unsuccessful in the hands of his Client.—The Bank of the U. S. has not a more efficient advocate.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

A writer in the *Democratic Chronicle*, under the signature of "*Balleek*," addresses the Editors in strong and indignant language, on the villainous and oppressive measures adopted by the British Government, towards *Richard Barrett*, the late editor of the *Dublin Pilot* now suffering imprisonment within the walls of a British Dungeon, for having published in Ireland, that which *the people of England* considered no libel, but which an Irish *Orange* Jury, by their verdict, so lemnly declared to be one, namely, sending forth to an indignant nation, *Daniel O'Connell's* Letter to the People of Ireland, printed originally in the *London True Sun*. We refer more especially to this subject, inasmuch as our readers will perceive by a reference to the proceedings of a meeting of the "Friends of Ireland" held at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening last, it was announced by the Secretary Judge Wheaton, that the proceeds already received by that patriotic body, towards the liquidation of Mr. Barrett's fine, amounted *nearly* to the sum required, *one hundred pounds sterling*. If there is an Irishman in New-York, worthy of the name, who, upon this occasion requires *urging*, to add his mite to pay off this sum justly due to an Independent Editor, we recommend him to peruse "*Balleek's*" appeal, which forms the concluding part of his communication, and we venture to say, it will have the effect of causing him to come forward and put into the hands of the Treasurer of the Association. Denis McCarthy, the balance wanting at present to enable him to remit to Mr. Barrett, the full amount necessary. Let him read what follows:—

Irishmen! the time to serve your country has again arrived! Ireland and Irishmen have glory enough! Civil and religious liberty are the blessings they seek for the land of their birth and their love! These, O'Connell and his compatriots have struggled to obtain, and with success. Attend to the subscription in behalf of the injured Barrett, the victim of British tyranny. What more resembles pure love of country than contributing towards those measures which tend to ameliorate the condition of bleeding Ireland! A call similar to the present one, was made to you at the period of the Emancipation, and you then nobly responded to it, and were victorious. Let us now manifest to the British that we are not deaf to the cries of suffering humanity, nor insensible to the wrongs inflicted upon our beloved country and her faithful champions. We love Ireland! Yes, by all the ties that bind us to our native hills, and I love her as dearly as Brutus loved Rome!

CHARITY SERMON.

An Appeal will be made to the public on to morrow [Sunday] at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. in St. Patrick's Cathedral Prince street, by the Rev. T. C. Levins, at which a collection will be taken up for the Polish Exiles. The peculiarly destitute situation in which those unfortunate Patriots are at present circumstanced is well known to our citizens, we therefore are well persuaded it requires no recommendation of ours to ensure a large collection. Putting entirely out of view the ability and known talents of the learned Preacher, the cause in which he is enlisted will prove to the world—that Irishmen are never found wanting where an appeal is made to their feeling on behalf of those who have suffered in their great cause of Freedom and Liberty. The situation of the unhappy Poles to day may by an unexpected revolution of events be ours tomorrow, we ought therefore put in practice the golden rule of "doing to others what we would wish others would do to us." Persons of every religious persuasion are invited to be present at the Cathedral—we feel we do not call in vain, when we solic it our wealthy and respectable citizens to attend, and by their generosity assist in relieving a distressed band of patriots whose almost *sole* dependance for relief and assistance rests entirely upon the magnanimity of their fellow men.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Quarter delivered an eloquent Sermon, on behalf of the Exiled Poles, at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st, on Sunday last. He took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, c. 13. v. 1, 2, 3. Mr. Quarter's remarks were truly religious, patriotic, and charitable, and were given in his

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usual chaste and impressive manner. He alluded to the cause for which the congregation were assembled; namely, for the purpose of giving consolation to afflicted hearts; and solacing those gallant but unfortunate Polanders now thrown upon our shores, and in extreme distress. He congratulated the persons present on their numbers, which, said the learned orator, is not only pleasing, but brings back to the mind those bright and happy days of christianity, when the poor were objects of general sympathy; and when each one vied with his neighbor in administering to their wants. It is when the alms of many are united and thrown into a common fund that charity becomes powerful and efficient, and resembles the mighty river formed from the hundred streams to be separated from the mighty centre—each one might glide for a time imparting a partial benefit, until it finally became lost, buried and forgotten in the bosom of the earth.

Mr. Quarter in a very forcible and truly eloquent manner gave a learned and able history of the political as well as religious state of Poland. We regret we cannot follow him through his excellent exposition. The following extract taken from hasty notes made upon the spot will convey to our readers some idea of the merits of his address, but those only who were present can appreciate the style in which they were expressed. In alluding to the horrid cruelties and degrading oppressions exercised towards the unfortunate Poles, he used language nearly similar to what follows:—

"I will say, that if a spark of feeling were alive in the Polish breast, could he tamely submit to such acts of oppression—could they, whose fathers and whose mothers had won laurels in many a glory field, quietly bend their necks to such a galling yoke?—No!—Death was preferable to perpetual bondage—they rose in their might in opposition to the Tyrant, and fought, and bravely fought under the standard which held out to their view the watch words "Death or Liberty." They arose to defend their altars and their homes—nor did they shrink from the contest whilst there was a shadow of success, and until oppressed with numbers. It was only when Poland saw her bravest sons lying lifeless on the plain, that she wept and told the rest to fly from her bosom, and leave her to deplore her sad fate in mournful silence; then did she see a ruthless Russian soldiery coursing over her plains, and gloating on her richest possessions; then did she see her lands confiscated, and her children torn from her agonizing bosom, to be buried in the mines of Siberia—but joy brightened for a moment her countenance when she beheld some of her patriotic children exiled to a land of freedom, all had fought for liberty, but it had been so arranged by the wise decreer of events, that only a few (like the two Israelites reaching the promised land) should taste of it. Must not humanity feel, if it ever feels, upon an occasion like this. Here then, are those valiant men banished from their homes, and their dearest associations; here is the aged parent, who saw the last of his children butchered at his feet; here is the husband that saw the steel buried in the breast of his spouse; here is the brother that dropped a manly tear over the dead body of his brother killed at his side; and here is the priest of the living God, that stood by his countrymen in the midst of their dangers; and parted them not in exile."

The appeal he made to his hearers, on behalf of his fellow-creatures in distress, was very fine, and has the merit of originality; we were pleased to observe it succeeded admirably in its effect, considering the numerous calls recently made upon the congregation of St. Mary's, the collection taken up amounted (including donations) to nearly $200. He expressed himself in nearly the following words:—

"Can you help feeling for these exiles, a great number of whom have been left on your shores, in deep distress. They who often themselves, perhaps, relieved the poor forlorn wanderer are now, by a combination of unforseen circumstances, reduced to a state of mendicity. This, when freedom fled their own, was the country of their choice. Prove to them then to-day, that they were not mistaken in their predilictions—prove to them that you do really feel for their sufferings. Fathers!—will you not endeavor to soften the sorrowing of that aged parent, who, torn from all for which he would wish to live, would now find death more acceptable than life. Mothers!—how would you feel were your sons wrung from your bosoms, and banished forever from their country and from you? Oh! think then of the agony which must rend the hearts of the mothers of these young Polanders; they doated on them whilst with them; now they are uncertain whether they live or not. Will you not, for the sake of their afflicted broken hearted mothers, come forward and comfort their children sisters and brothers?—what gratitude would you feel, and what benedictions would you heap on the heads of those who should relieve your brothers were they in banishment and in want? Come forward then to-day to relieve these youths, and similar benedictions will fall on your heads."

We understand the collection taken up at St. Joseph's church on Sunday last, for the benefit of the Poles, amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars.

The *Right Rev. Dr. Purcell*, Bishop of Ohio, left Cincinnati, on the the 21st ult. for the purpose of visiting his diocese.

Both Houses of the Legislature of this State, have concurred in a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday next, the 6th of May.

The annual examination of Midshipmen commences at Baltimore, on Monday next. Commodore Jones, President of the board. The examination is confined to those whose warrants bear date prior to 1829.

The *Boston Jesuit* is a very interesting paper, and one in whose prosperity we feel considerable interest; yet by some unaccountable cause, to us unknown, we never have the pleasure of finding it among our exchanges. Under these circumstances, our readers to the Eastward need not feel surprised that we do not notice a publication which we seldom see. *N'importe* we wish it every success.

We have been politely favored with a copy of a pious and very interesting book, just published in Philadelphia, entitled "Young Ladies Mirror, or Modles of Piety, *proposed to the imitation of Young Ladies who aspire to Christian perfection.*" This volume is the first American edition, translated from the French of L'Abbe Carron, by the Rev. Edward Peach, is well known and appreciated by Catholics of all classes, and requires no special recommendation on our part to ensure its publisher a rapid sale. Copies are for sale at the store of Mr. James Ryan, bookseller, 426 Broadway.

The notes, accounts, and other papers belonging to the Morris Canal Banking Company, advertised in the daily papers, have been recovered. We understand the *Very Rev. Dr. Power* has been mainly instrumental in obtaining them, and his exertions on this occasion, to discover them, have not only been assiduous, but highly praiseworthy.

Something New! The Legislature of Ohio have passed a Law authorizing the Supreme Court of that State to grant divorces to applicants, whenever it can be proved that either party has been a habitual drunkard for two years. The Temperance Societies may now give up business in that State.

The receipts of the Cooper's Benefit at New Orleans amounted to $2,500.

CATHOLIC CHURCH--NEW HAVEN.

The Consecration of this Edifice will take place as stated in our last, on Ascension Thursday, the 8th inst., when the friends of Catholicity will have an opportunity of contributing their mite toward that praiseworthy undertaking, as a collection will be taken up on the occasion, for the purpose of defraying a portion of the expense necessarily incurred in the purchase of ground, and in the erection of the church.

Persons going from this city, should be on board the Steam Boat between Peck and Fulton Slips, before 7 o'clock, on Wednesday Morning.

ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND

A highly respectable meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland was, pursuant to public notice, held in Tammany Hall on Monday evening last. Dennis M'Carthy, Esq. presided as Chairman, and T. S. Brady, Esq. acted as Vice. The object of the meeting as announced in the public papers of the city, was "to complete the contribution of the Barrett fund." This object, by desire of the Chairman, was fully explained by the Secretary, Judge Wheaton, in an able and appropriate address.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, and approved.

The Secretary announced to the meeting, that the sum in the hands of the treasury, amounted to about $360, including $35 received from Buffalo.

Thomas O'Connor, Esq. proposed the following resolutions, which being seconded by James Shea, Esq. were put by the chair, and carried unanimously.

Resolved, That this association do forward to Richard Barrett Esq., now, or late Editor of the Dublin *Pilot*, in the city of Dublin, sum of money, which will produce one hundred pounds sterling when received by him, whenever so much will be in the funds of the association.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President for the evening and the Secretary. be appointed a committee, and are hereby empowered to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Counsellor Brady being called upon, addressed the Association with great force and effect. Mr. Seaver in a speech of considerable length, replete with eloquence and liberal sentiments, urged the necessity of supporting the Independent Press. After which, Mr. Mansel, (an Englishman) addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Cooney. Mr. Bernard Fanning being loudly called upon, rose and addressed the Association. Mr. F. is a politician of the good old school, *unchanged* and *unchangeable* in his opinions, and delivered himself in a plain unassuming manner, well calculated to please and convince his hearers. His remarks were forcible, pertinent, and much to the purpose. James B. Sheys, Esq. being repeatedly called upon, also addressed the meeting; after which, on motion, it was adjourned.

The following donations and subscriptions were received:—

Very Rev. John Power, $3; Rev. T. C. Levins, 3; Nicholas Kinney, 5; Daniel McGrath, 3; T. S. Brady, 5; Dr. Maurice A. Power, 5; Thomas Scanlan, Great Falls, N. H. 1; William Coffee, 2; Robert McKeon, 5; Michael Rice, 1; A. German, 1; Patrick Kinsella, 1; John Scott, 1; John McElvin, 2; Hugh Kerrigan, 1; Francis Maguire, (8 years old,) 50 cts.; J. G. Leary, $1; John McKinley, 2; Peter Coil, 1; Geo. W. Gardner, 1; John Ladge, 1; Henry Cashin, 1; Murtean Ward, 50 cts.; L. Walsh, $1; Counsellor P—, (per Jas. Shea,) 5; Michael Byrne, 1; James Marron, 1; Dr. Conway, 1; C. C. Bant, 5; Thos. Edge, 1; James Conron, 1; David Smith, 1; Nicholas McKie, 1; Michael Kerrigan, Co. Dougal, 5; Edward McKeon, 50 cts.; James N. Ryan, $1; Edward Nevill, 1; Robt. Kerrigan, 2; Felix O'Neil, 1; Thomas White, 1; Hugh Maguire, (cash) 12 1-2 cts.; Andrew O'Connor, $1; John Doran, 1; Patrick Waters, 1; Wm. Driscoll, 3; John Hanlan, 2; Timothy O'Gorman, 1; Edward J. McElvin, 1; Wm. McNally, 1; James Ballagh, 5; Geo. E. Ryan, 1; Rev. Joseph A. Schneller, 3; John M. Bloodgood, 5.

☞ The amount actually in hand, including the receipts of the Evening's meeting, exceeds FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars. Very little now will enable the Treasurer to carry into effect Mr. O'Connor's resolutions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

The last Election in this city, and its consequences, will I am persuaded leave behind it recollections, our countrymen will be slow to forget, and will arouse them to see the evil consequences that will arise to them, as the bitter fruits of disunion. It has had an effect of recalling to my mind circumstances connected with the History of Ireland, of a sad and mournful nature; and memory has been at work in reflecting upon the misery she has endured from this most certain des-

he was expressing the opinion of every honest, intelligent, and respectable Catholic in Ireland, when he declared his full conviction of the validity of that compact. Until the legislature should define the extent to which, he was bound by the oath which he had taken, and point out the questions upon which he was not to vote, he should feel himself justified in consulting his own conscience alone, as to what votes he was at liberty to give.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the honorable member opposite did not appear to be aware of the real questionbefore the house. The question was whether certain individuals, having a clerical character, ought to have legislative functions or not. This was a political question. (Hear, hear.) It was not whether they should have a religious character or not; with that question the did not interfere. If, on referring to the part they had taken in civil matters, he had found the bishops advocating the cause of freedom, the amelioration of our institutions, the cheapening of our burdens, or the extension of the happiness & freedom of the people, then he should unhesitatingly vote for their continuance in that house. (Hear, hear.) But if they looked back to the history of the country for the last 150, certainly for the last 130 years, where would they find a single question on which that body had taken part in favor of the liberty of the people? (Hear, hear.) They had been opposed to every amelioration, and had alike resisted the emancipation of the Catholics, the Jews, and the Dissenters. In short, they constituted a kind of negative quality in legislation, always on the wrong side, and never on the right. (Hear, and laughter.) For these reasons he should support the motion. (Question, question.)

Mr. D. W. HARVEY would venture to say, that no subject entered so deeply into the feelings of that large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this kingdom as the present. They might attempt to smother this question, but they would attempt in vain. There was a growing feeling abroad upon this and similar subjects, which would, at no very distant time, make it a question, not whether bishops should sit in the House of Lords, but whether they should maintain any establishment at all. (Hear, hear.) The dissenters looked, as he did, to the paramount importance of a separation of church from state. (Hear.) If they could not obtain that by fair, legitimate, and open discussion, they would be under the necessity of effecting their object by means of these motives of interest which were so much powerful with mankind and with governments than arguments with appealed to the feelings only. (Hear.) The dissenters wished for no connexion either with the state, or with the church, or with the revenues of the church. They were of opinion not only that Christianity, which for eighteen hundred years, stood in no need of the aid of the civil power, but that the civil power was calculated to impede rather than to accelerate its progress. For the first three centuries it had triumphed over obstacles far formidable than those which were opposed to it at the present period of greater refinement; it subdued the power of Paganism—it hum-

[illegible] Nothing could resist its simple
removed his residence to No. 64 Duane-St[illegible]
of Elm-street, where, or at the Marine Court, he will be happy to receive commands from his friends, to whom he tenders sincere thanks for the kindness and confidence manifested towards him in his official capacity, as well as in his other avocations.
New-York, May 3, 1834. 4t

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF THOMAS WALSH, a native of Lady's Bridge, Parish of Ballimacada, barony of Imokilla, county Cork, Ireland, who sailed from Youghal, April 11th, 1828, in the brig Good Intent, for America, and landed in Quebec, Lower Canada. When last heard of, he was working on the Rido Canal, Upper Canada. Any information respecting him, addressed to Patrick Walsh, Larry's Creek, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Walsh, who is anxious to hear from him. 3t Ap 3

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, NEWARK, (N. J.)—
THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence as usual on the first Monday in May next.
The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught:
The government is mild and parental, yet sufficienty energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxtion they are under the immediate care of the Principal The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healty situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.
Terms—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—$25. per do.,—payable quarterly in advance, No deduction will be made for paying a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books and Stationary. and the French Language.
REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St.
Letters may be addessed to the Principal, 2 houses north of Academy, in Washington street. [illegible] 3m]

Anti-masons, who are endeavouring to lock up her liberties in despotism, be battered by the restless impression of public opinion.

By Nicholas Read, Greeee.

The harp that rung through Tara's Hall,
The Parliament of College Green.
May Irishmen soon both recall,
The former heard—the latter seen.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

A Sermon will be preached by the *Rev. T. C. Levins*, pastor, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the POLISH EXILES, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-street, to-morrow (Sunday) forenoon, at half past 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.

☞ A regular Monthly Meeting of the *Roman Catholic Benevolent Society*, will be held To-Morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after Vespers.

PETER M'LOUGHLIN, Secretary.

paganism as what Ireland does, though they ha- overlooked.

The awful sublimity and bold contour of the neighbouring mountains, and the smiling face of the valley we were entering upon, announced our approach to the lakes we were in search of. Do not, however, Sir, expect, at my time of day, that I should transport you to the top of lofty Mangorton, swelled as it is with an unfathomable abyss of water in the hollow of its utmost summit, or of the diversified chine of Tork, the centre of the lovely scene, or of the forked cloud-capped Reeks, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, where the vast eagle ch-

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who intend to, or have changed their place of residence, are requested to give us timely notice, in writing, stating the places to which they removed in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

☞ Will such of our subscribers as may be neglected in the delivery of their paper, send notice to our office, No. 58 Franklin-street.

We are now several weeks without arrivals from Europe; of necessity our columns are barren of late Irish intelligence, we have however taken advantage of the circumstance to bring up some part of our arrears of correspondence, and to publish other matter which we deem not only interesting but of importance to our readers.

"UNITED IRISHMEN."

Under the above signature we publish in our columns a communication, having no desire that a free press should be "muzzled." In doing so, however, we feel called upon to dissent from some of the principles inculcated in that communication. Though union in Ireland must ever be a measure devoutly to be wished, so long as the British government pursues her iniquitous oppressions upon the Irish nation, it by no means follows that adopted citizens should, in this country, form themselves into a separate body, and combine together for the purpose of political influence. We do not desire to see any "distinctive" mark, or special appeals made by the Whig papers to *adopted* citizens. In every sense of the word the adopted citizen is the equal of the *native born* citizen, and, as an *American citizen* he ought to go to the ballot box. In our view, the only principles which should regulate adopted citizens are those which govern native citizens; viz: who are the best men—which candidates are in favor of *Democracy* and which in favor of *Aristocracy*. The adopted citizen seeks no other privilege at the ballot box than what is his undoubted right, to go peaceably to the polls and vote for *Democracy*, which forms part and portion of his very existence.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

By reference to our first page our readers will find that under the superintendance of O'Connell and Shiel, the question of "Repeal" will soon be completely discussed in the House of Commons. The latter gentleman has presented a petition for the abolition of tithes and the "Repeal of the Union," and although nothing of importance took place at the- before Parliament, the following comprises the Diocese of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe:—Profitable land, 4,171 acres; Unprofitable, 183; not distinguished, 8,630; total, 12,985 acres; number of tenants, 45; amount of rents specified, £2,452; amount of annual fines, £1,752; total income, £4,205.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal	of the first	quality.
Newcastle	do	do
Scotch	do	do
Nova Scotia	do	do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal	warranted eqnal	to any in the marke
Lehigh	do	do
Lackawana	do	do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

ANDREW C. BYRNE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the increased patronage received, he has found it necessary to remove his schoool to a much larger and more convenient situation, No. 139 Bowery, opposite Spring st. where, as heretofore, Parents and Guardian may confidently rely on having every possible attention paid not only to their instruction but particularly to the morals of their children. At the expiration of the quarter should any Patron feel displeased with the advancement of his child, he is earnest-requested to withdraw him.

REFERENCES,

RIGHT REV. D. DUBOIS,	VERY REV. F. VARELA.
VERY REV. D. POWER,	REV. W. QUARTER.

And all those who have so far favored him with their patronage.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves.

M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testaments, 12mo. in calf binding; do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket editioa. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Granhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power. Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; Prayer Books. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne; La Devotion des Confreries, on recueil des Pratequies et Prieress; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechis complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only. Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitau Catholic callender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week; Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The following of Christ. by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter: Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori, Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments: The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story: Piety Exemplified 2vols 13mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers 1 vol, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land. from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations: illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

The companion to the Sanctuary: The Conmonitory or St. Vincent of Levins; the most important Tenets of the Catholic Church, fairly explained; and all other recent Catholic publications, for sale, as above.

Now in the Press and will be speedily Published, the Annexed Works:

The Spiritual Director, from the French of St. Francis of Sales. Massillou's Sermons, Bourdaloue's Sermons, Peach's Sermons, Rutter's Life of Christ, Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, translated from the French, St. Augustine's Confessions. The Faith of Catholics proved by Scripture, and Confimed by the Fathers, by the Rev. J. Farrington.

☞ On hand, an extensive collection of PICTURES OF PIETY Plain and Colored, suitable for distribution.—PRAYER BEADS.—CRUCIFIXES, &c. &c.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

For Steerage Passengers,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, on any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skillful and careful men: and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expences often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland. Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl treet.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK

Emigrant Passage Office.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders-almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commis-ion

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl s

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND & ENGLAND.

The Subscribers engage to bring passengers throughout the year from Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Sligo, and Cork—in first rate vessels, commanded by careful captains. Persons who wish to send for their friends, can do so, either by calling at the office or writing, if they live at a distance: letters (post-paid) from all parts of the United States will meet with immediate attention. Small drafts on England and Ireland, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may wish to remit money to their friends.

Apply to

April 26 ABRAHAM BELL, & Co. 33 Pine-street, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner, or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings, out houses, mills and shops as given in the sequel; is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River.

At its points of location, there is belonging to the property a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Woolen Factory, a Saw Mill, new and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices.

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawanuk, or

j taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Frontst. N. Y.

JOHN M'KINLEY Draper and Tailor, No, 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season; comprising of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias. Velvets. &o. &c.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a sharge of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schiller late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debte, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated the 20th day of March 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

COAL—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal.—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, at his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep, &c. mar8

BY J. DAYMON,

Store No. 191 *Chatham Square*

THIS DAY APRIL, 11.

AT Ten o'clock, at the Auction Store, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Clothing, &c. &c.

S. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191, Chatham Square, having been reappointed to that office, takes the present opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and patrons, for the many favors conferred on him in the time of his business, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Any Person breaking up House-keeping, or about declining business, who wishes their effects disposed of at Public Sale, will be attended personally at their Houses or Stores—and strict attention paid to their interest. Furniture or other Artices of Merchandize sent to his store, as above stated.—Will be sold to the best possible advantage, and payments made the day after the Sale.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEARRY, who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller New York, by their Mother, Sister and Brother. ap26—3t

Of JOHN CASHMAN, a native of Ireland, but for the last two years a resident of this city, who left his home on Tuesday 7th inst. and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Johannah Cashman 51 Washington street New York.

Of JOHN DONOVAN, A native of the Parish of Dorris, and County of Cork, Ireland who landed at Quebec. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Michael Donovan, Utica New York. A. 26 4t

Of THOMAS FARRELLY, by trade a Mason, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast for St. John's, N. B, in 1829. When last heard of was in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother and Sister, Charles and Rosanna Farrelly, Troy, N. Y. ap19

Of HUGH M'BRIDE, supposed to be in this city, who left Calony, county Sligo, Ireland, about five or six years ago. Address to this Office—Post paid. ap19

Of ELLEN REILLY, a native of the land of Derryvacnay, Parish, Drumbane, county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1825. When last heard of, she was residing in Buffalo, State of N. Y. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Brother, Terence Reilly, if directed to Patrick Leonard, 103 Broome-street, New-York. ap19 6t.

Of CATHARINE PINE, wife of James Pine, Shoemaker, a native of Killuer Co. Cork, Ireland. The last place heard from was New-York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Sister, Johanna Pine, Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-street, Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of FREDERICK EASTSTAFF, a native of St. John's Newfoundland. When last heard from was in New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully reeeived by his parents in Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-st. Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of Hugh McGuire who left the west part of the County Mayo some 19 or 20 years ago. When last heard of he was in Baltimore. Also of Patrick McGuire who left Castle Bar, 10, years ago, he is a Tobaconist by Trade and when last heard of was pedling in and about the city of Boston. Any information addressed to William McGuire, City of Buffalo, will be thankfully received. New-York. Ap20

Of DANIEL GRAHAM, who landed in New York in May 1833, from Edgeworth's-town, county Longford, Ireland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother James Graham, to the care of the Right Rev. Doctor England, Charleston, S. C. ap19 3t.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

Truth Teller.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MAY 10, 1834. NO. 19.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—19th March 1834.

EXCLUSION OF BISHOPS FROM PARLIAMENT.

Mr. RIPPON rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for relieving the archbishops and bishops of the established church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers. The consequence of the present system was, that, instead of employing themselves exclusively in spiritual matters, they were compelled to mix in the the splendor of the metropolis, to share in its pleasures, and to gratify their pride, luxury, and indolence, by an uncalled for show of wealth, which was little in accordance with that character which alone ought to distinguish the meek and humble ministers of religion. In justification of the practice, it was said that they were the representatives of the great body of the clergy, and that they sat in the House of Peers for the purpose of watching over the temporal and spiritual welfare of the church. How could they be called the representatives of the clergy, when the clergy had no voice in their election? They were, in short, "state-made fathers in God," and did not sit in the House of Lords in the character of representatives, but in their character of spiritual peers. But if they were, as had been stated, the representatives of the clergy, why did the clergy enjoy the right of voting for members of parliament? Private interest and court favor not unfrequently afforded a more powerful recommendation in the selection of a bishop than either learning, piety, or worth. The possession of state patronage necessarily created an adverseness to change, as the effects of change was to diminish power; and, therefore, it was not unnatural to find the bishops such strenuous resisters of that which was called innovation. But ought not that house to take care that power was placed in the hands of no set of men who, by their conduct, had evinced such a tendency as the bishops had to oppose every thing like political improvement that was likely to endanger the privileges they enjoyed? To maintain their present state and influence they would resist all change, and it was therefore high time to strip them of the power which they wielded with such disadvantage to the public weal. The object of the episcopal ascendency in Great Britain invariably was to support despotism. (Hear, hear.) hear.) He was willing to let church property be fairly and adequately represented, but he objected to having a high religious office made the qualification for that purpose. The hon. member concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill relieving the archbishops and bishops of the established church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers.

Mr. GILLON rose to second the motion of his hon. friend the member for Gateshead. Is not Ireland, he said, made a theatre of warfare and contention in order to maintain the dignity of an anti-national priesthood? Is not a peculiar creed forced on that unhappy land by the power of the sword and military violence? and is not the blood of innocent victims made an unholy offering on the altar of a God of mercy and love? The arena of political disputation was no place for the presence of a messenger of peace. He would remove these right rev. prelates from a scene so unbefitting their presence —from the frivolities of a court and the temptations of a capital, and would enable them, by devoting themselves to the duties of their sacred calling, by the preaching and the practice of Christian charity, to make themselves truly respected and beloved. One point more he would allude to; and he had done. What justice was that there should be in one house of the legislature the representatives of one church and one sect alone? Why were they to be more favored than the established church of Scotland? or than the tens of thousands, the millions, who, in every part of the empire, conformed not to the favored creed? The house might undervalue this argument—the country would duly prize it, and would see in the presence of those rev. prelates in the upper house a barrier to their acquiring their just rights and privileges. What course his Majesty's ministers might adopt in regard to this motion he knew not, but it was too easy to guess. The measure being carried which they had looked to as a means of annihilating their political rivals, formerly in power, their motto seemed now to be, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." No one measure of efficient and satisfactory reform had met with their concurrence. The church and the aristocracy were taken under their especial protection, while the people on whose shoulders they were carried into power were forgotten. But the great tide of justice will roll on, fertilizing as it flows, and will obliterate even the vestige of the paltry expedients by which temporizing politicians would seek to stop its majestic course.

Lord ALTHORP rose, amidst renewed cries of "Question, question," and said—If I thought any reasonable number of the members of this house would agree to the motion of the hon. gentleman I should certainly feel it my duty to discuss it with him, but I do not. (Loud cheers.) I am convinced the house would not entertain such a motion,—(renewed cheers)—and therefore I feel myself excused from going into any discussion upon the subject. [Renewed cheers and cries of Question.]

Sir W. INGILBY could not but regret the determination to which the noble lord had come upon a question so important as that referred to in the motion of his honorable friend. It would, in his judgment, be better to have the subject passionately argued *pro* and *con.* in that house than to leave it to the discussion of the people out of doors, who entertained a strong feeling upon it. [Cries of No, no, and Question.] What! did not the Dissenters entertain a strong feeling upon it? and was it not one of the reasoning assigned for the numerous dissents which had recently taken place from the established church? The bishops ought not to be allowed to sit in parliament. They had other more important affairs to attend to than political affairs; and he was satisfied the time had come when that house, reformed as it was, must not only entertain, but discuss this question. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. TENNYSON begged to say that it was not his intention at present to vote for the motion; and for this reason—that he considered this subject as part of those church reforms which he expected before long to see realized; and he thought before any step of this description was taken they should wait to see what the measures were which the government intended to bring forward. He suggested that one way of appeasing the popular outcry on this subject would be to effect a more rational equality of emolument among the clergy. If this were done, the presence of the bishops in the House of Lords would be less objectionable than at present. The dissenters naturally thought it unfair that the church of England should be so largely represented, when they were not represented at all. The right hon. gentleman opposite [Mr. Stanley] smiled at this; but he [Mr. T.] must say that he respected the feeling from which the discontent of the Dissenters arose. The present system of representation adopted in the church exposed the bishops to much animadversion; but that might be avoided, and to the satisfaction of all parties, if, instead of sitting for life, they sat in rotation, as the Irish bishops did. (Hear, and loud cries of Question.)

Mr. H. HUGHES said he was convinced that the course which his Majesty's government had taken on this occasion would meet with the approbation of the great majority of the people in the country. [Hear.]

Mr. JAMES rose amidst renewed cries of question. He said the reason his Majesty's government had declined answering the speeches of the hon. gentleman who moved and seconded the motion was because they had no answer to give to the arguments which his hon. friends had adduced. [A laugh, oh, oh, and cries of question.]

Mr. BUCKINGHAM felt convinced that the church of England would stand upon much higher ground if the bishops had no seat in the House of Lords.

Mr. E. RUTHVEN said, he rose to make merely one observation. It was this—he felt certain the people out of doors, knowing the immense incomes these several prelates found necessary for their support, and knowing well the manner in which these incomes were spent, and the sumptuous and gorgeous lives led by these pretended representatives of the Apostles—would be at no loss to find out where the sanctity of character existed that deterred the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer from approaching the subject even to debate it.

Mr. O'REILLY said he was anxious to explain the grounds of the vote which he was about to give on this question. It had been stated that Catholics ought not to vote in that house upon questions connected with the established church, but, as he was about to vote upon this question, and should also vote upon others which had a similar tendency, he was desirous that his reasons should be understood. He found himself bound by the moral compact which had been so ably alluded to by the right hon. member for Tamworth, to give that support which a conscientious Catholic could give to the protestant religion—not as a religion, for he differed from it as a religionist, but as a free expression of the opinions of the Protestant inhabitants of this country, and to the Protestant establisment as an establishment, which the Protestants, who admitted him to a participation in the legislative principle, considered necessary to the maintenance of their religion. Recollecting that a Catholic member of that house, of considerable weight and influence, had said that no moral compact had been entered into on the passing of the Catholic relief bill, he was desirous that it should be known both to that house and the country that he [Mr. O'Reilly] recognised such a compact. (Hear, hear.) He cared not whether that sentiment was popular or not in the country with which he was connected. (Hear, hear.) It might, indeed, not be popular amongst a people who were suffering and smarting under the oppressions which had been inflicted upon them by too many members of the established church, but he knew he was expressing the opinion of every honest, intelligent, and respectable Catholic in Ireland, when he declared his full conviction of the validity of that compact. Until the legislature should define the extent to which he was bound by the oath which he had taken, and point out the questions upon which he was not to vote, he should feel himself justified in consulting his own conscience alone, as to what votes he was at liberty to give.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the honorable member opposite did not appear to be aware of the real questionbefore the house. The question was whether certain individuals, having a clerical character, ought to have legislative functions or not. This was a political question. (Hear, hear.) It was not whether they should have a religious character or not; with that question the did not interfere. If, on referring to the part they had taken in civil matters, he had found the bishops advocating the cause of freedom, the amelioration of our institutions, the cheapening of our burdens, or the extension of the happiness & freedom of the people, then he should unhesitatingly vote for their continuance in that house. (Hear, hear.) But if they looked back to the history of the country for the last 150, certainly for the last 130 years, where would they find a single question on which that body had taken part in favor of the liberty of the people? (Hear, hear.) They had been opposed to every amelioration, and had alike resisted the emancipation of the Catholics, the Jews, and the Dissenters. In short, they constituted a kind of negative quality in legislation, always on the wrong side, and never on the right. (Hear, and laughter.) For these reasons he should support the motion. (Question, question.)

Mr. D. W. HARVEY would venture to say, that no subject entered so deeply into the feelings of that large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this kingdom as the present. They might attempt to smother this question, but they would attempt in vain. There was a growing feeling abroad upon this and similar subjects, which would, at no very distant time, make it a question, not whether bishops should sit in the House of Lords, but whether they should maintain any establishment at all. (Hear, hear.) The dissenters looked, as he did, to the paramount importance of a separation of church from state. (Hear.) If they could not obtain that by fair, legitimate, and open discussion, they would be under the necessity of effecting their object by means of these motives of interest which were so much powerful with mankind and with governments than arguments with appealed to the feelings only. (Hear.) The dissenters wished for no connexion either with the state, or with the church, or with the revenues of the church. They were of opinion not only that Christianity, which for eighteen hundred years, stood in no need of the aid of the civil power, but that the civil power was calculated to impede rather than to accelerate its progress. For the first three centuries it had triumphed over obstacles far formidable than those which were opposed to it at the present period of greater refinement; it subdued the power of Paganism—it humbled the power of the Cæsars. Nothing could resist its simple and sublime character. However exposed to the seduction of courts—however oppressed by the strength which belonged to the sceptre—however awed by the sanctity of the crosier, true Christianity had for ages stood firm and immutable; and all that the con-conformists wanted was, that it should continue so to stand on its own inherent and imperishable basis.

Mr. HUME had great pleasure in supporting the motion, and he was persuaded that if it were lost that evening, the time was not far distant when it would be carried.

Mr. SHEIL said he rose rather for the purpose of expressingng his opinion, than inviting his Majesty's government (which he knew would be in vain) to a discussion of this question.—It would be a species of pusillanimity in him, when he knew the opinions of his constituents, to yield to what he considered an unfair expedient. He could not help thinking that a great change had taken place in the sentiments entertained by the noble lord, and those who sat near him, from a period not very far distant, when a simple but impressive admonition was addressed to the bishops, and they were urged to "set their houses in order." He presumed the noble lord and his colleagues now entertained a retrospective indignation for the indignities which those venerable personages suffered at that time. A declaration was required, whether the house was of opinion that this question ought to be discussed or not. Let the government recollect what they had done in the case not of the Irish church, for there was no such thing, but of the united church England and Ireland. If they had annihilated twelve bishoprics at one blow, why should it be considered sacrilegious to suggest that some little incidents attached to the church of England, might be taken off? It must be manifest to any man who looked back to what took place in the discussions upon the reform bill that it would have been better—he would not use a stronger word—if the bishops had not interfered. There were nine millions of Dissenters in those two islands, and their voice was worth attending to. It was said that the head of the church ought to

have a share in the legislative functions. His answer to that was—"Look at the church of Scotland, unadorned, but immutable." He concluded, that for the loss of power, the bishops would obtain ample compensation in the confidence, respect, and affection of their flocks.

Mr. EWART supported the motion.

The calls for a division, which had for some time been increasing, now became so loud and general that the gallery was cleared.

The numbers were—

For the motion	...	...	58
Against it	...	...	125
Majority against the motion		...	—67

REPEAL OF THE UNION—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. S. RICE said that if ever there was an occasion when it was necessary to move for a call of the house, it was when a motion was to be brought forward for a repeal of a law which united two parts of the empire. There were two notices upon the paper having reference to this subject. One, which stood for the 15th of April, was "to call the attention of the house to the act of Union," &c.; the other, for the 22nd of April, was "for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the means adopted to cause the dissolution of the Irish parliament, and the effect which that measure had produced on the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of Ireland.' He was not aware which of these motions it was intended should be brought forward. ("Both," from Mr. O'Dwyer.) That being the case, he would move that the house should be called over on both occasions, and he trusted that the call would be enforced.

Sir R, PEEL expressed a hope that the hon. gentleman would feel sufficient confidence in the result of the first confiict, to induce him not to press the call on the second occassion.

Mr. S. RICE said, that if the motion should come on on the 15th of April, he would not move for the call on the 22; but if not, he would.

The house was then ordered to be called over on the 15th of April.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE.

Mr. SPRING RICE presented a petition, signed by sixty-three resident members of the Senate House of the University of Cambridge, in favor of the Dissenters being admittted to the Universities with the same privileges as members of the Chucrh of England.

Sir ROBT. H. INGLIS objected to the reception of the petition and was followed by—

Mr. O'CONNELL who did not require the apology that he might derive from the distinct allusions of the hon. baronet to himself, to rise to speak on that question. It was one which involved the cause of religion and the civil rights of all classes of Christians. It was one which related to freedom of conscience, and had the beneficial tendency to disconnect the exercise of a spiritual feeling from the influence of temporal advantages. It was a question upon which all members of that house should express themselves, and if he (Mr. O'Connell) had no better motive for rising than to disclaim any intention of discourtesy towards the hon. baronet, it was sufficient. There was not a gentleman in that house whom he respected more for his invariably good deportment, and the candor with which he expressed his opinions. But his praise should stop there. (A laugh.) The hon. baronet's theology was unsound—his politics not more sound, and his exclusiveness of principle—he (Mr. O'Connell) would not be discourteous enough to call it bigotry, but that was the name it would go by in any other place—that was what he considered worst of all. It was such as he should have expected to have found locked up in the cells of Salamanca during the days of the Inquisition; it was bad there, or here, or any where, and he did not think it improved, though delivered so chauntingly by the hon. baronet himself. It aimed at the legislative power over property. The hon. baronet argued, that what was granted as a gift by government, to a public body, bore a parallel to a private gift to an individual;—certainly, a gift to an individual could not be retracted; but what analogy was there between such, and the transfer of property which was made from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant establishment? There was no comparison whatever between the two cases. He (Mr. O'Connell) should proceed to notice an objection brought by the hon. member (Mr. Cobbett) next him. Whatever came from him bore the mark of common sense, and was entitled to the highest respect. He argued, because Protestants were more wealthy than Dissenters, that therefore the concession of the Dissenters claims would be no advantage to them, because their poverty excluded them from enjoying the benefits of education. Yet the injustice was still the same; because, in the event of the Dissenters becoming rich, they were debarred from the advantages of opulence, while the rich Protestants were in full possession of all privileges. Again, if a poor Dissenter by industry accumulated wealth, and a poor Protestant did the same, the latter would meet the rewards of that industry, while the former was excluded from them, because of a legislative enactment. (Hear, hear.) Also, he (Mr. O'Connell) should ask, was not injustice to a rich man as censurable as that done to a poor man; so that on every ground the hon. member's objection was invalidated. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet (Sir R. H. Inglis) indulged in arguments of quantity, without sufficiently adhering to the arguments of principle. He spoke of the property accumulated by the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, since the time of the reformation. What did that show? The inference would be immediately drawn, when it was known that in Catholic times, Cambridge University had fourteen colleges, and since then it had but three; Oxford during Catholic times had twelve colleges, and now it had but six. The question was one entirely of principle. Knowledge was a good thing in itself, because it led to the discovery of truth, and consequently, to the establishment of principle; but separate knowledge from principle, and what would be the result? Why, it was knowledge without principle that burnt the Lollards in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and burnt both Catholics and Protestants during subsequent reigns of different Kings. (Hear. hear, hear.)—Knowledge without principle, had ever been the great scourge of the human race, and he was sorry to see that it had partisans and apostles even from among the elected of those universities. There was no instance in which the temporal interests of the establishment did not influence the conduct of the clergy educated at these universities. They had preached up the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, and continued Tories in every change and phasis of government, down to the passing of the reform bill—and now they opposed the admission of the dissenters to the universities, as if they had something as powerful as the inquisition at their backs. The honorable baronet, when he had discussed the question of quantity, had introduced his religious opinions, and said he would undertake to prove that the Wickhams, and other founders of the universities, were not Roman Catholics—but he would meet him upon that point. He would ask him, were not the Protestants of the established church of the present day placed in this dilemma? They contend for the right of deciding for themselves, but the moment any other professing Protestant attempted to decide for himself, they turned round on him and called him by some nickname of Dissenter, and denied to him his proper name of Protestant.—He would ask the hon. baronet whether Bishop Wickham did not say mass every Sunday and every week-day, at his chapel at Winchester? (Hear, and a laugh.) He would ask him did he not believe in the invocation of saints and the doctrine of purgatory?—and if Bishop Wickham believed all those things, he would make the hon. baronet the title of Protestant. (Laughter, in which the hon. and learned gentleman himself joined.) It was evident that these institutions were founded on private endowments from grants made by private individuals, and for private purposes, viz. for offering prayers for the souls of the faithful departed; but all those private intentions for the disposal of private property had been overruled by the legislature. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) acquiesced in that arrangement. It was property which had been given for a great public trust, and atthough he differed from those by whom that alteration was effected, he had not only submitted to it, but he had enforced that submission against others. He contended that the nation had a right to dispose of that property—there was no statute of limitations, and if the parliament, as the hon. baronet would insinuate, had not the power, then it was robbery, and he called on the hon. and conscientious baronet to make restitution.—[Much laughter.] The hon. baronet had then taken an excursion to Ireland. The college of Maynooth, he said, was entirely supported by the annual grant. He was quite sure that the honorable baronet thought the case was so; for he knew that he was incapable of making any assertion but one in which he believed—[hear, hear]—but in that he was mistaken. The college, by law, was prohibited from possessing property to the amount of more £1000 a year, but to that sum they were entitled; therefore, it was plain that only a part of the college was supported by that annual grant.

That college had flourished in spite of the severe times of the penal laws—in those times two acts had been passed in Ireland, one prohibiting Catholics from being educated at Maynooth under pain of transportation, the other forbidding them to go out of the country, in order to obtain education, under pain of *premunire*, total loss of goods and property. Now what was the effect of those laws? Why, that Catholic families sent over their property to the continent, where their sons were allowed to receive the great blessings of education without fear. Even in his own person, in the University of Paris, he was entitled to 35 exhibitions, which were worth more than 1000*l*. There were many Catholic families in the same situation, and if government, at the convention of 1814 and 1815, had taken as much care to have had a restitution of the ecclesiastical property belonging to subjects of this realm, as they had done of other kinds, they would now have had more than the parliament had ever voted towards the support of Maynooth. Then there was the university of Dublin, which was an exclusively Protestant establishment as it now stood; it was also a national institution as well as Maynooth. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Franciscan friars who inhabited it were turned out, and the revenues with which it was endowed, amounting to upwards of 60,000*l*., devoted to Protestantism—yet in that university, Catholics were enabled to take degrees; and had the result proved advantageous to the university, or rather had it not proved most beneficial to it, in every sense of the word?—(cheers)—and not only to itself, but also to the country generally. By the act of 1792, a Catholic might fill the medical chair in that university, and it was clear that it also intended that Catholics should be eligible to scholarships, but after two or three had been admitted, the fellows had thought it necessary to require the oath of supremacy to be taken, which again excluded them; but it was clear that that was according to the practice, and not according to the law. It was for the benefit of the country; his sons had met in that place in fellowship with the sons of those men who were most opposed to him—(cheers)—and they formed private friendships, which might put an end to feuds that otherwise might have disturbed the country. (Cheers.) Besides, another argument that ought to weigh much with the hon. baronet was, that it was the fact that many had been won to the Protestant religion from their attendance in that college. (Hear, hear.) That was, therefore, a precedent of the highest class and of the first order, putting an end to all that was said of the great mischief which would accrue to the church, if the Dissenters were allowed to take degrees at the universities. One such fact was worth a million of prophecies—he had proved that the experiment had been made, and that it had been triumphantly successful. (Hear, hear.) The petition from Cambridge had been ushered in with great talent by a member of the government, and supported by many members, as being a very important petition, emanating as it did from such a quarter. But he could not assent to all the praise which had been bestowed on it; he thought it a miserable and stingy petition, and that instead of its being creditable to the university, it was highly discreditable. It appeared that there were 17 heads of colleges, only two of whom signed it, 25 professors, and only 11 signed it, and 74 tutors, only 10 signed it. Alas! for those who did not sign it. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] What was that at the present day? Salamanca was nothing to it. [A laugh.] It seems that they allowed the Dissenters to be at the university as long as there was any money to receive—[a laugh]—and then turned them out, with a mark that went to degrade them below their Protestant fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear, hear.) In the name of the great principles of conscience why did they not sign the petition? In his opinion they were degraded for not having done so. [Hear, hear, hear.]—He meant nothing offensive to them—they were most learned men, and "most potent, grave, and reverend seignors." Yet, with all the praise and congratulation that had been bestowed on the colleges, only a very few had signed it, and they were lauded as the best, wisest, and gravest supporters of freedom of conscience; yes, they were—for themselves, but woe to those who were of a different opinion. But where was Oxford all this time? Oxford was left completely in the dark, for they refused altogether to enlighten the Dissenters. [Hear.] Hon. members might say that they were supporting the establisshed church; but had an established church continued long in any country where the opinion of the educated and enlightened middling class has been attempted to be destroyed? No established church continued long, unless it possessed the sympathy and affections of the people. [Hear.] He asked, were they the friends of the established church, who left even him (Mr. O'Connell) to expose them, as it was in his power to do, by a statements of facts? If the Catholic church had continued to mix up political feelings with its religion, and had enlisted the principles of persecution—so alien to Christianity, and so alien to every Christian church—if it had continued to do so, the banners of the Protestant church would long since have flourished over her; and if she had existed by temporal means, it was because the most sincere of her children were the most convinced of the right of every human being to worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience. He was afraid he had trespassed too long upon the house. He thanked them for the favorable hearing they had given him. He meant no disparagement to the hon. baronet, the member for the University of Oxford; but, on the part of the Dissenters of this country; and for a moment he would consent to be called a Dissenter; he would not object to be so called, recollecting what a noble set of men the Dissenters were; what learning was amongst them, what talent, what principles, and, above all, what exertion for civil and religious liberty; only, therefore, declining to subscribe himself a Dissenter, however much he must respect the name, he would not object to be called a Dissenter for one moment, whilst he, on their behalf, assered that religion was an affair between man and his Creator. [Cheers.] That God alone, who saw into the human heart, could know who was sincere, and it it was a violation of what he thought the prerogative of the Lord, and the rights of man, to interfere by force, fraud, or temptation, between man and his God.—[The hon. and learned member sat down amidst loud cheers.]

Mr. Shawagreed with the hon. and learned member for Dublin that the admission of Dissenters into the University of Dublin had been producive of great good. [Cheers.] The Roman Catholics, however, were not satisfied, for they now asked to be admitted to fellowships and professorships, and there was a notice to that effect upon the books, he believed, at this very moment.

The petition was laid on the table.

[*From Cobbett's Register.*]

"GOOD NEWS"

"I VERILY believe that the 'END' is at hand! For many, many years I have constantly said that, *as long as the paper-money stood*, there could be no hope of seeing the liberty and the happiness of the people restored. Major CARTWRIGHT used to remoistrate with me about my bestowing so much of my time, and, as he used to call it, of my talent, in writing, about the paper-noney, and as he used to call those reptiles, the freeholders—when my time would be so much better employed in endeavoring to urge on the cause of parliamentary reform. Upon one occasion he urged our friend Mr. WALKER to interfere with me, and to convince me, if possible, that, though I was right in my paper-money doctrines, yet, that success in those endeavors would be no use whatever to the people, *unless there were first a parliamentary reform*. My answer to Mr. WALKER was, *that the converse of the proposition was true; that even a reform of the Parliament would be of no real use to the people, unless preceded by, or coming in company with, a blowing up of your paper-money system.* The Major did not live to see reform, such as it was; if he had livel to see those two thousands sessions of a reformed Parliament, he would have been quite satisfied of the correctness of my opinion. We have got the 'REFORM'; but the pension list, the sinecure list, the grant list, the four hundred and fifty generals, the two hundred admirals, the thundering standing army, in the time of peace, the cormorant dead weight, the Hanoverian dead weight, the Six Acts, the new penal laws, STURGES BOURNE'S bills, transportation for poaching, the military and naval half-pay to parsons; all these, and all the other burdens and abuses, remain in full vigor, though the Parliament has been what is called 'REFORMED.' One of these things which we wanted reform for was, to enable the people to choose representatives not living upon the taxes; and the people have chosen a House containining more tax-eaters, I believe, than any boroughmonger Parliament that was ever called together. This is, indeed, great folly, or baseness on the part of the people. There would be sense enough in choosing for members those who are at the heads of several departments; but they have had the baseness to choose great numbers who have not the smallest pretensions to any knowledge of public affairs; and yet who are living on the taxes. Such people have no right to petition to have taxes taken off; they are a set of fools, or selfish knaves, whose grumblings ought to be treated with contempt. However, it is quite useless for us to rail. Thus it will be as long as the paper-money shall continue. The debt, or the Bank, or the paper-money, all being one and the same thing, which we call the paper-money; this monster, and the nunster of boroughmongering, were hatched and brought forth at one end at the same time; *they are twindle-devils*; if not absolutely fastened to one another, depend upon each other for existence. One cannot live along without the other. Both were invented for upholding THE CHURCH; or rather, for the purpose of preserving to the aristocracy the advowsans, the college estate, the bishops sees, the abbey lands, the land of the chantries, scools, and hospitals, upon all which they laid their Protestant godly hands at the time of the 'PROTESTANT REFORMATION.' This was the triple alliance, inverted by Bishop BURNETT, and created by the Whigs of the Revolution of 1688. Boroughmongering has got a blow, and that is all; the church has just been begun upon; but neither will *come down*, until the paper-money [the most potent of the triple knot] shall get a good sousing stroke. Stroke, afer stroke, it has had; but their wants a heavier one yet; and still it gets that blow, that final and prostrating blow, no real relief can come to this nation. Men wonder how it is that reformed Parliament should contain only five men to vote against sending millions of English money to Hanover, at the rate of pretty nearly a hundred thousand pounds a year. Men wander at this, because they do not reflect on the powers of paper-money, and on the various ways in which it effects and perverts the mind of men. Boroughmongering would have been very little harm, had it not been for paper-money; and, as we see its destruction produces very little good, if any, the paper-money being still in existence.—Indeed, it is not *destroyed*; boroughmongering is destroyed only in name: and destroyed it cannot be as long as the paper-money shall remain. This being the case, it being undeniably the case, I naturally hear with joy of every thing that tends to the destruction of paper-money; and this brings to me the 'GOOD NEWS,' which words I have placed at the heal of this article; and which good news is as follows. [Here follows a long paragraphic statement of financial news from America.]—Such is the 'GOOD NEWS,' which I, with pleasure that I cannot express, communicate to the readers of the *Register*. The base reptiles in the city of London, while they are receiving bills from America at *five per cent. discount*, and are shipping thither all the gold and silver they can rake together, would fain make you believe, that '*moderate men* are getting about the President; and that the Bank will be accommodated.' I sincerely wish that this may be believed by those who have sent money across the Atlantic, to '*rest*' it, as the devil has taught them to call it, in '*Bank-stock*,' and in 'shares' of all manner of kinds. '*Moderate men*,' indeed! The President is not a man to be wheedled from his resolution by a set of soft-tongued vagabonds with pens stuck behind their ears. If my readers were made acquainted (and they will soon be) with the history of the life of this famous man; nay, whith only a fifteenth part of the wanderful acts of that life, they would laugh to scorn the idea of his being diverted from any settled resolution of his mind. * * * * * * * * *

One day of the real feasts of JACKSON surpass all the congregated life of WELLINGTON. This humbug nation has nere-

told the truth. Every thing that is necessary for it to know for its own well-being, is kept from it, by that base hireling press, which has been its curse for so many years. And, at this very moment the important intelligence from the United States, is either smothered or totally disfigured by that press; and the people of England are actually believing, that the President is a harum-scarum fellow, under th guidance of mere passion, and that he will be obliged, either to give up his measures, or give up his offie. To make head against the delusion of so infernal a political machine is next to impossible ; it must go on speading its delusions; and those who have the folly or baseness, or both, to be deluded by it, must, and ought to, suffer for that folly and that baseness. Before I conclude, let me relate, that I have recently heard, that a man who left England, for America, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, and who was so determined a democrat, that the very souud of nobility, bishop, or king, almost threw him into hysterics,—has, I am told,—written to a friend in England expressing his intention to return to his beloved native land, to his allegiance to his natural sovereign; though he citizenized himself seventeen years ago; and as I have heard, really quarrelled with some Englishman [I forgot whom) because he would not do the same: let me relate that I have heard that this very man *intends to return to England with all convenient speed;* saying that his own dear native country is *advancing in civilization*, and that the United States are *retrograding;* and that 'that d—d old scoundrel, JACKSON, has *destroyed the constitution*, and broken up the credit of the country, and has served, with his Goth-like sword, all the ligaments of civil society, of social order, and of regular government.' In justice to the much-censured President, I think myself bound to observe, that I believe, that the man, from whom this censure has proceeded, has for many years, been zealously engaged in upholding the '*social system*,' by discounting bills at 2 1-2 per cent., per month; the bills being guaranteed, not by acceptanees or indorsements, but by *deposits of goods*, or pawns, more than sufficient to cover the amount of the bills; that such a man should call the brave, the wise. the disinterested, the influxible, President, 'a d—d old scoundrel,' is natural anough; but I am very sure that all those, except they be Jews, or Jew-like Christians, who shall read this article, will have the justice to take the vile appellation from the President, and clap it, where it exactly fits upon the front of his calumniator. * * * * *

IRELAND.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Gaol Committee v. *the Grand Jury of Tipperary.*

The object of Mr. Hatchell's motion on Monday, before the Chief Baron, produced a very strong sensation in court, which soon spread with amazing rapidity throughout the town, until the subject, which was its immediate cause, became the topic of general conversation. It appears the fifth day of the assizes, the grand Jury proceeded to the election of an apothecary for the county gaol, the decease of Mr. John Howell having created a vacancy in that situation, and that on that Mr. John O'Halloran, the proprietor of a respectable medical establishment in this town, was elected by a large majority of that body fully assembled. This appointment reflected credit on the discrimination of the grand jury, and many who rashly asserted that Mr. H., being a Catholic, had but little chance of success, began to blame themselves for forming so hasty a conclusion. We confess, too, that it appeared that the spirit of Protestant ascendency still maintained too much influence over the decisions of a certain body. The fact, however, of such an appointment having taken place, was no sooner promulgated, than one of those events so rare in the history of this country, was likewise announced, namely, that the gaol committee had in consequence of the presumption of the grand jury in making such an appointment without their concurrence, resigned to a man !!! This decessive step of a body so illustrious, induced, it is said, the grand jury on Monday to rescind their own order, made after mature deliberation, and with becoming solemnity, as already mentioned; and these consistent and dignified magnates, though several of their body had left town, proceeded to appoint Mr. Graham, a Protestant, to the situation, which, in their collective wisdom, they had already so satisfactorily filled. The Chief Baron replied to Mr. Hatchell's statement that several of the grand jury had returned home, by saying that there should be a majority of the whole grand jury to rescind any order previously made. One of the grand jury stated that there were but ten members for the new appointment, whilst another asserted that twelve voted for the purpose. We believe the gentleman who made the latter assertion was Mr. Ponsoby: and we would be glad to know how there could be so many, there being a still greater majority for Mr. O'Halloran's appointment, unless some of the honorable majority voted *pour et contre ?—Tipperary Free Press.*

REPEAL PETITIONS FROM CORK.

According to the resolution of the Repeal committee, the petitions of the city meeting were entrusted to our city representatives, and, on counting the signatures, the numbers were found to be 25,920, being in length 270 feet! On Monday the parish of St. Fin Barr's meet, and a meeting of considerable interest is expected. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. O'Neill Daunt, intend being present. St. Peter's parish has also notified its intention of holding its meeting, and we are confident that the other parishes in the city will not be slow to follow their example.—*Cork Chronicle.*

REFUSAL OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF MEATH TO CALL A COUNTY MEETING.

A requisition, of which the following is a copy. has been transmitted to Sir William Somerville, Bart., High Sheriff of Meath:—

"We, the undersigned electors of Meath, request you will convene a meeting of your bailiwick, on as early a day as may be convenient, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petition the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union, and the total abolition of tithes."

The signatures to this requisition included the names of Henry Grattan, M. P., Morgan O'Connell, M. P. Robert Taaffe, J. P. Joseph Barnewall, W. Sharman Crawford, J. P., John Mockler, J. P. L. C. Smyth, J. P. Frederick Supple, Patrick Barnewall, Charles Barnewrll, Very Rev. Doctor O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archdeacon, Henry Chester, J. P., and forty-nine fifty pound freeholders.

The High Sheriff has returned the following answer:—

Somerville, March, 25, 1834.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting to me a requisition signed by the two representatives and one hundred and twenty-eight electors of this county, calling upon me to convene a public meeting "for the purpose of petitioning the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union, and for the total abolition of tithes."

I do not feel that, in my office of high Sheriff, I am at liberty to convene a meeting for the purpose expressed in the requisition, and this, in connexion with other causes, obliges me respectfully to decline complying with it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
W. M. SOMERVILLE.
High Sheriff.

To Doctor Mullen, &c. &c. &c.

In consequence of the refusal of the Sheriff, arrangements are in progress for holding the meeting in Navan, on Monday the 7th April.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are extremely gratified to announce that the bill for establishing a railway between London and Bristol has passed its second reading, by a very large majority. Mr. O'Connell gave his strenuous support to the measure, as one calculated to confer great advantage upon this country, by facilitating the transmission of Irish produce to the markets of the west of England. Colonel Conolly, also approved of it on the same grounds.

FRIGHTFUL DISTRESS OF THE PEOPLE--CHOLERA.

In the early part of last week Mr. F. O'Connor read in the House of Commons a letter from Skibbereen, giving an account of the extreme destitution of the poor in that place, whose misery had been increased to an extent perhaps unparalleled, by the spread of cholera amongst them. The statement of Mr. F. O'Connor was treated as an exaggeration by Mr. Jephson, the Member for Mallow, and some gentlemen who never had an opportunity of observing the actual condition of the poor, were unwilling to believe that the people could be so utterly abandoned in any civilised country.

It will be seen by the letter of our London correspondent that Mr. Littleton thought it necessary to institute an inquiry upon the subject, and Major Miller was ordered to proceed to Skibbereen for that purpose. An investigation was held in open court, when it appeared that the case was much more appalling in every respect than had been represented by Mr. O'Connor!!!

Our correspondent states that Mr. Jephson. who has been on more than one occasion the defendant of the Irish landlords, on being made acquainted with the facts elicited at the official inquiry, promised to make every attonement in his power" for his denial of the original statement of the honorable member for Cork. It is probable that Mr. Jephson had been led by interested parties—the "certain landlords" to whom our corresponpant alludes, whose letters, refusing to contribute to the relief of the starving population of Skibbereen, have been laid before the Government. The conduct of those heartless men should be exposed to the world.

We have already stated that the distress existing in Skibbereen had been extremely aggravated by cholera. We deeply regret to announce that that desolating malady is now raging with increased virulence in various parts of this country. In New Ross, we are told, the disease has assumed a most malignant type, and has been fatal to a great extent within the last week. The subjoined heart-rending announcement appears in the *Limerick Star* of Tuesday:—

"The village of Patrick's-well has been visited by Cholera, to an extent altogether unparalleled in these countries. It began at the cross roads near the well, and while some of the inhabitants were preparing to fly, and others concerting measures to cut off all communication with the infected part of the street, it suddenly burst out in all quarters, involving the whole neighbourhood in the calamity. At first the cases amounted to twenty or thirty a day; and the disease was of so rapid a type, that the strongest and healthiest were destroyed in a few hours. Many who fled dropped on the road, and were brought home dying. Laborers who went to work in the morning were corpses at noon, and those who interred them at midday, were themselves carried to the graveyard at night. Up to Monday, there were 70 cases received into the hospital, of whom 35 died; and out of 42 cases in and about the village, who had no medical attendance, 39 died. In all there have been, within the short space of a few days, in a population of four or five huudred persons, 120 cases, and 74 deaths. There were in fact, many more than this, of whom, in the general panic, no account was made. Instances occurred of children, whose parents had been swept away, lying sick and helpless in their homes, with no one to give them food or drink, and of the dead remaining for days unburied in the deserted houses. At an early period of the attack liberal subscriptions were entered into by the few resident gentry, and the largest house in the place was with some difficulty obtained as an hospital, but it was altogether inadequate to the accommodation of such numbers. The disease has been since going on at the rate of eight to ten cases a day; and unless it soon abates, it will not leave a single inhabitant in the village. It already wers a deserted, desolate look—the shops are shut up—the houses are tenantless. and the street, always before so thronged and busy, is now quiet and almost untrodden. Application has been made to government for assistance, but no reply has yet been received.

What is to be done in a state of circumstaces so deplorable and calamitous as is here described? Has the Government the means of supplying the funds demanded? Are the people to be left to perish, amidst the accumulated horrors of famine and disease?—are they to continue in such a state of utter abandonment that this destructive plague is to be periodically spread amongst them, making such an easy prey in our famishing population, the whole villages beome vast charnel-houses?

In the *Cork Reporter* of Tuesday we find the following:—

In the small town of Dunmanway there had been, we understand, up to Friday last, over 90 cases, every one of which, with the exception of 15 or 16, proved fatal! In Bantry the mortality has not been of so afflicting a character, but the only malady has been most severe.

We know but the horrible calamity described by our Limerick contemporary may have ocurred on the property of some of those absentee landlords, who, while they refuse to contribute to the support of thepoor, vaunt themselves the decided opponents of *any provision for the wretched peasant.* There is no object that calls more imperatively upon the attention of the legislature than this. By a recent act of Parliament, parishes are permitted to assess themselves, in case of an epidemic spreading among them. This law, however, does not reach the landlord—it permits the entire burthen to fall upon the occupying tenants. Surely there can be no objection to amend the law in this respect, and compel men according to their respective interests in houses or lands, to contribute to the relief the sick poor. Unless this be done, some parishes in the city, and many in the country, in which the resident tenants are too poor to pay the necessary assessments, and supposing cholera again to visit us in its carreer must be as uncontrolled and devasting as the property of the people is great and their distress universal.—*Dublin Paper, April 1st.*

MEETING AT WESTPORT—CATHOLIC CLERGY.

We find in the *Castlebar Telegraph* the following report of a recent Repeal meeting at Westport. The speech of the Very Rev. Dean Burke is well worth perusal—it is a noble defence of the Catholic clergy against the false and unfounded allegations promulgated by their base calumniators:—

On Sunday last a meeting of great importance was held in the chapel-yard, Wesport. The chair was taken on the unanimous call of the meeting, by Mr. W. Birmingham—Mr. O'Beirne was appointed secretary. The previous resolutions having been disposed of.

The very Very Rev. Dean Burke, on standing forward to propose the fourth, observed, as enfeebled as he then was, and exhausted by the duties of the day, he was but little able to detain them with many observations. There was not, he was sure, an individual in that assembly, who was not aware that he had for a considerable time taken a total leave of politics, and had determined to pass the remainder of his life entirely to leave to the laity, exclusively, the duty of attending to political affairs. (Hear, hear.) But the just indignation which he felt—*(hear)*—and which he had just seen strongly manifested by the respectable assembly which surrounded him, at the low, bigoted, and vulgar epithet applied to him and to them by one of the most ungrateful of men—(hear)—had determined him once more to summon up all his energies, and mingle once more in the ocean of politics. *(Loud and reiterated cheering.)* If he had but one particle of feeling left, he could but do so. (Hear, hear.) It was in vain that the Catholic priest stood aloof from politics, and sought to solace the affliction and and misery caused by misgovernment and oppression; the spirit of slander and calumny pursued him even in his retirement. They were wantonly, most unprovokedly assailed by the man who, from his situation, might be justly expected to stand up in his place and defend them. (Hear.) But no—he himself became their accuser, their calumniator. *(Cries of hear.)* And this mean and dastardly assault was made where they had no opportunity of defending themselves. [Hear.] Yes—he would repeat it—the foul and wanton assault, the dastardly conduct of that ungenerous and ungrateful man—[hear]—had imposed on him the necessity of appearing in that assembly, and joining them in every legal and constitutional effort to obtain for their unfortunate country the benefits of a domestic legislature. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] He utters this calumny where he knew it was likely to be believed—he proclaims it to the credulous people of England, who, unhappily, are but little acquainted with us. [Hear.] And while he [Dean Burke] spoke thus, let him declare how much he admired and loved that noble and generous people. [Cheers.] But noble lords as generous as they truly were. they were credulous, particularly with regard to Ireland—[hear,]—and to them it was proclaimed that this unfortunate country is under the influence of priestcraft. [Hear.] He need not state it to that meeting, but were he surrounded by an assemblage of Englishmen he should proclaim to them, and to his dissenting brethren, the utter falsehood of this malignant insertion. [Hear, hear.] He would tell them, without fear of contradiction, that there was no people on the face of the earth less under the influence of priestcraft [for he would use the odious word] than were the Catholic people of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] It is true, the Catholic clergy are dear to the people, and the people dear to the clergy. (Loud cheers.) But the secret of the people's attachment to the clergy, lay not in any wile or craft to be practiced on them—(loud cries of hear, hear)—but was to be found in the patience and zeal with which they toiled, in the duties of their ministry, in the heroic self-devotion with which they visit the poor man's hovel, the abode of pestilence and death. [Loud cheers.] When the death-stricken sinner lay on his pallet of straw, the faithful Catholic priest was not to be scared away by the horror of contagion—[Hear, hear] —he was found at his side administering the rites of religion and the balm of Christian hope. (Hear, hear, hear.) Nor did the cares and peril of the priest always ceased when life forsook the cold corpse—*(hear, hear)*—they themselves had witnessed, when, not long since, pestilence and death stalked fearfully through the land, the Catholic priest grapple, as it were, with contagion; and, when every friend, when every relative, when the father and the mother, the sister and the brother fled in horror and dismay, alone and unassisted, embrace the loathsome body of the victim of disease, deposit it in its poor coffin, and, with his own hands, consign it to its native earth. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This was the priestcraft they had used, and this was the priestcraft that had won them the affection and attachmett of the people. (Hear, hear.) He would appeal to Catholic Ireland, and to Protestant Ireland, and ask, was there any people, any body of Christains, who hold in greater abhorrence than the Catholic laity of Ireland do, the priest who deviated from that strict propriety which should ever mark the clerical character? (Hear, hear.) He could refer to instances in proof of this.were it necessary. He would pursue this subject no further, but would turn to the subject of the resolution which he held in his hand. It was for the interest of both countries that they should continue united—(hear, hear.)—but they wanted for Ireland a domestic parliament, at least something like the form of government under which America was found to be so happy and prosperous. (Hear.) They wanted a remedy for the distress of the country, and he would now proclaim that he would strenuously cooperate with them and the rest of his fellow-countrymen, and that all his exertions and whatever influence he possessed, should be exerted to obtain legally and constitutionally a domestic parliament for Ireland. (Loud and reiterated cheering.)

The remaining resolutions being passed, and the business brought to close, three rapturous cheers were given for Dean Burke, three for the hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, and three also for Daniel O'Connell. Several voices called for three groans for J. Brown, a request which was immediately complied with.

MR. O'CONNELL'S INTENDED MOTION ON REPEAL.

From the Morning Register.

Mr. O'Connell's motion will be for a Committee of Inquiry, the object of whose investigation will be—first, to exhibit the means by which the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland was effected; secondly, to shew how far its provisions, especially those intended to protect the rights and promote the prosperity of the weaker country, have been carried into operation; and, thirdly, what influence it has actually produced on the substantial and permanent interests either of Great Britain or Ireland.

The period for bringing forward the motion must depend upon obvious circumstances—but chiefly the activity with which the people will second the efforts of their advocate by petitions. The meetings that have already taken place, are comparatively insignificant in number. If the parliament were to meet to-morrow, Mr. O'Connell could not think of naming an early day. It may be a matter of doubt whether he would not compromise the great question, by putting his notice on the paper before the petitions actually on the table of the house exhibited an aggregate of less than half a million of signatures. The petitions against the passing of the act of Union had, as we learn from one of the speeches spoken in 1800 by Mr. (now Earl) Grey, above *seven hundred thousand* signatures, though military force was used to prevent meetings in some parts of the country, and the population was not more than one half of its present amount.

It ought to be easier to obtain two millions of signatures now than it was half a million at that period; and we really do not think Mr. O'Connell would be justifiable even in *giving his notice* if he had not petitions already presented bearing at least that number of names. It should be recollected that there is now a committee to report upon the *number* of the subjects of the King who intimate, by their signatures, to petition their wish that any change should take place in the laws or institutions of the state. The public may be assured that the vigilance of this committee will not slumber on the question of the Union, and that the petitions on the subject will not get credit for one name more than they deserve. This is a matter particularly deserving the attention of those who are real friends of Repeal. No deception can take place; a mere show of exertion will not do; they must be not only petitions but signatures to them, or that which is now taken to be a universal sentiment, will be set down as finding a repose in the bosoms only of a small portion of our population. Let the Repealers, then, in all quarters, bestir themselves. By the success of their exertions, Mr. O'Connell must be solely governed as to the period of bringing forward his motion. If their duty be only ordinarily well performed, the motion will be early; and, what is more important still, a committee CANNOT be refused.

THE LOYAL ORANGEMEN!

The Northern Whig, in giving a report of the manner in which the Orangemen of Antrim were, like those indicted at other assize towns, for taking part in illegal processions, permitted to leave court unpunished, thus observes upon such proceedings—

"During the delivery of the address there were several attempts made by the Orangemen to express their feelings in a more boisterous manner than is consistent with the decorum of a court of justice; they were, however, with some difficulty, kept in tolerable bounds. A number of Orange handkerchiefs and ribands were ostentatiously displayed during the proceedings, in view of the court!!! As soon as the Orangemen got into the street, they commenced waving Orange handkerchiefs, huzzaing, and using every possible demonstration of triumph and insult. When they had proceeded in this way as far as the market-house, an unhappy wight, probably half tipsy, happened to come in their way, and to express himself dissatisfied with their conduct; which was a signal for a general set-to. In a moment they were beating the poor fellow as many as could get at him: and some of his friends arriving, a general battle ensued before the police had time to form, and come to the assistance of the "peace of the country," which was, only a few moments before, so secure. When they arrived, however, a kind of grumbling quiet was restored; and the Orangemen got time to dress themselves in their sashes, ribands, &c. before they mounted their vehicles of conveyance towards home. We have not heard how "the country's peace" was kept on all the different routes; but, on the road towards Belfast, a poor solitary Catholic was attacked, and beaten in a shocking manner by a party of about ten or twelve! So much for the reverence of the Orangemen for the laws of the country, and the preservation of its peace."

LORD BYRON ON EMANCIPATION AND THE UNION.

The second speech ever made by Lord Byron in the House of Peers was upon the Catholic cause; it is peculiarly characterestic of his disposition; full of bitterness and invective in its allusions to the opponents of the measure, and occasionally digressing into argument, only to strengthen the spirit of satire. He also contrived to combine in his detail almost every wrong which Ireland endured. "Suppose," said he, "the Irish were contented under their dissabilities; suppose them capable of such a bull as not to desire deliverance, ought we not to wish for it ourselves? Have we nothing to gain by their emancipation? What resources have been wasted—what talents have been lost, by the selfish system of exclusion? You already know the value of Irish aid—at this moment the defence of England is entrusted to the Irish militia—at this moment, while the starving people are rising in the fierceness of despair, the Irish are faithful to their trust. But till equal energy is imparted throughout, by the extention of freedom, you cannot enjoy the full benefit of the strength which you are glad to interpose between you and destruction. Ireland has done much, but will do more. At this moment, the only triumph obtained, through long years of continental disaster, has been achieved by an Irish general; it is true he is not a Catholic; had he been so, we should have been deprived of his exertions; but, I presume, no one will assert that his religion would have impaired his talents, or diminished his patriotism; though in that case he must have conquered in the ranks, for he never could have commanded an army." This language was addressed to the English Peers seventeen years before they were compelled to adopt its principle by the "Irish general" mentioned. Lord Byron's definition of the Union, in the same speech, is powerfully impressive—"Adieu," said he to that Union, so called, as '*Lucus a non lucendo*'—a Union from never uniting, which in its first operation gave a death-blow to the independence of Ireland, and in its last, may be the cause of her eternal seperation from *this* country. If it must be called a union, it is the union of the shark and his prey; the spoiler swallows up his victim, and thus they become one and indivisible. Thus has Great Britain swallowed up the parliament—the constitution—the independence of Ireland, and refuses to disgorge even a single privilege, although for the relief of her swollen and distempered body politic."—

A BILL

TO SECURE THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Whereas the Freedom of the Press is the chief promoter and best safe-guard of the liberties of the people, and ought to be effectually protected against all vexatious prosecutions and frivolous suits; and the law of libel ought to be made as clear, and distinct as possible—Be it therefore Enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and, by the authority of the same, That no ex-officio or other information, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General, or of his Majesty's Coroner, and Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, whether with or without the leave of the Court, shall be filed on account of any libel after the passing of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That no indictment shall be prosecuted for any public libel, upon any allegation merely of the criminal intentions of the publisher thereof, but that it shall be necessary in all such indictments to allege, and to prove at the trial, that the libel therein set forth, was published to aid, or abet, or counsel, or advise or procure the commission of some Crime, for which a person may now by law, be indicted as an accessor before the fact.

And be it further Enacted, That it shall not be necessary to allege in any such Indictment for a public libel, or to prove at the Trial, that the crime to which such libel was accessorial, was actually committed; and the indictment shall be valid without any such averment.

And be it further Enacted, That no Indictment shall be prosecuted for any personal Libel, save by the party aggrieved thereby, and if such party shall allege in the Indictment, that such Libel was false as well as malicious, such Indictment shall not be sustained, unless the Prosecutor shall give some evidence to prove the falsehood of the libellous matter; and if the allegation of falsehood be omitted in the indictment, then the indictment shall not be sustained, unless either the prosecutor shall give some evidence to prove express malice, or the libellous matter itself shall appear to the Jury to be, from its own nature, or under the circumstances of the case, false or malicious.

And be it further Enacted, That no civil action shall be maintained for any words, merely because of the same being printed or written, or for any other words save for such as would be sufficient to sustain an action when spoken; neither shall any indictment be sustained for any personal Libel, save for such words as would sustain an action according to this act.

And be it further Enacted, That at the trial of any indictment for a Libel, whether public or personal, or for words, whether written, or printed, or spoken, it shall be competent for the Defendant to give in evidence and prove the truth of his allegations of matter of fact stated in such alleged Libel or words, in order the better to enable the Jury to determine whether or not the same was or were published for the criminal purpose imputed therein in such indictment.

And be it further enacted, That at the trial of any indictment for a personal Libel, it shall be necessary for the prosecutor to prove the servict on the publisher thereof, either personally or at his place of abode (*One* Week at least before the Indictment is found) of a notice in writing, calling on him to retract and contradict the libellous matter; and unless such notice be proved, or if the defendant should prove that he, before the indictment was found, fairly and unequivocally published a retraction and contradiction of such libellous matter in the same mode in which it was originally published; such publisher shall be acquitted.

And be it further enacted, that if such publisher shall, within *One* Week from the service of such notice as aforsaid, disclose the name of the author, of such alleged libel, and furnish the prosecution against such author, so far as relates to the framing and publishing of such alleged libel, and shall also disclose the residence of such author, so that he may be proceeded against with effect, then it shall be competent for such prosecutor to sustain an indictment against such publisher until he shall have failed by reason of any deficiency of evidence of the fraiming or publishing of such libel, to convict such author of such offences, or unless such author shall not be amenable to justice for the space of ten days after such disclosure of his name; but it shall not be necessary to serve any notice to retract upon such author.

And be it further enacted, that if such prosecution against such author shall have failed by reason of any such deficiency of evidence, then said publisher as aforesaid shall pay to the prosecutor all the costs of the proceedings against such alleged author, and shall be liable to imprisonment until he shall have paid the same: and such costs shall be recoverable, with the costs of recovering the same either by summary order of the court in which the prosecution was instituted, or by action.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any prosecutor for any libel, either public or personal, to have a special Jury, unless with the consent of the defendant; but the defendant may, if he please, have the cause tried by a special jury.

And be it further enacted, That in no prosecution for a Libel, whether public or personal, shall the Counsel for the prosecution be heard in reply, unless some evidence be given to the jury by the defendant, and if any such evidence be given, and that counsel for the prosecution shall afterwards speak to the case, the counsel for the defendant shall be heard again, and shall have the ultimate reply.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Court to proceed by attachment against any person for any publication amounting only to a constructive contempt of such court, or for any other publication than one containing a direct and actual contempt of such court.

And be it further enacted, That in any action for a libel, where the jury shall give damages not exceeding *forty shillings*, the defendant shall be entitled to recover his costs as if a verdict had been found for him; and if the jury shall give damages exceeding 40s. and not exceeding 20l., neither party shall be entitled to recover costs from the other; and if the jury shall give damages exceeding 20l. and not exceeding 50l. the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more costs than damages; and if the jury shall give damages exceeding 50l. the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover his full costs, to be taxed as between Attorney and Client.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any prosecution for a blasphemous libel, or a libel on Christianity, or to any prosecution for a libel on his Majesty the King, or upon the Queen Consort, or Queen Dowager, or to any prosecution of any libel for obscenity, save so far as relates to the abolition of proceedings by information, and the substitution of proceedings by indictment in lieu thereof.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to diminish or in any manner affect the privileges of either or both houses of Parliament, to be used or exercised by either or both of such houses.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Court to sentence any Person convicted of a libel, whether public or personal, to any greater length of imprisonment than a term not exceeding *six* months, nor to any greater fine than a sum not exceeding *one hundred* pounds, nor to any other punishment than to imprisonment, or to the payment of a fine.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act shall not extend to limit the punishment of any accessory before the fact when the principal crime has been committed, and such accessory could be convicted according to law if this act had not passed.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall not extend to any prosecution for a misdemeanor in a direct excitement or provocation to the commission of any crime whatsoever by words written or printed, which prosecution could be sustained according to law if this act had not passed, for so exciting or provoking by words spoken.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall not extend to that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Scotland.

And be it further enacted, That so much of an act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act to revive, continue, or make perpetual certain temporary Statutes," as made perpetual by an act to amend an act passed in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to secure the Liberty of the Press by preventing the abuses arising from the publication of traitorous, seditious, false and slanderous libels by persons unknown," shall be and is hereby repealed; and also an act passed in the sixtieth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels;" and also so much of another act passed in the same 60th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to prevent delay in the administration of justice in cases of misdemeanor," as deprives any person prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, or in the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, of his right to imparle to a following term; and also so much of the said act as restricts or limits the time to plead to any indictment for a misdemeanor at any session of the peace, session of oyer and terminer, great session, or session of gaol delivery, within that part of Great Britain called England or Ireland, to a shorter or other time than was by law allowed before the passing of the said act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution for a libel, whether public or personal, it shall be lawful for the defendant to give evidence that such libel was made and published without his privity, consent or knowledge, the better to enable the Jury to decide whether or not, under all the circumstances of the case, the defendant be guilty.

And be it enacted, That throughout the act, wherever the following constructions, except there be something in the subject or context manifestly repugnant to such constructions; that is to say, the words "public libel" shall be constructed to include any matter, written or printed, reflecting upon his Majesty's Government, or his Majesty's ministers, or upon either or both Houses of Parliament, or upon any constituted authority in the state, or upon the conduct and management of public affairs in any department of the state, whethe foreign or domestic, or upon the administration of justice; and shall also include any matter, whether written or printed, that may be accessorial to the commission of any felony whatsoever: And that the words "personal libel" shall be construed to include any matters written or printed, reflecting on or injurious to any individuals whatsoever, whether in a public or private station, or rank, or office or employment, or trade or profession, or business or occupation: and that words in the singular number shall be construed to include the plural number; and that words in the masculine gender shall be construed to include the femiuine gender, and that words in the feminine gender shall be construed to include the masculine gender.

And be it enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended or repealed by any Act or Acts. to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL GREY.

Jam fragor tectorum quæ diruebantur, audiebatur, quum larem ac penates, testaque in quibus natus quisque educatusque esset, relinquentes exirent: jam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias, et conspectus aliorum, mutua miseratione integrabat lachrymas.—LIVY.

Ballina, Feast of St. Mathias, 1834.

MY LORD'—I have been recently favored with a communication from the Commissioners of Inquiry, regarding the state of the poor of Ireland, containing a lengthened series of interrogatories. The issuing of such a commission, after the varied and palpable information that has been already before the House of Commons, is a proof that when any measures of relief are contemplated towards Ireland, the government is resolved not to rush into them with precipitancy. Except when there is question of coercive enactments, every other inquiry is conducted with a dilatory caution; and on this, as well as on the question of tithes, education, corporations, &c. &c., we are to have a long and tedious train of committees, commissions, and correspondences, which like the former, will probably terminate in disappointing the hopes which they created. Yet they will have one sure effect, that of adding, however economically conducted, to the burdens of the country; and though destitute of any public advantage, they will be quoted by the few whom they have benefitted, as evidence of the government's benevolent intentions. Few former commissions were productive of any good, and that good so trifling, that if nothing more is expected to result from the present inquiry, one cannot but regret the vast disproportion between the wretchedness of the structure and the cumbrous expensiveness of the scaffolding.

The inquiries of the commissioners respecting the poor of Ireland we have answered, in this diocese, by a series of resolutions, solemnly put forth by the assembled clergy—exhibiting, as far as regards the physical, medical, and intellectual wants of the people, a state of destitution in all those particulars, such as could not be found under any civilized government. The apppalling picture, I know it, astonishes some of the goverment functionaries. It has been asked, with real or affected surprised, if, in a territory co-extensive with two counties in Ireland, where the people from nakedness and hunger, are peculiarly exposed to disease, there was no public infirmary? Such, however, is the fact. As for schools or colleges they are a species of intellectual luxury which the rude inhabitants of this country were not deemed fit to enjoy. The clergy may be accused of sinister motives in putting forth such statements. Whilst the facts contained in their text remain undisturbed, they shall be content that any volunteers become commentators of their meaning. But if so much ignorance of the condition of this district existed nearer home, are we to wonder that the members of the British senate, who never set a foot in Ireland, should grope in the dark when legislating for a country of which they have so little knowledge? And yet, with this utter indifference to the accommodation of the the

people, the county books will attest that Tyrawly has b uniformly, as heavily burdened with public cesses as any o portion of the country.

Do not be surprised if, notwithstanding the speech put the royal mouth, the people should persevere in petitioning an Irish parliament. The inhabitants of Mayo, in comm with the people of Ireland, still recollect the comforts they joyed before the Union; and it is happy for the country t the memory of these comforts has not yet passed away. T peasantry were then clad with the fleeces of their own li flocks, wrought amidst the cheerful industry of home ma facture. They eat of the corn which was reaped and s with the sweat of their brows: and the numerous strea that intersect the country murmured delightfully on ear whilst turning the mills that ground it for their ho consumption. They then drank of the milk which was suppli by their own pasture; and though flesh meat was not an artic of ordinary consumption, scarce a week past in which t poorest were not regaled with that luxury. This pictu of domestic happiness is still recollected, and becomes dear by the sad reality of privations with which it is contraste Nay, those privations become more poignant still by the insul ing speculations of heartless financiers, who, whilst the people are half-fed and half-clothed, deduce from the exports of the country an argument of its prosperity. If those exports consisted of the superfluities of the produce, or were they exchanged for a corresponding importation of luxuries or comforts of other countries, the argument might have some weight. Now, their beef, their butter, their pork, their poultry, their wheat, their oats; nay, their very eggs, are exported to swell the incomes of idle and luxurious absentees, as well as to feed the voracity of agents, who, unconcerned for their comfort, and uncontroled by the influence of a local legislature, drive a merciless slave trade on the poverty of a wretched and unprotected tenantry. In return, the peasantry can procure but little of the manufactures of England. Their cabins are unfurnished, and the wretched state of their beds, almost destitute of any covering, will astonish the commissioners who may visit them. I trust Mr. Johnson, a young gentleman who possesses influence, and what is more valuable, a sense of humanity, to which many of our gentry are strangers, will visit the Irish cabins, and then he must be convinced that in return for the exports which rob them of their food, the peasant shave not been able to furnish themselves with the most necessary raiment. Let then, the increased opponents of a repeal of the Union continually harp upon its exports, and deduce evidence of sound system from a continual process of systematic exhaustion.

But I must proceed to other more particular and pressing grievances which have fixed the mind of the people on the accomplishment of the measure. I had scarce returned here after some absence, when my attention was unfortunately turned to many scenes of heart-rending oppression, which took place in the interval. The first was the ejectment of a large number of tenantry in the neighbourhood of Killalla, and nearer to the small town of Ballycastle who were cast upon the world during the most inclement season of the year. Whilst those who are now treated with ruthless cruelty had the name of freeholders, and were inflexible instruments in the hands of those who commanded their votes to perpetuate their own degradation, no inconvenience was felt from their numbers, nor could the landlord perceive the advantage of letting farms on a larger scale. When, however, they became guilty of the crime of asserting their freedom in reality, and paid the deep forfeit of that crime by their disfranchisement, a new light suddenly burst forth upon the benevolent proprietors, and the cabins that disfigure their estate must be demolished, to make room for more geometrical divisions of their land. Little do they feel the extent of suffering they inflict, and the lot of many families thus banished for ever from their homes, weighs not a feather in the estimation of those who look on the state of the country only as a problemn of political economy. Their misery does not meet their eyes, and is heard of only with the most callous indifference; and when an eye witness told me of the groups of the occupants straying along the roads, and the shrieks of the children, returning again and again to take leave of the roofless cabins in which they were reared, I was naturally reminded of the pathetic words of the historian, with which I have prefaced this letter. But I must conclude. I could not compromise in this epistle the other still more distressing transactions. Besides I have read a most extraordinary and incredible speech, attributed to one of the members for Mayo, as well as the new transmigration through which the tithe system is to pass. Can the ministers be serious in denouncing repeal whilst they are furnishing such materials for the necessary agitation of that measure?

I have the honor to be, &c.
†JOHN, Bishop of Maronia.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

DUBLIN. *Patrick's Day.*—A great concourse of persons assembled to witness the relieving of the castle guard. As the troops passed along the Quay, the band struck up the national air, amidst the cheering of the crowds which accompanied them. Sir Edward Blakeney and the officers of his staff had their hats decorated with large shamrocks.

St. Patrick's Ball. The ball at the Castle was numerously attended on Monday night, four to five hundred persons being present. At nine the company began to arrive, and in about an hour afterwards their Excellencies entered St. Patrick's Hall. The Marquis wore the Windsor uniform, decorated with the star and collar of the garter, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. The Marchioness was plainly attired, but her fine face and figure appeared to great advantage from the simplicity of her dress. Immediately after their Excellencies entered, the ball was opened with a contre dance by the Duchess of Leinster and Captain Lindsay. Quadrilles and waltzing were then introduced, and kept up with much spirit until supper was announced. After supper dancing recommenced, and at a late hour the guests retired. Amongst the persons we observed —The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, the Earl of Hillsborough and Lady Charlotte Hill, Lord and Lady Kilkeen, Sir Patrick and Lady Bellew, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, &c.

St. Patrick's Day in Newry.—The drums and fifes of the Royals, in beating the *reveillee*, at five o'clock in the morning, on Monday last, struck up "Patrick's Day." Before there was time to say "Jack Robinson," Mr. Waters chief of police, and all his subs. were hurry

ever been foremost to crush if possible, Irishmen, and with whom originated the terms "Foreigner" "Alien" &c. and last though not least "Troglodyte." We copy the following from the Washington Globe, and concur fully with the writer in all his remarks. We can scarcely find adequate terms in which to express our contempt for an individual who can make use of such language as that below quoted, taken from the American quarterly Review for March 1834. We find in that language the same Aristocratic feeling which has ever actuated those who pretending to be Americans, would willingly erase from the bright page of our constitution the most liberal and glorious of its features—equal liberty and protection to all. We recognize in the writer some upstart who in his sapiency looks upon the heroes of the revolution as foolish old men who knew not how to legislate, and wishes to build a new system of government, but thank God! there are too many patriots in this free and happy republic, to suffer the proud declaration of independence and our most sacred institutions with impunity devices, the procession, nearly half a mile long, moved through the streets to St. Anthony's Chapel, where a sermon was preached; after which it returned, and was to be seen in the principal thoroughfares until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the clubs branched off to their respective places of refreshment, for the purpose of seeking the wherewith to drink to the immortal memory of St. Patrick. Among the numerous flags, was a full-length portrait of Daniel O'Connell, under which was written, "Daniel O'Connell, the Man of the People."—*Liverpool paper.*

St. Patrick's Day. Although the festival of this great apostle and titular saint of Ireland did not occur until yesterday, there was a grand, or High Mass performed on Sunday, in the chapel dedicated to him in this place, during which a sermon was preached and a collection was made for the benefit of the Catholic charity schools.—*Liverpool Standard.*

BRISTOL. *An unfortunate man.*—An unfortunate insolvent, named Pearson, applied last week for his discharge before the Insolvent Commissioners. He has been the father of *thirty children*, his wife having thrice given birth to twins. He told a melancholy history of his distresses and illness, and the truth of his sad tale was borne out by the fact that a large proportion of his creditors were gentlemen of the medical profession. He was discharged.

HOLYWELL. *A precocious little boy.*—William Manuel, the son of a miner of Holywell, only 3 1-2 years old, can read Welsh or English in the usual or inverted position. He can read Greek with fluency, and has acquired some knowledge of Hebrew.

Rare instance of Longevity. There are now living in the vale of Garrigill, Alston, an old man and his wife of the name of Martin, both of whom lately reached the unusual and surprising age of 103 years. They have lived together in the married state now for upwards of 80 years, and both enjoy good health, and can walk about with ease, but their memory is much impaired.

The English Protestant service differs much from ours; it is a strange mixture of Catholic ceremony and Protestant simplicity.—Pictures on the wall are not suffered—on the windows they are. The dress of the priests, even of the archbishops, consists only of a white surplice. On the other hand, the seat of the latter, built like a throne, covered with purple velvet, and adorned with an archbishop's crown, stands ostentatiously opposite to the chancel. The sermon is read, and lasts very long. The most wearisome part, however, both before and after it, is the endless repetition of antiquated and contradictory prayers, the burthen of which is occasionally re-echoed in singing from the choir. These form a perfect course of English history. Henry the Eighth's ecclesiastical revolution, Elizabeth's policy, and Cromwell's puritanical exaggerations, meet and shake hands; whilst certain favorite phrases are repeated every minute, many of which are more characteristic of cringing slaves prostrate in the dust before an eastern tyrant, than of Christian freedom and dignity.—*Tour of a German Prince.*

Lord John Russell and Mr. Stanley. You observe the exceedingly minute looking person next to Lord Palmerston, with a figure to which he makes an effort to give altitude, and an endeavor at the deportment which made "Garrick six foot high." That is Lord John Russell, one of the few men in office to whom the name of Whig can be appropriately given. Most of the cabinet are made up of the remains of the Liverpool and Canning Cabinets,—of men who were once pledged against reform as strongly as they afterwards maintained it. Lord John Russell stands apart from these men, and must be owned to have been, generally speaking, a consistent politician, deducting, however, from that praise, his unfortunate support of the coercive measures. As an orator, he labors under great physical incapacities. The smallness of his figure is unredeemed by energy His countenance is pale and sickly, made up of blunt features, cast in a mould of petty configuration, and without any of the fire whose flashes make up for the want of dignity and proportion. He is phlegmatic and cold to such a degree that his oratorial temperament seems at Zero, while the sentiments to which he gives utterance are of the most ardent and impassioned kind. His mind is a lamp in an ice-house. This contrast is the chief characteristic of his speaking. Few are more correct, or have a more easy fluency than he has.—His language is that of an accomplished scholar, and he is a prompt and acute debater; but all his merits are marred by the frigidity of his manner. He benumbs his auditors, and chills the moral atmosphere about him. These defects are to be regretted, for he is, perhaps, the only member of the Cabinet disposed to control Mr. Stanley, of which he gave some intimation on the Irish ecclesiastical measures, when he exclaimed that he had gone as far in concession to the Lords as his honor would allow, and would not yield another step; Mr. Stanley looked black, but with his anger there was joined a strong expression of his disregard. You see him sitting, or I should rather say lolling, next to Lord John Russell. This is, however, his most decorous attitude. He sometimes—but he has just superceded the necessity of draining my recollection. See, he has thrown himself at full length, and has placed his boots on the table of the House, in an attitude which reminds me of the *nonchalance* exhibited in our stage representations of an American coffee-house. His shoulders are almost depressed to a level with the bench; his lank figure is stretched out horizontally, and, with his arms folded, and with a grin of lurid derision on his face, he has fixed his feet on the table to listen to a remonstrance on the grievances of Ireland from Mr. O'Connell.

EFFECTS OF ELOQUENCE.—A country gentleman preaching a very dull sermon, set all his congregation asleep except a poor fellow who was generally considered deficient in intellect. At length the reverend orator, looking round, exclaimed with great indignation, "What all asleep but this poor idiot?" "Aye," quoth the fellow, "and if I had not been an idiot I should have gone to sleep too."

CRIMINAL CODE.—It has been proved beyond a doubt that a *durable* punishment is more efficacious than a severe one. The execution of a criminal is a *momentary* infliction, it is soon forgotten, and there the example is lost. Not so a living example of punishment.

The carcase of an enormous whale was lately washed ashore at San Cataldo, in the kingdom of Naples. The fisherman at first took for the wreck of a ship, and were preparing to aid the sufferers, when they discovered their mistake. The skeleton of this whale, which is larger than that at the Garden of plants in Paris, has been sent to the Museum at Otranto. The appearance of the cetaceous animal in the Mediterranean, but more particularly in the Atlantic, is a very rare occurrence.

PARLIAMENT REVERSED.—The etymology of the word Parliament is properly a French Norman word, and was originally spelt *parle a ment, parium la mentum.* i. e. a meeting of the Peers to lament and complain of the enormities of the country, and thereon to speak their mind. I think the country now has reason to lament and complain of the enormities of its Peers and thereon to speak its mind.

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF THE UNION.—A petition, something like the well-known "Leinster Declaration," is now in course of signatures in Waterford, with the corporation of which it is understood to have originated. It is stated that similar petitions are in contemplation in other parts of the country. The Waterford Union petition is worded as follows:—

"The petition of the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of the city of Waterford showeth.—That your petitioners, deeply impressed with sincere and dearnest attachment to the intimate connexion which exists between the component parts of the British Empire, and zealously desirous of its long and happy continuance, feel ourselves imperiously called upon to declare to your hon. house our decided conviction that the maintenane of the legislative union, and its consolidation by every practical means, are essentially necessary to the power, stability, and happiness of the United Kingdom.

"While thus expressing to your hon. house an unbiassed opinion on this great subject, we desire to add our earnest prayers that the Legislsture may, by the correction of abuses where they exist, by dimunition of the public burthens where they press heavily, and by the extension of great and solid improvements, continue to add to the comforts and happiness of the people, and thus consolidate and strengthen the power and security of the whole Empire."

LITERARY REVIEW.

HELEN.—A Tale by Maria Edgeworth—Harper & Brothers, New York, 1834.

Another Tale from the pen of Miss Edgeworth cannot fail to produce a sensation in the reading world, as well as in the publishing trade. Happy that the public will be delighted with its perusal. fortunate the publishers who have secured a copy-right. We cut open the pages of Helen with as much avidity as we should have broken the seal of the letter of an old & valued correspondent, certain of receiving instructions and entertainment; and on this occasion delighted were we to find that our intercourse was renewed with an acquaintance as lively, as picquant, as moral, and as fresh as when we first thought her the best novelist of the day, the most accurate delineator of thought, word and action, either in trite dialogue, or in the continuous relation of a pathetic tale. In the present work Miss Edgeworth has preferred the dialogue style, and has thereby been enabled to delineate to the uninitiated the manners, the language, and the characters of a class in society which the generality of the community may wish to know, but to claim intimate acquaintance with whom they may neither aspire nor desire. It is pleasant "through the loop-holes of retreat," however, "to peep at such a world," especially when it is delineated to us by an observant eye, and the glowing pen of an Edgeworth. To develope the tale would be to deprive its readers of half the enjoyment they will find in its absorbing influence—but its moral we must disclose, because its object is never lost sight of, and every page teems with the evils which arise to any indual who in the slightest degree deviates from the path of truth. Its fatal and most ruinous consequences are pointedly and feelingly wound up at the close; but we know not whether our sympathies are not more acutely awakened in some of the earlier parts of the tale, when we become acquainted with the tortuous shifts, and the agonizing feelings under which Lady Cecilia labours, when she is compelled to add deceit upon deceit, to conceal her disgrace from her husband, at the same that she is suffering the character of her beloved friend Helen, to bear all the imputations of guilt, and the tortures of suspense. The heroine of the tale is Helen Stanley.—and a sweet creature she is—lovely in prosperity—noble in adversity. Cecilia is hardly a subordinate character, and perhaps the most adroitly delineated of the two—the mother of the latter is worthy of the title of a Roman Matron—and her advice and observations would not be derogatory to the lips of a De Stael. Miss Clarendon is original and brusque, it is true, and she is admirably contrasted with her aunt, Mrs. Pennant. The female characters are the most marked—though Gen. Clarendon, Lord Davenant, and the malicious Churchill are all broadly and well drawn.

Our limits prevent us from giving extracts from this interesting Work; Suffice it to say we recommend it warmly to the perusal of our readers and they will feel satisfied with our having called their attention to it. It is got up in Harpers best style and uniform with the rest of Miss Edgeworth's works.

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Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their . Apply to
10 DOUGLAS. ROBINSON & CO.

TY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the corner of Rivingd Columbia-streets, on Wednesday Morning, 7th instant, a ET, containing One Hundred and Ninety-Three Dollars in d Specie. The property of a poor Woman. The above reeill be paid to any person returning the same at 265 Rivington- May 10

OVAL. DANIEL KEARNEY has removed to the City ouse, No. 13 Park Row. May 10—6t

OVAL.—DR. C. C. RICE, has removed his Office from Delancey-street, to No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth ridge-streets, 3d block east of Bowery. May 10

INFORMATION WANTED.
MARGARET MULLEK, a native of Lisburn, County of Antiled from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information ng her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm- New-York. 3t May 10

OHN EARLY, Waiter, a native of the County of West- Parish of Street, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin for Que- the year 1826. Any information respecting him will be ly received by his brother, Michael Early, directed to No. t-street, New-York, to the care of Joseph Kearney. 0—3t

not read them, or merely gratified their ears knowing, as J. M. M. has it, that,

"The language flows, the numbers chime."

and not asking themselves as he enquires of himself:

"But where's the soul should light the rhyme?"

Some of the editors of our daily papers are men of good taste and sound judgment, and examine a work occasionally with scrutiny carefully pointing out its beauties, while at the same time they expose its errors; but generally their time is so occupied that they cannot give an author his due: otherwise, we are sure, "Lord Nial, &c." would have been highly praised from all quarters. Those who notice these poems praise them but in our opinion they should be more generally noticed.—A *poet* in these days is a *rara avis*, and as distinct from a *writer of rhyme* as the sun from a farthing rush-light. J. M. M. is a warm hearted Irishman. Hear what he says of O'Donohoe!—

"If loftiest beauty were a test
Of happiness, that Knight was blest:
But still his brow bore more th' impress
Of sorrow than of happiness;
And yet upon its page sublime
Lurked nothing that was born of crime.
But he had seen his home of pride,
The happiest isle on ocean's tide;
He passed—and lo! that isle became
A clime of rapine—then O! shame—
An abject thing without a name,—
Condemned—abandoned—pillaged—riven
A very plague spot under Heaven."

Describing O'Donohoe's *obeisance* to the maid who had summoned him (on the water) he writes:—

"His right knee rested on the flood;
He had not learned on earth alone
The tribute due to beauty's throne—"

Here follows a description of Lord Nial's

"————— sacred few,
Who fled because they scorned to sue"

and if our readers do not pronounce these lines beautiful, we have mistaken their taste:

"Dejected—heartless—all but slaves!
They sought the mountains and the caves.
But though their numbers hourly waned
By famine—hardship—slaughter drained,
They gloried to be still unchained—
Still free to perish;
* * * * *
For oh! nor hope nor heaven could give
A boon for which they cared to live;
For so their hearts were seared that even
Were freedom's self vouchsafed by Heaven—
They'd rather bleed to seal the dower
Than live to share it"—

We cannot give further extracts from "Lord Nial," nor any from "The Wizzard's Grave," though we might swell them out to fill this page. The last poem is very fine and will recommend itself to every one who peruses it. From the "Hymn to Nature" we can for want of space—only select the following:—

"Look out into that ocean *blushing now,*
And paved with golden dimples:—farther still
See where the *young sun bases his burning brow*
In floods of azure glory!—round the hill
The fleecy mists hang gathering like a frill,
And now up curling from the earth in scorn,
They soar above the mountain homes, until
In midway heaven they hang, on zephyr's borne,
To form a drapery, meet for such a smiling morn."

And now that our columns warn us to desist from further extracts, we find with disappointment that we have made but a few of the proposed selections, but all we have to say is, that either of these gems should give lustre to any work of 276 pages, and those who ask for more would need new stars and planets ere they could appreciate the beauty of nature. Once for all we call earnestly call upon our readers to purchase copies of these poems and delight themselves as we have done by reading them over and over again. We feel a great interest in the author though to us a stranger, and pen these lines under what we consider laudable motives: not only that of saving a man of splendid abilities from neglect, but of elevating him at once to a station which he may occupy for ages.

He also contrived to combine in his detail almost every which Ireland endured. "Suppose," said he, "the Iris contented under their dissabilities; suppose them cap such a bull as not to desire deliverance, ought we not t for it ourselves? Have we nothing to gain by their em tion? What resources have been wasted—what talen been lost. by the selfish system of exclusion! You know the value of Irish aid—at this moment the def England is entrusted to the Irish militia—at this m while the starving people are rising in the fierceness of the Irish are faithful to their trust. But till equal energy is ed throughout, by the extention of freedom, you canno the full benefit of the strength which you are glad to in between you and destruction. Ireland has done much, do more. At this moment, the only triumph obtained, long years of continental disaster, has been achieved by general; it is true he is not a Catholic; had he been should have been deprived of his exertions; but, I p no one will assert that his religion would have impaire lents, or diminished his patriotism; though in that case have conquered in the ranks, for he never could hav manded an army." This language was addressed to t lish Peers seventeen years before they were compelled its principle by the "Irish general" mentioned. Lord definition of the Union, in the same speech, is powe pressive—"Adieu," said he to that Union, so called, *a non lucendo*'—a Union from never uniting, which operation gave a death-blow to the independence o and in its last, may be the cause of her eternal seper *this* country. If it must be called a union, it is the

the shark and his prey; the spoiler swallows up his victim, and thus they become one and indivisible. Thus has Great Britain swallowed up the parliament—the constitution—the independence of Ireland, and refuses to disgorge even a single privilege, although for the relief of her swollen and distempered body politic."—

A BILL

TO SECURE THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Whereas the Freedom of the Press is the chief promoter and best safe-guard of the liberties of the people, and ought to be effectually protected against all vexatious prosecutions and frivolous suits; and the law of libel ought to be made as clear, and distinct as possible—Be it therefore Enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and, by the authority of the same, That no ex-officio or other information, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General, or of his Majesty's Coroner, and Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, whether with or without the leave of the Court, shall be filed on account of any libel after the

☞ Will such of our subscribers as may be neglected in the delivery of their paper, send notice to our office, No. 58 Franklin-street.

By the packets from Liverpool we are in receipt of our regular files of Irish, English and Scotch papers on the 7th ult. inclusive. We give such Extract as we think will prove interesting to our readers.

By a reference to the proceedings in the British Parliament, it will be seen Mr. Rippon brought forward his promised motion for the exclusion of Bishops from the house of Peers. The *Whig* Ministry, their creatures, and the Tories were dumb on the occasion; or only shouted "question," to drown truth, and "divide," to put a gag into the mouths of eloquent and unanswerable arguments.

Mr. TENNYSON's reasons for voting against the Motion, are, in their way, most placid and amiable. "He was a determined supporter of Church Reform, but he did not think the advocates for that measure would exhibit much impartiality towards the Establishment, if, as a preliminary step, they endeavoured to deprrive it of its supporters in the House of Lords,.. When we wish to destroy a noxious creature, do we not do well to smite it on the head? Towards a ravenous thing that would devour us, is it needful that we be "impartial", and strike our death-blows in a way of its own preferring? After the promise held forth on this subject by the Government, he thought it would be but fair to ascertain what their sentiments were, as no doubt they were prepared with some measure". We had thought that every man with any pretensions to sanity had given up all thoughts of tarrying for the knowledge of Whig "sentiments" and Whig "measures," ere venturing into the discussion of matters relative to Church or State, or to both in their adulterous junction. Mr. TENNYSON is but an indifferent political surgeon: he would remove only a portion of the foul tumor, and leave the rest still to fester on the body which it plagues. The People, in the practice of a more enlightened science, will not sleep until they shall have compelled their representatives, with knife-and-caustic legislation, to eradicate it wholly.

It would be superfluous to add to the numerous arguments adduced by Mr. Rippon, and others, against the existence in the British Legislature of the bench of Bishops. Those Right Rev. Gentlemen, in England, in their riches, their secular employments, and pursuits, stand utterly condemned by the Sacred Book, to which they pretend to appeal for their sanctification in the thoughts of men. Are they not *passing* rich?—"Verily, I say unto you," said our Saviour to his disciples, "a rich man shall hardly enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.' Do the Bishops expect to make the miracle easy, that, in despite of these assurances, they make riches their engrossing aim? They leave us all to the charities of St. Peter. The Saviour, whom they invoke as their God, declares the *meek* are "blessed", and that they shall "inherit the earth"; and if the converse of this be no false conference, then are the pompous and vain men who actually inherit that earth, usurpers, and ought to be removed from the sacred places which they profane. The *Political* Bishops are but so many incarnate blasphemies: piety must make good speed to consign them to everlasting silence. In the House of COMMONS, the coming knell of the Bishop-Senators has "cast its *sound* before."

EDUCATION--IRELAND.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Education, that they have granted assistance to 789 schools, attended by 107,042 children, and that there will, upon the completion of schools in connexion with them, be an immediate addition of 36,804, making in all 143,846 children. This has been accomplished says the Dublin Register in despite of all the obstacles which artful hypocrisy and interested bigotry could raise against the new system.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

We find the following in the Irish correspondence of the *London Globe*:—

"I learn that the celebrated Arthur O'Connor is about to return for a short period to Ireland, and that he has obtained license of the government for that purpose. The urgent necessity for his presence, produced by the state of some of his private affairs, is assigned as his reasons for visiting Ireland. It will be remembered that an act passed in the year 1798 granted by extreme to a large number of persons concerned in the rebellion, the p amongst others to Arthur O'Connor, a free pardon, upon condition of perpetual banishment.

A London Sunday paper gives the following additional particulars respecting Mr. Arthur O'Connor:—Mr. Arthur O'Connor is about to return under a letter of license from the Lord Lieutenant. This license has been granted in consequence of a memorial from Mr. O'Connor, setting forth that urgent private business required his presence for a short time in Ireland, and we understand that this license is expressly limited to two months. It will be remembered that Mr. O'Connor, being accused of high treason, was arrested whilst attempting, with three others, to escape to France, in 1798, and was subsequently tried at Maidstone, and acquitted. O'Quigly, who was, we believe, tried with him, was found guilty, and executed. After Mr. O'Connor's trial, an attempt to rescue him was made by Lord Thanet and Mr. Cutlar Ferguson; and, for this attempt, Lord Thanet was fined 1,000*l.* and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and Mr. Ferguson's sentence wa a fine of 100*l.* and imprisonment for a year. Mr. O'Connor was subsequently granted a free pardon, upon condition of perpetual banishment. He has now being absent from his country about thirty-six years, and has, we believe, been residing during the greater part of that period in Paris. Mr. Arthur O'Connor is the uncle of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, one of the members for the county of Cork.

FRANCE.

There has been confusion among the "Moderate', in France. The *Juste Milieu* Ministry is broke up. The same which scrupled not to pass an act destructive of the best liberties of the Country, has rejected the Ministerial project-of-law for a grant of twenty-five millions of francs for the liquidation of all claims of the indemnity made on France by the Government of the United States for losses sustained by the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British Orders in Council by which the French Government had engaged to pay 26,000,000f. Its non-fulfilment in consequence of the vote of the Chamber, was deemed by the Minister of foreign affairs, the duke of BROGLIE, a decided obstacle to his continuance in office. He accordingly gave his resignation to LOUIS PHILLIPPE; as did also General SEBASTIANI, who, however, held no *porte feuille*. The vote was negatived by a majority of 176 against 168, in the teeth of the greatest possible exertions of the Ministry to induce the Chamber to consent to it. The Chamber held fast to its calling, as the representative, not of the, liberties, but, of the breeches'-pocket of France. Meanwhile, the Associations are "up", in despite of what tyranny has done to keep them down, and have issued a manifesto, in which are these bold sentences:—

"The anti-association law is a supplement to the *forte detaches* commanded by the Holy Alliance; it is an order emanating from that body; it is a veritable act of invasion. The law has been so judged by the mildest and most moderate deputies of the opposition, by writers of all coteries, as well as in the workshops and the barracks. The army is dissatisfied at being only employed to enforce the mandates of these monarchs; it burns to combat. The army also has its crowds of *proletaires*, that crowd of old and young soldiers sacrificed to favouritism by the despotism of the etats-majors; those numerous and respected *braves* who have equal cause with their fellow-citizens to complain of arbitrary abuses and unfair privileges. In resisting attempts which gall every generous, feeling, and every legitimate interest, the associations may therefore calculate upon the sympathy of all." "Let the associations unite together meet together, understand each other, increase and multiply, instead of dissolving themselves; let the existing societies proclaim resistance to this project of oppression; and let them give the first fearful example of it!"

Seeing and hearing all this, we may well give credence to the current report, that both Marshal SOULT and M. DUPIN had expressed their conviction and nothing but the formation of a decidedly liberal administration, and the recal of the family of NAPOLEON, could save the country from the most frightful anarchy. The American Envoy in Paris, also, had expressed his fears, that the intelligence of the rejection of the treaty, in America, would be immediately followed by hostile demonstrations on the part of that country. So, all goes bravely for Republicanism! French Whiggery and English Juste-Milieuism are rapidly bringing both Countries to a like "final" predicament. No successor of the Duke; but a compromise was expected between the *Tiers-partie* and the *Juste-Milieu* parties.

From SPAIN the last accounts state that the Carlists were unsubdued in the provinces; in the capital all was quiet. It was believed that there would be very shortly an intervention in the affairs of Portugal, which idea was strengthed by the fact, that on the 21st March, the Queen Regent had received officially the Portuguese Councillor Sarmento, as Agent of Donna Maria, who had presented letters of credence. It is therefore probable that the acknowledgement of Donna Maria would shortly be declared; especially as a decree of Don Pedro had just pronounced that Don Miguel was deprived of his rank as an Infante of Portugal, and that his estates and revenues were sequestrated, in consequence of his having usurped the crown.

CATHOLICISM IN ALGIERS.

The *Moniteur Algerien* a French paper published in Algiers says.—Hitherto the public offices of the Catholic religion have been confined to a small chapel, fitted up in great taste; they have at length found a temple worthy of themselves. The mosque in the street of the Divan has been ceded for this pu-

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pose by the Mufti and the Ulemas, not by force, or in right of conquest, but through an amicable negociation, and in pursuance of a reciprocal toleration. The building is one of the most modern of the town, and erected with all the care and elegance which Mussulmans bestow upon their religious constructions. The interior is adorned by splendid marble pillars, brought from Italy; and the vaulted roof, though elevated, is substantial and firmly supported. It is in the ancient and mosque style, and will require very little alteration to fit it up for the purpose to which it is about to be consecrated.

THE POLES--BROOKLYN.

A Sermon will be preached, and a Collection taken up in St. James' Church, Brooklyn, *on Sunday*, (11th inst.) at half past ten o'clock, A. M., for the relief of the Exiled Poles, who have lately landed on our shores.

On this occasion, where devotion to Country; love of Liberty; and hatred of Tyranny, have caused those Exiles to seek our shores for an asylum, the generous citizens of Brooklyn, we are certain, will come forward with their mite, to relieve the indigent—and comfort the persecuted—the gallant—but unfortunate POLES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Thos. C. Levins preached on Sunday last for the Poles, one of the most luminous discourses we have heard in a long time. After having enforced the sacred duty of charity, and defined it in a manner, that indicated great mental freshness and vigor, the Rev. Orator approached the subject of Poland, with a warmth and a richness of enthusiasm, not unworthy a Bourdalone, a Burke or a Chatham. Here the stores of a mighty adorned mind, were poured forth in profusion. The past history of Poland—her Heroes—her Statesmen—her Victories and Sacrifices, were pourtrayed in a masterly style. Every touch showed the skilful Painter, and every sentiment breathed the soul of Patriotism. Nor did he forget his own—his native land. The magic name of *Ireland*, transported him beyond himself. The tear of sympathy started when She stood before us bleeding at every pore, and the degradation of her children deepened, at the recital of her sad history. Doctor Levins' style, is "*without o'erflowing full.*" His figures are judiciously chosen, always introduced without effort and infinitely above the *rigmarole*, to which we are often doomed to listen, and which denotes any thing but a mind accustomed to grapple with the bone and sinew of manly composition.

ECCLESIASTICAL INFORMATION.

The London papers contain the following article:—

"It is said Government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist Missionaries in Canada."

Should there be any truth in this report, we think the people of England and Ireland ought to look into the affair, which we cannot help looking upon as a gross job and partial expenditure. Why should the people of Great Britain be taxed to support the Missionaries in Canada, where, we will venture to say, they have scarcely any thing to do? If these sleek headed swaddlers are to be thus pensioned, why not give the like grants to the Catholic Missionaries and Scotch Preachers in Canada also? Surely the one is as much entitled to a grant as the other; but we suppose it is a sop in these ticklish times, to ensure the goodwill of the Conference towards the Establishment, which seems ready to fall upon the heads of its supporters.

The same vehicles of information makes the following announcement:—

"Not less than 5,000 ladies are regularly engaged in making collections for the Church Missionary Society, by means of 1d. subscriptions. The sum thus annually raised amounts to £15,000."

How easily is John Bull gulled out of his money. Here are £15,000 collected annually, we are told, from the credulous folks of England, by the fasinating aid of female collectors, and not one of these penny fools, we dare say, ever inquired what is done with the money? How many infidel or pagan nations have been brought to the light of the true faith, or how many domestic sinners have been converted from their evil ways, and made children of virtue. Is it not truly astonishing, that, while the flocks of the Establishment are daily decreasing; while new sects and new congregations are hourly starting up, to rival this Law-church—so large a sum should be bestowed by such numerous contributors to support the Missionary Society of such a crazy fabric. But what an example does this fact hold out to the Catholics. Were but a tithe of such collectors to be found among them, what a fund might be raised yearly for the purpose of spreading true religion, and inculcating the precepts of the gospel among the infatuated but well-meaning sectaries which surround them.

MORE DENUNCIATION OF "THE IRISH".

There are no people on earth more unwilling than the Irish to be thursting forward their nationality and endeavouring to hold themselves as a distinct class of Citizens; they are only desirous to be known as American Citizens, and being such, never to be asked in what clime they were born; but their enemies are unwilling to pursue this even and proper cause, and seek to draw a strong line of distinction between Irish and American Citizens. The efforts of these rash and presumptuous individuals should be discountenanced and reprobated by all, but are smiled on and encouraged by the *soi-disant* "Whigs" but in fact the *Tories* of this country—the same class who have ever been foremost to crush if possible, Irishmen, and with whom originated the terms "Foreigner" "Alien" &c. and last though not least "Troglodyte." We copy the following from the Washington Globe, and concur fully with the writer in all his remarks. We can scarcely find adequate terms in which to express our contempt for an individual who can make use of such language as that below quoted, taken from the American quarterly Review for March 1834. We find in that language the same Aristocratic feeling which has ever actuated those who pretending to be Americans, would willingly erase from the bright page of our constitution the most liberal and glorious of its features—equal liberty and protection to all. We recognize in the writer some upstart who in his sapiency looks upon the heroes of the revolution as foolish old men who knew not how to legislate, and wishes to build a new system of government, but thank God! there are too many patriots in this free and happy republic, to suffer the proud declaration of independence and our great constitution, with their noble sentiments and patriotic principles, to be trampled in the dust. We will not at present make use of stronger language, the sentiments of the writer in the Review, must go before a discerning public, who look at them with attention, and consign their author to the contempt and disgust of all liberal and honest men.—*From the Globe.*

THE IRISH STIGMATIZED AS TORIES.

NEW ALIEN LAW PROPOSED BY THE BANK PRESS.

Some one formerly remarked, that he had never seen an Irish Tory But in the recent inventions of the Bank party, all those Irishmen who opposed its corruptions, have been stigmatized as Tories. What before was newspaper and party slang, during the New York election, the Bank advocate, the American Quarterly, published at Philadelphia, under the eves' droppings of Mr. Biddle's marble palace, has now, in its last number, put forth, as a deliberate denunciation against all naturalized citizens, requiring that they all should be excluded from the ballot-boxes, and the privilege of voting extended only to their children.

The Gallatins, the MacNevens, and the Sampsons, and Coopers, the Galeses, and the Turnbulls, can now see what the political friends and disciples of Rufus King, if in power in any State, are ready under Bank dictation, to enact in relation to them and their former countrymen, and how truly it has been repeated, that the old tory leaven in the opposition to our present administration, can no more be eradicated than the spots of the Leopard, or the blackness of the Ethiopian.

Hear the American Quarterly for March, 1834, page 259:

"The schemes of mad ambition, which now threaten our land, find the roots of their strength in *that very population* which he seeks to introduce; in the *unwise facility with which we have admitted foreigners and paupers to all the rights of native citizens;* rights which, if we had guarded with but half the jealous care they deserved, would still have sustained us in paths from which we now fear we have forerer wandered—in the pure and safe footsteps of Washington, Hamilton, and of Jay. Let us awaken in time, and recognising the source whence our present dangers issue, LIMIT at least, if we cannot STOP, this desolating flood. Forewarned, too, of this insidious proffer of national fraternity, LET US CLOSE AT LEAST OUR BALLOT BOXES, IF NOT OUR PORTS, against this threatened tenfold immigration of the starving, the vicious, and the restless population of Europe. Untrained to the discipline of self-government, political power runs riot in their hands —LET THEM NOT BE TRUSTED WITH IT—let it be reserved for them as a boon when experience shall have enabled them to use it wisely, OR WHAT WERE STILL BETTER, FOR THEIR NATIVE CHILDREN AFTER THEM."

What do the Careys and Duanes say to these views of their new aristocratic Bank allies?

What does Mr. Watkins Leigh say to his new coadjutors against free suffrage, and in favor of a property qualification? Can Virginia now see the cloven foot?

What is his democracy, and that of his school, except the aristocratic prejudices of Hamilton and Jay, from which the reviewer *fears we have forever wandered?* Does Virginia, the Old Dominion, fear it also, and pray for a restoration of Hamilton and Jay's politics in the General Government?

Again: the new oracles of these men, the Biddles and the Webbs, the Duff Greens and the Davy Crocketts, call the Irishmen, and the supporters of free suffrage, and the opposers of a property qualification, Tories, and call themselves Whigs!

When the same abuse and denunciation were hurled against *foreigners* under Mr. Jefferson; when the Gallatins, Duanes, and Coopers in that day were attempted to be driven from the ballot boxes, and from office, by the Hamiltons, and Kings, and John Adamses, it was then supposed that these last were tories in principle and most deserving of the name. Things have not changed since.

But the younger Adams once truly observed, in his doggrel rhymes against Mr. Jefferson,

"If we cannot alter things,
By God, we'll change their names, sir."

His disciples, and the opposers of Mr. Jefferson and of his Democracy, have, it seems, never yet changed any thing but *their names.* The People, the intelligent jury, will, however, detect and punish the offender at the bar, though he may, to avoid detection, have changed his name as often as a swindler or pick-pocket changes his *coat*, his WIG, or *his mask.*

STATE PRISON MONOPOLY.

The attention of the Mechanics of this State has been directed to the measures adopted by the Legislature, in relation to this unsanctified monopoly which has to a a very great extent conflicted with the Mechanic interest. The resolution presented by Mr. McKeon would have reached every purpose of practical utility and met the entire concurrence of the Mechanics. The discretionary power purposed to be vested in the Governor was a wise and judicious proposition, and although it has not received the sanction of the legislature, we rejoice that Mr. McKeon proved himself on this as he has on other occasions, the firm friend of the Mechanics. We cannot but regret the disposition made of this resolution:—

Mr. McKeon asked unanimous consent to lay on the table the following:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That if in the opinion of the Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, by virtue of the act entitled, "an act concerning the State Prisons," passed May 1st, 1824, any mechanical trade carried on in either of the State prisons ought to be discontinued by reason of its injurious competition with the labor of mechanics or artizans out of the prisons, or for other cause, the said commissioners shall report the same to the Governor who may direct that such labor shall cease in said prisons upon such terms, and at such time, as he shall think expedient, with reference to existing contracts.

and his ears against the voice of reason. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Barry has not been influenced, to use his own words, by the arguuments or examples of his friends, O'Connell, Sheil or Grattan: nor has he, like any Brownlow, brought with him his prejudices to the shrine of reason, and sacrificed them on the altar of his country. [Cheers.] Mr. Farrell had been very sensative about winding the feelings of Mr. Barry; but there is nothing due to the feeling of many of those whom I see around me? Is there nothing due [illegible]

Anniversary Dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen of the London, on the 17th of March. The Earl of Fitzwilliam in the chair. About three hundred gentlemen attended; among whom were—the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl of Portarlington, Lord Viscount Milton, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Dunboyne, the Bishop of Derry, Sir W. Chatterton, the Right Hon. E. J. Littleton, Messrs. O'Connell, S. Rice, Vigors, Ruddell, Todd, Evans. W. Roche, and Bish, M. P.; the Hon. Sydney Herbert, the Hon. P. S. Butler, Mr. Marsham, Mr. P. Mahony, &c. &c.

The subscriptions received after the Dinner amounted to *One Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds Sterling.* Among the names of the subscribers, we find—the King, £105; Earl Fitzwilliam, £100; and Daniel O'Connell, £25.

The New-York Times is the title of a new Daily paper, to be published in this city, on Monday next. It will support the National and State Administrations.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Right Rev. Dr. Dubois will be at Christ Church To-morrow Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in order to agree with the Congregation upon the means and measures to rebuild the Church.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND--BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the Friends of Irelaad will take place at the CITY HOTEL, Fulton-street, on Friday Evening next, May 16th, at eight o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested, as business highly important will be submitted to the meeting.

By Order of the President.

JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.

DIED.—At New-Orleans, April 20, Mr. James O'Brien, aged 32 years.

THE IRVING AND MOORE LITERARY ASSOCIATION. The Members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. May 10

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND. The Proprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.

Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to

May 10 DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the corner of Rivington and Columbia-streets, on Wednesday Morning, 7th instant, a POCKET, containing One Hundred and Ninety-Three Dollars in Bills and Specie. The property of a poor Woman. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same at 265 Rivington-street. May 10

REMOVAL. DANIEL KEARNEY has removed to the City Hall House, No. 13 Park Row. May 10—6t

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REMOVAL.—DR. C. C. RICE, has removed his Office from No. 10 Delancey-street, to No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge-streets, 3d block east of Bowery. May 10

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MARGARET MULLEK, a native of Lisburn, County of Antrim; sailed from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm-street, New-York. 3t May 10

OF JOHN EARLY, Waiter, a native of the County of Westmeath, Parish of Street, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in the year 1826. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Michael Early, directed to No. 244 Mott-street, New-York, to the care of Joseph Kearney.

May 10—3t

not read them, or merely gratified their ears knowing, as J. M. M. has it, that,

"The language flows, the numbers chime."

and not asking themselves as he enquires of himself:

"But where's the soul should light the rhyme?"

Some of the editors of our daily papers are men of good taste and sound judgment, and examine a work occasionally with scrutiny carefully pointing out its beauties, while at the same time they expose its errors; but generally their time is so occupied that they cannot give an author his due: otherwise, we are sure, "Lord Nial, &c." would have been highly praised from all quarters. Those who notice these poems praise them but in our opinion they should be more generally noticed.—A *poet* in these days is a *rara avis*, and as distinct from a *writer of rhyme* as the sun from a farthing rush-light. J. M. M. is a warm hearted Irishman. Hear what he says of O'Donohoe!—

"If loftiest beauty were a test
Of happiness, that Knight was blest:
But still his brow bore more th' impress
Of sorrow than of happiness;
And yet upon its page sublime
Lurked nothing that was born of crime.
But he had seen his home of pride,
The happiest isle on ocean's tide;
He passed—and lo! that isle became
A clime of rapine—then O! shame—
An abject thing without a name,—
Condemned—abandoned—pillaged—riven
A very plague spot under Heaven."

Describing O'Donohoe's *obeisance* to the maid who had summoned him (on the water) he writes:—

"His right knee rested on the flood;
Hebe! removed from 27 East Broadway to Ridge-street, one door from Grand-street, opposite St. Mary's Church.

☞ REMOVED.—CHARLES McDERMOTT, *Marshall*, has removed his residence to No. 64 Duane-street, one door south-west of Elm-street, where, or at the Marine Court, he will be happy to receive commands from his friends, to whom he tenders sincere thanks for the kindness and confidence manifested towards him in his official capacity, as well as in his other avocations.

New-York, May 3, 1834. 4t

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.

Newcastle	do	do
Scotch	do	do
Nova Scotia	do	do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the marke

Lehigh	do	do
Lackawana	do	do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. McABOY, widow of the late Mr. Bernard McAboy, begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened an Infant School at No. — Mulberry st. and solicits a continuance of the patronage which the public thought proper to bestow on her late husband. As the school will be entirely under her own inspection, the greatest attention will be paid, as respects the morals and education of the children. May 3

BOARD. A few young men can be accommodated with Board; and Shoemakers with the privilege of a good shop, at No. 37 Elm, near Pearl-street, by P. DUNN.

May 10—3t

WINE SAP CIDER—500 barrels for sale, by William Flynn, a his Old Establishment, corner of Duane and Augustus-street.—Southern Merchants will find it to their advantage to give this article a trial, as it is very superior for bottling, and warranted to keep &c. mar8

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, NEWARK, (N. J.)—

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence as usual on the first Monday in April next.

The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught:

The government is mild and parential, yet sufficienty energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxtion they are under the immediate care of the Principal The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healty situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.

TERMS—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—$25. per do.,—payable quarterly in advance, No deduction will be made for paying a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books and Stationary. and the French Language.

REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St.

LETTERS may be addessed to the Principal, 2 houses north of Academy, in Washington street 6t m3

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

ANDREW C. BYRNE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the increased patronage received, he has found it necessary to remove his schoool to a much larger and more convenient situation, No. 139 Bowery, opposite Spring st. where, as heretofore, Parents and Guardian may confidently rely on having every possible attention paid not only to their instruction but particularly to the morals of their children. At the expiration of the quarter should any Patron feel displeased with the advancement of his child, he is earnest-requested to withdraw him.

REFERENCES,

RIGHT REV. D. DUBOIS,	VERY REV. F. VARELA.
VERY REV. D. POWER,	REV. W. QUARTER.

And all those who have so far favored him with their patronage.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others. to call and examine for themselves.

M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings: Doway Testaments, 12mo. in half binding: do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket editica. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Granhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power. Vicar General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian'e Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul: True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual;

☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratequies et Prieress; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechis complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book: Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletchar, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controvercy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitau Catholic callender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be coutinued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fleteher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter: Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori, Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments: The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story: Piety Exemplified 2vols 13mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers 1 vol, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land. from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations: illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

The companion to the Sanctuary: The Conmonitory or St. Vincent of Levins; the most important Tenets of the Catholic Church, fairly explained; and all other recent Catholic publications, for sale, as above.

Now in the Press and will be speedily Published, the Annexed Works:

The Spiritual Director, from the French of St. Franeis of Sales. Massillou's Sermons, Bourdaloue's Sermons, Peach's Sermons, Rutter's Life of Christ, Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, translated from the French, St. Augustine's Confessions. The Faith of Catholics proved by Scripture, and Confimed by the Fathers, by the Rev. J. Farrington.

☞ On hand, an extensive collection of PICTURES OF PIETY Plain and Colored, suitable for distribution.—PRAYER BEADS.—CRUCIFIXES, &c. &c.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

For Steerage Passengers,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office. No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men: and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expences often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland. Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl treet.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms, in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl s

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND & ENGLAND.

The Subscribers engage to bring passengers throughout the year from Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Sligo, and Cork—in first rate vessels, commanded by careful captains. Persons who wish to send for their friends, can do so, either by calling at the office or writing, if they live at a distance: letters (post-paid) from all parts of the United States will meet with immediate attention. Small drafts on England and Ireland, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may wish to remit money to their friends.

Apply to

April 26 ABRAHAM BELL, & Co. 33 Pine-street, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Water Power Property. $15,000 of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

This water power is immense and constant, being fed by 40 miles of river, and in a labor-saving period like the present, is well worthy of the consideration of the manufacturer, the tanner. or the capitalist, to whose notice the following is submitted.

The property contains 16 1-2 acres of good arable land, with some fruit and ornamental trees, several dwellings. out houses, mills and shops as given in the seguah is situate in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. N. Y. 12 miles from Newburgh, and runs 100 rods on the eastshore of the Paltz River.

At its points of location. there is belonging to the ptoperty a new and substantial dam running across the river, over which falls a never failing and abundant body of water, sufficient to supply several manufactories exclusive of those now in operation. On the premises are a Grist Mill, a Wollen Factory, a Saw Mill, now and in good order, a modern two story dwelling house built this season, a brick house, 4 small houses, 1 store house (post office). 1 waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's forge, 1 cider distillery and several out offices,

TANNERS.

would find this a desirable location.—lime, bark and water, being at hand. The property is a desirable point for a town, being on the main post road from New York to Albany, contiguous to tide water, and in heart of as rich and desirable farming country as any in the United States. The store has a good run of custom, and many miles of country might be diverted to the point. For further particulars, apply on the premises,

JAMES N. MITCHELL, P. M. Shawanuk, or

j taw 3m GILBERT C. RICE, 175 Front st. N. Y.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No, 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias. Velvets. &c. &.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a sharge of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schilen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

COAL—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following descriptions of Coal.—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

BY J. DAYMON,

Store No. 191 *Chatham Square*

THIS DAY APRIL, 11.

Ten o'clock, at the Auction Store, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furnitnre, Clothing, &c. &c.

S. DAYMON. Auctioneer, No. 191, Chatham Square, having been reappointed to that office, takes the present opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and patrons, for the many favors conferred on him in the time of his business, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Any Person breaking up House-keeping, or about declining business, who wishes their effects disposed of at Public Sale, will be attended personally at their Houses or Stores—and strict attention paid to their interest. Furniture or other Artices of Merchandize sent to his store, as above stated.—Will be sold to the best possible advantage, and payments made the day after the Sale.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THOMAS WALSH, a native of Lady's Bridge, Parish of Ballimacada, barony of Imokilla, county Cork, Ireland, who sailed from Youghal, April 11th, 1828, in the brig Good Intent, for America, and landed in Quebec, Lower Canada. When last heard of, he was working on the Rido Canal, Upper Canada. Any information respecting him, addressed to Patrick Walsh, Larry's Creek, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Walsh, who is anxious to hear from him. 3t Ap 3

Of ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEARRY, who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller New York, by their Mother, Sister and Brother. ap26—3t

Of JOHN CASHMAN, a native of Ireland, but for the last two years a resident of this city, who left his home on Tuesday 7th inst. and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Johannah Cashman 51 Washington street New York.

Of JOHN DONOVAN, A native of the Parish of Dorris, and County of Cork, Ireland who landed at Quebec. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Michael Donovan, Utica New York. A. 26 4t

Of THOMAS FARRELLY, by trade a Mason, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast for St. John's N. B, in 1829. When last heard of was in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother and Sister, Charles and Rosanna Farrelly, Troy, N. Y. ap19

Of HUGH M'BRIDE, supposed to be in this city, who left Calony, county Sligo, Ireland, about five or six years ago. Address to this Office—Post paid. ap19

Of ELLEN REILLY, a native of the land of Derryvacnay, Parish, Drumbane, county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1825. When last heard of, she was residing in Buffalo, State of N. Y. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Brother, Terence Reilly, if directed to Patrick Leonard, 103 Broome-street, New-York. ap19 6t.

Of CATHARINE PINE, wife of James Pine, Shoemaker, a native of Killuer Co. Cork, Ireland. The last place heard from was New-York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Sister, Johanna Pine, Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-street, Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of FREDERICK EASTSTAFF, a native of St. John's Newfoundland. When last heard from was in New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents in Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-st. Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of Hugh McGuire who left the west part of the County Mayo some 19 or 20 years ago. When last heard of he was in Baltimore. Also of Patrick McGuire who left Castle Bar, 10, years ago, he is a Tobaconist by Trade and when last heard of was pedling in and about the city of Boston. Any information addressed to William McGuire, City of Buffalo, will be thankfully received. New-York. Ap20

Of DANIEL GRAHAM, who landed in New York in May 1833, from Edgeworth's-town, county Longford, Ireland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother JAMES GRAHAM, to the care of the Right Rev. Doctor England, Charleston, S. C. ap19 3t.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE
MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PRÆVALEBIT.

Truth Teller.

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MAY 17, 1834. NO. 20

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK--IMPORTANT MEETING.

(FROM THE CORK REPORTER.)

A numerous and influential meeting of gentlemen interested in preserving the popular representation of the county took place on the 29th March at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the propriety and expediency of entering into resolutions, in consequence of a communication received from Garrett Standish Barry, Esq., one of the present members.

Edmond Roche, Esq., of Kildinane, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the conduct of one of their representatives—Mr. Barry. It was too palpable to be mistaken, that the honorable member had, at the period of his election, and subsequent to it, pledged himself to support, in his place in parliament, the great question of the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) Since that period Mr. Barry had, it appeared, changed his mind, and resolved upon declining to fufill the pledge, at the same time offering, if it were pleasing to the constituency, to resign the representation. He (Mr. Roche) and other friends of Mr. Barry, had a conversation on the point, the result of which was, that Mr. Barry should be communicated with, and told that the electors would deem such a step as a resignation at this moment an act not honorable to himself or consistent with his character; and that he had better consider the matter, and vote for a question which he had solemnly pledged himself to support. (Hear, hear.) Now, if the meeting would wait for Mr. Barry's reply before entering into resolutions, he thought the wisest and best course would be adopted; because the chances were, that it would supercede the necessity of ulterior measures. He felt great personal respect for his friend, Mr. Barry; but upon so important a public question as the present, he threw overboard all private considerations, and looked alone to the interests of the country. (Cheers.) A contested election at the present moment would be attended with great inconvenience, and with considerable danger to the public cause. Therefore, looking at the question in all its bearings, he thought it better that the meeting do adjourn until Mr. Barry's answer was received. Mr. Roche moved accordingly, and resumed his seat.

Mr. M. J. Farrell seconded the motion.

Mr. James Daly, as a county elector, took the liberty of suggesting that the letter, the receipt of which had caused the present meeting, be read, and then it would be seen what course ought to be pursued.

Mr. Farrell suggested that, as the communication explicitly intimated the writer's determination of not then supporting the question, it would be unfavorable to him to have it read.—(Cries of read, read.) Mr. Clanchy than read as follows:—

"My Dear Clanchy—I think that this is the moment for me to state to the leading and influential persons of the liberal interest in our county, that I entertain very serious apprehensions that I shall not be able to reconcile to myself to support the Repeal question when it shall be brought before Parliament—and to give to the constituency of the county the choice of my resignation. I should hereafter be justly told, that my notification of my doubts would be too late for them to take into consideration such a step. You will have at the assizes, the best opportunity of taking the subject into consideration; my mind is so decidedly made up, after a great deal of reflection, that nothing would tempt me now to change my resolution. My character and future peace of mind are of far greater importance to me, than any honor which at the sacrifice of either, can be conferred upon me. The Chiltern Hundreds will allow the county a quick means of having my place supplied. I cannot go to the lengths in politics of my colleague, and I do not like to appear, returned as I was upon the same interest, in the unseemly collision with him, in which an avowal of my political principles would exhibit us. I can only represent the county on this account by my votes, which I endeavor to record honestly upon every division.

"I would have written to you earlier to this effect, but that I do not yet understand, after different attempts to learn, what shape it is in which the question of Repeal will be brought forward—now I cannot defer it longer.

"I cannot express to you my uneasiness, occasioned by my apprehensions that the county should be put to any trouble on my account—but a regard for my character leaves me no alternative.

"Believe me to be, very faithfully your's,

"G. STANDISH BARRY.

"D. Clanchy, Esq. Charleville."

Mr. D. Geran—I protest against an adjournment of this meeting. At a preparatory meeting, held yesterday, at the Imperial Hotel, where your two city members, the Messrs. Roche, and several other gentlemen, were present, the resolution I have the honor of proposing to this meeting was unanimously agreed upon. And I would respectfully ask, are gentlemen to undo to day what was agreed to yesterday? (No, no.) Though our representative, Mr. Barry, be somewhat fickle and changeable, it is for the electors of this great county, in the present crisis, to be firm and consistent. (Hear.) I regret exceedingly, after the noble struggle we have so recently made, after rescuing this county from the fell gripe of aristocracy, that any disunion should arise between Mr. Barry and his constituency. (Cheers.)—Of one of our representatives, Mr. O'Connor, we have reason to be proud indeed. (Hear, hear.) He is active, honest, intelligent, and uncompromising, wanting neither the will to do, nor the soul to dare. (Loud cheers.) Athough I cannot go the same length in the praise of our representative, Mr. Barry, I must in justice, admit that his past parliamentary votes were honest and unexceptionable. (Hear, hear, hear.) If Mr. Barry would only continue to vote in future, as he has done, in strict unison with the wishes of his constituents, the present meeting would never have been called. From the letter just read, and from others that have been received, it would appear that Mr. Barry intends altering his tone, and, in the teeth of his pledges, his promises, and his repeated declarations, to break faith with his constituents. It is for this gentleman to retain his honor and character (which I hope he will yet do) as a public man; and it is for us, as freeholders, to enforce the pledges and conditions on which Mr. Barry accepted the representation of this great county. (Hear.) Before proceeding further, it may be well to see what Mr. Barry's pledges and promises were; and you will bear with me while I read a few passages; for what I intend to say here, I do not intend so much for this room as the county at large. I have taken a few *Reporters* off the file, as I find old newspapers sometime exceedingly convenient, in refreshing the memory. (Laughter.) I find in Mr. Barry's address as follows:—"If elected by you, I will vote for a repeal of the Legislative Union, provided that the first measures of a reformed parliament do not supercede the necessity of Repeal." Surely it is not the coercion bill, nor the tithe bill—an aggravation of injury and insult—that could supercede this necessity. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I will not insult your understandings by arguing the point. Do we not witness the rights of Irishmen trampled under foot by English and Scotch majorities? (Loud cheers.) Just hear once more—for I must still quote from the old newspaper—what Mr. Coppinger, of Middleton, said in Mr. Barry's hearing in the county court-house, previous to the last election—"Mr. Barry was a Repealer; because he said if the British Parliament did not do all he wished in one year, he would be a Repealer. They could not do it in one year, were they ever so well-disposed; and it was for that he said Mr. Barry was a Repealer. So much for Mr. Coppinger, the friend and supporter of Mr. Barry at the last election. Does Mr. Barry stop here? No such thing, for he is reported to have said as follows:—"With respect to Repeal, I can assure you, that if the experience of a fortnight convinces me that we cannot have justice done us, I am Irish. (Cries of hear, hear.) And again—"If I see them (the English) averse to right Ireland, then, from that moment I am a Repealer?" Here we have Mr. Barry promising to be a Repealer in a fortnight, and yet we find him, at the end nearly of a year and a half, still wavering and unsettled upon the subject. A fortnight indeed! Why, has not Mr. Barry seen some reason for a Repeal during the very last fortnight? (Hear, hear.) Has he not seen, as Mr. O'Connell, well remarked, the British Parliament, as it were, stultifying itself, canselling this night the vote of the night previous, and giving, as it were, a fresh vote to Baron Smith to sound again his "Tocsin, and preach more politics from the bench." (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, I ask, is it after what I have read for you as coming from Mr. Barry—after his declarations and pledges, and after he (when I wrote to him three weeks since on the subject) promised myself to vote for Repeal, in the hearing of Mr. Roche and Mr. O'Connor—I ask, if such a course is to be borne with? I ask is Mr. Barry to be of one opinion a month since—if another week since, and, for aught I know of entirely different views to-morrow? How can we hold to a man so variable—how can we bend "the Proteus in his shiftings?" Give me a man of some cast or color, not of every hue and shade, a very cameleon in politics.—(Hear, hear.) In private life a man is condemned for not keeping his promise—in public is he to disregard it? Are the pledges of members of parliament no better than seducers oaths—only made to be broken again? [Cheers.] Why bind up that respected gentleman who has just come into the room [Dr. Baldwin] or Mr. Callaghan, with pledges, and let Mr. Barry free? Set but such a dangerous precedent—even in the person of Mr. Barry, of making pledges, and then you loose the ties that bind the liberal Irish members to their constituents. [Hear, hear.] One paragraph from the old newspaper, and I have done. In this paper Mr. Barry is reported to say,—Among my dearest friends are O'Connell, Sheil, and Grattan; if elected by you, is it to be supposed I can remain uninfluenced by their argument or example?" Now, Sir, this is one of the things we should complain of against Mr. Barry; he has not waited for the discussion on Repeal; he seems to shut his eyes against the light of truth, and his ears against the voice of reason. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Barry has not been influenced, to use his own words, by the arguuments or examples of his friends, O'Connell, Sheil or Grattan: nor has he, like any Brownlow, brought with him his prejudices to the shrine of reason, and sacrificed them on the altar of his country. [Cheers.] Mr. Farrell had been very sensative about winding the feelings of Mr. Barry; but there is nothing due to the feeling of many of those whom I see around me? Is there nothing due to the poor frieze-coated men of the county, who, in despite of the frowns of power and the menaces of landlords, came forward at the last election, and all to raise Mr. Barry to his present elevation? [Loud cheers.] It was Mr. Barry, not Mr. O'Connor, that brought upon the county all the turmoil and expense of the last election. Mr. O'Connor from the post was sure of success. Is, then, Mr. Barry, after all our exertions in his behalf, to come forward, and, at the eleventh hour, to break his pledge? I should hope for his character and honor, that Mr. Barry will even yet keep his pledge. If he does not, there is no language too strong to characterise such gross political delinquency. [Mr. G. sat down amidst loud cheers.]

Mr. James Barry rose for the purpose of seconding the resolution which had been so eloquently introduced by the last speaker. Before saying a word on the question before the meeting, he deemed it right to say that he had never been a Repealer—he was not one, and, in all likelihood, should never be favorable to the question. With regard to giving open expression to their feelings upon the matter under discussion, so little did he agree with Mr. Farrell upon the score of delicacy, that he thought it would be doing Mr. Barry great injustice did they not speak out their sentiments fairly and candidly. In his mind, Mr. Barry was in an inextricable position. Not to support the Repeal question would be a breach of his pledge, and to resign at this moment would be to plunge the county into a state of turmoil and agitation for which it was unprepared—not that the popular interests would not be as triumphant as was before, but because it would be again placing the devoted tenantrs at the mercy of their landlords,. The meeting should bear in mind that, the conduct of Mr. Barry in parliament had been quite in consonance with the wishes of that portion of the electors by whom he had been returned. He had uniformly voted against these remedial measures, which the Whigs, God bless them! had propounded for the amelioration of Ireland. Had he not voted agaist the accursed coercion bill? In short, his career hitherto had been unexceptionable; and it was to be hoped, when he was made aware of the strong feelings which actuated the constituency in regard to his support of the Repeal question, that he would see the necessity of not incurring their disapproval of his future conduct.

Doctor Baldwin, M. P., begged to ask the chairman, if Mr. Barry had not, previously to his going to London, a few weeks ago, inquired of him and other friends what their opinion was as to his being pledged on the question of Repeal?

The chairman—Yes, he did so consult a few of his friends, and the result of that meeting was another pledge, that he most unquestionably would support it.

Doctor Baldwin thought that the meeting could not adopt resolutions too forcible to compel Mr. Barry to fulfil his pledge. (Cheers.) If he (Dr. B.) should fail of fulfilling *his* pledges to the people of Cork, he would deserve to be stoned, and driven from among them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Barry was incompetent now, at the eleventh hour to treat the county of Cork as has been indicated by his letter. He could not—at least he ought not, to be permitted to say—"I pledge myself to support the question of Repeal, but on reflection I don't think I can vote for it; I'll not keep any pledges, and I give up the seat." It was like the soldier, who, upon the eve of battle, gave up his firelock, and in view of the contending armies, slunk from the struggle. (Cheers.) It was a betrayal of his country, and it set an example, which, if permitted by the electors to go unnoticed, would lead to the most serious and afflicting results to the entire country. (Cheers.)

———O'Sullivan, Esq., of Carriganess Castle, expressed his fullest concurrence in the sentiments which had fallen from Dr. Baldwin, and had much pleasure in proposing the second resolution.

Captain Byrne seconded the resolution.—Passed.

Counsellor O'Keeffe, in proposing the third resolution, dwelt at much length upon the vacillating spirit which had been evinced by Mr. Barry upon a great leading question, which the circumstances of the country—her oppressions, her neglected condition, and insulted people, called loudly for support from every honest and virtuous man in the community.—(Cheers.) Had not Mr. Barry pledged himself to that question he would never have been returned; and was he now to be permitted to free himself from the obligation which he gave at the hustings? No, he was not; the county would not suffer such an insult to be put upon them. The learned gentleman continued to ad-

dress the meeting at considerable length, and sat down loudly applauded.

Doctor Baldwin, in seconding the resolution, called upon the meeting not to suffer the public interest to be affected by the pusillanimity of any man. Their determination in the present case may not in its effects be confined to Mr. Barry; it would be an example to all other constituencies to insist upon the perfect fulfilment of those duties, the discharge of which their representatives had pledged themselves to. Every man returned to parliament by the people would be made doubly resolved to defer the feelings of those by whom he had been sent to the legislature. For his part, if he did not return from the approaching battle for Repeal, with all his wounds in the front, he would deserve to be turned out. [Cheers.]

Mr. Daly, before the question was put, would, with the leave of the meeting, say a few words. In his mind the resolutions were not sufficiently strong. Mr. Barry could not turn his back upon the great question of Repeal, without committing a breach of public trust that amounted to dishonor, [Hear, hear.] He would no more have been returned to represent the county of Cork in parliament, had he not given the Repeal pledge, than would the most humble of its population. "If," said he, "such measures for the relief of Ireland, as her destitute condition calls for, be not enacted within the first two or three months of the new parliament, I will become a Repealer;" and again he says, that he would not allow a fortnight to pass over without his being a supporter of the question, unless he saw a prospect of Ireland being righted by the parliament. The meeting had a right to throw the onus upon him of proving that Ireland had been *righted*. Mr. Daly continued to condemn, in very strong language, the attempt of Mr. Barry to gull the constituency, and concluded by calling on them to meet such conduct as as it best deserved.

After considerable disussion, the resolution was adopted, and thanks being voted to Mr. Roche for the independent discharge of his duty as chairman, as well as for his uniform advocacy and promotion of the best interests of the country, the meeting adjourned.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The most important meeting which has yet been held in England for enforcing legally a seperation between church and state, took place lately in Manchester. We regret extremely that we cannot give a full report of the proceedings at this truly important meeting, in which all classes of English Dissenters participated. The sentiments promulgated by them are such as we are certain will be responded to by the Catholics in Ireland. What Catholic, for instance, would raise his voice against the following resolution, which the Manchester Dissenters unanimously adopted?

"The law which authorises bishops to sit in the Upper House of Parliament to represent the interests and wishes of their own denominations on all occasions, both ecclesiastical and political, compromises the character of the Christian ministry, is a partial and unjust preference to one class of his Majesty's subjects over all others, and a special grievance to the Dissenters, Presbyterians, and Catholics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who compose a large majority of the United Kingdom."

With respect to the absurdity, so long maintained by force, urged by sophistry, and advocated even by a miserable Duke of Norfolk, of the necessity for an established religion, we do not remember to have ever seen it better encountered than in the extract we give from a speech of Doctor Johns, of Mancheter. He says—

"Once let it be conceded that a government is bound to provide religious instructors for the people, it follows that the people are bound to receive those instructors provided. Hence Dissenters cannot legally exist—toleration becomes connivance at transgression of law—a state church ought to be infallible and unchangeable. Should we assume the hypothesis that, in religious concerns as well as others, the majority must give law to the minority, which we deny, yet is it not true in fact as regards Britain and its dependencies. Look at Ireland, for instance, to name no other. An overwhelming majority there, are not of the church of Ireland as by law established, and yet that church is the richest in Christendom. Moreover, this argument proves too much; heathenism, mahomedanism, or any other system must in some countries be established, and as Christianity could never have been promulgated, so its propagation in those countries would be impracticable. From the Old Testament we learn that Nebuchadnezzar was the golden head of the then established religion—and amongst the first Dissenters, were the three famous youths, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abeduego. The first Christians were dissenters—their avowed object was to subvert the existing system, and in all countries to supplant every other. The cry of the ruling faction in Judea, was, "the temple is in danger;" in Asia Minor, "great is Diana of the Ephesians;" all said, "these men have turned the world upside down, and they have come hither also." The government ought to put down their preaching; what was their reply? "We ought to obey God rather than man;" and we are told, the word of God which they preached, grew and multiplied. In every age establishments, in their own nature intolerant and persecuting, have made myriads of martyrs, have impeded the cause of general liberty, and held in servile bondage the human intellect."

The same eloquent speaker thus remarks upon the "right divine" of lord-like bishops, and traces that "right" to the *immaculate virgin*, Elizabeth!

"When we complain that bishops sit in the House of Lords as spiritual peers, we are told—no, they represent temporal baronies. If in reply we say, let them then confine their opinions and votes to temporalities, the answer is, they are the representatives and guardians of the church. The *jure divino* of bishops, which began to be heard of in the days of Elizabeth, the first of her sex who was supreme head of the church, has not lately been much insisted on—even by the most zealous churchman. If, however, there be any regard to the spiritual functions, and not to them as mere instruments of political power, they should withdraw or else be removed from their seats in parliament, and they should be contented to reign as spiritual chiefs on the thrones of their respective dioceses. Are they the overseers of the flock? let them take the oversigt thereof willingly, and not from a regard to worldly distinctions, and worldly wealth, and worldly influence. The separation of church and state we advocate in common with many of the fathers of the episcopal church, and with others of the same communion in our own day."

We shall conclude with one more extract, it is from the speech of the Rev. Wm. M'Kervan, an able writer on the church establishment—and his remarks upon the compulsory payment in support of a religion from whose doctrines the people dissent, is thus strongly put by him:—

"There may be multitudes of them who are conscientiously opposed to the doctrines and the forms of worship which are established, who derive no benefit from them, who deem them to be positively erroneous and injurious, and who nevertheless are compelled to uphold them by pecuniary contribution. What is this, I ask, but a violation of the rights of conscience and of property? I say—of conscience. Tell me not that I enjoy toleration. What is toleration? It is permission to do what the law of the land, with regard to the worship of God, condemns and interdicts—a liberty which is granted to us of entertaining our own religions opinions and adopting our own religious forms, without being subjected to pains and penalties for our nonconfomity to the requirements of the national ecclesiastical creed. Allow me to say, Sir, that I disown indignantly, and contemptuously spurn away from me the principle upon which this boasted system of toleration is founded. I accept no permission when I possess an inherent and inalienable right. I receive no liberty as a boon, when, by the very law of my being, I am naturally and essentially free. My body may be fettered, but my mind can never be chained. The God who has given me a conscience, has given me a title to exercise and obey it; and holding, therefore, from heaven my prerogative to think for myself, I will take out no license from any child of the earth. I have further said that a compulsory snpport of religion is an invasion of the rights of property. If we cannot assent to the doctrines, or ceremonies, or discipline of the national establishment, it is unjust to constrain us to maintain with our money what our consciences disallow. If we seek no service and derive no benefit from this "law-church," it is an infringement of the principle of equity to force us to pay for what we neither receive nor desire."

We look for the happiest effects from the Manchester meeting. No system, no establishment based upon injustice, can withstand such powerful assaults upon it. The attack has only to be repeated and continuous, to insure its object. Heaven knows! the high church party have had sufficient of the good things of this world—it is time that they should at last yield up at the demands of reason, common sense, and justice, all that does not belong to them.

A meeting, similar to that lately held in Manchester, took place in Glasgow, at which a petition was adopted, praying the complete separation of the Church from the State. The meeting, which was very numerous, was attended by severa gentlemen of the Secession and Independent Churches.

EXTRAORDINARY CAVE AND SUBTERRANEOUS STREAM IN DONNEGAL.

Having had business lately in Dunfanaghy, in my rambles through the Quarterland of Kildoraugh, I happened to fall in with a mountain stream of sufficient force to turn a mill, at the driest season. It rushes down from Kildoraugh mountain, and crossing the highway which crosses from Creeslough to Cloughanneley, about 50 yards from the road, enters the face of a limestone rock of considerable height, and running under ground a space of at least 300 yards, re-appears about a 100, before it joins Kildoraugh river. By the height of the land through which it makes its subterraneous course, it must at the highest part, be at least fifty feet below the surface. From a natural curiosity I was led to explore as far as I could its passage. Where it enters the rock the apperture is about thee feet square; it suddenly widens to five by six feet high, and runs for a distance of twenty feet down an inclined plane of considerable declivity. Here the river enters a crevice in the rock, and appears to run a direct line. An opening sufficient to admit of only one person now off at right angles to the left, and runs on about thirty feet in an advanced direction, and opens into a fine Gothic arch, of at least twenty feet high. Here the river again appears rushing past you; and, tumbling tumultuously over broken and abrupt rocks, again disappears. You now go in through a narrow winding passage of considerable height, beatutifully covered with petrifactions, and are stopped by a penpendicuear rock of about ten feet high, which you ascend through a kind of funnel; and, arriving at the top, have to crawl on your belly about eight feet, when you descend again into a very irregular kind of a cave, at least thirty feet high, the roof and sides of which are composed of immense rocks piled on each side in the wildest confusion.—The water, dripping down from the limestone roof, has formed the stalactites of curious shapes and forms. You might imagine they were trees and flowers, drapery festooned in the most fanciful manner, serpents crawling through the rocks; in fact, each time you look round the cavern you would think these objects assumed new shapes. The sound of the water rushing beneath you adds to the wildness of the scenes, which altogether is sufficient to strike one with a kind of awe. There is a narrow opening through which one might descend still deeper, but our light having been nearly extinguished, we returned again, well satisfied with our subterraneous excursion. How far the passage in is practicable, I cannot pretend to say, but would recommend any of your readers, who should happen to be in this part of the country, to pay it a visit.—*Correspondent of Londonderry Journal.*

NON-RESIDENT PARSONS.

Mr. Ruthven intends to move for a return of the non-resident clergy of Ireland, stating the annual value of their respective benefices; with a return of the curates in each case severally, setting forth the length of their services, and the salaries, as well as emoluments, which have been paid, or which such curates are entitled to receive.

CHOLERA IN IRELAND.

Bushmills.—The village of Bushmills has been visited by that fatal epidemic the Cholera. Since the 8th March, up to this day, the 20th there have been 10 deaths, and 4 cases now remain in a doubtful situation. On Sunday sen., it assumed rather a serious appearance; in consequence of which, Mr. Trail, of Ballylough, consulted with Mr. Morewood and Mr. Hamill, the resident Clergymen, who at once agreed to send off to Belfast for Dr. Hawthorn, rather than wait the meeting of the Board of Health, which was to take place next day. Dr. Hawthorn is exerting himself to the utmost, and states that, in his opinion, the complaint is favorable. *Saturday March* 22.—Cholera is abating at Bushmills, only one new case from Thursday up to 12 o'clock to day. The few cases that remain under treatment, are recovering.

Bellaghy.—Cholera has prevailed to a great extent, in this parish during the last seven weeks. Since the commencement of the disease, on the 27th Jan. 'till this date, 104 cases have occured; of which 71 have recovered, and 29 died—remainder doing well. The disease have been chiefly fatal in children, and in persons advanced in years.

We regret to say that several cases of cholera have occured in this city, within this fortnight back. A Medical friend informs us that he saw three cases of malignant Cholera, yesterday, in one street.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Enniskillen has experienced another visitation of Cholera. It appeared, in the first instance, after the fair, on the 10th of this month, in some of the lodging houses at the East end of this town, to which quarter, with few exceptions, it has been principally confined.

Enniskillen.—The disease is on the decline, and the new cases few. On the 56th new cases 2, deaths 3, remained 8.—Total from commencement on the 10th, cases 53. deaths 31, recoveries 12.—Donegall.—On Monday last 10 deaths and 12 new cases; on Tuesday, 7 deaths and 11 cases; Total since the commencement, deaths 28, recoveries 19, remaining 5.—Since the night of the 19th no new case. Mountcharles has also been visited by the disease.

We regret to learn, from the town of Donegall, that Cholera has appeared there with great virulence, and that twelve persons had fallen victims to it, when our advice was despatched.

Cholera prevails at Tomgany, County Clare, and has spread through a range of mountains in that district, which it never visited before.

SUMMARY ABOLITION OF TITHES.

We regret to announce, that one of those scenes of riot and resistance to tithes, which have so frequently disturbed the peace of this unhappy country, occured, on Thursday last, at Rathkeale. The Barrister, John W. Ardill, sent down by Government to that town, to revise the tithe schedules, had scarcely opened the Court, and commenced business, when a most ferocious attack was made upon the Bench, and a witness, who was in the act of proving the claims of the Rev. John Croker, was dragged from the table, and trampled on by the mob; his books were taken from him, and torn into atoms. The interior of the Court-house was shattered to pieces in a few minutes. They next attacked a small room, into which the Barrister had retreated with a few others who defended the doors against them for nearly half an hour, when they broke it in with stones and carried off such books and documents as they wanted for, and totally destroyed them. In consequence of this outrage the sessions have adjourned *sine die.*—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

In no age, nor in any by-gone nations, is a parallel to be found for the almost boundless extent of the Russian dominions, as they exist in the present day. This colossus of power forms a connected whole, which is dislocated by no seas, and intersected by the possession of no intervening sovereignty. There is not any part of it that lies at all disjointed from this congruous mass, save that which lies in America, and it is severed from it by a narrow strait. This portion, after all, does not amount to a fifteenth part of the Muscovite territory, which of itself is larger than Europe and Australia put together. It stretches over three quarters of the world; occupying the larger portion of the north of Europe, the whole of the north of Asia, and part of the north-west of America. The connexion of the latter with Russia in Asia is maintained by a chain of islands which run from the Peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia, to the Peninsula of Alashka in America. The Russiaa Empire comprehends nearly two hundred and fifty degrees of longitude—consequently, nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the whole globe; and about forty degrees of latitude—for it extends from Pyzdry, the last station on its Polish frontier, to Queen Charlotte's Sound in America. When it is 12 o'clock at midnight at its westernmost point, it is 16 minutes past 2 o'clock at midnight at its easternmost. It comprises a seventh part of the habitable earth, and a five and twentieth part of its superficial extent, land and water. It is 75 times larger than Prussia, 70 times larges than Great Britain and Ireland; 68 times larger than Italy; 64 times larger than Sweden; 37 times larger than France; and 31 times larger than Austria. The climate of this immense sovereignty is as varied as its component parts; here we have the heats which ripen the grape, the almond, the fig, and olive, the pomegranate, and orenge in the open air; and there, the excessive frigidity which reduces mercury to the state of hardness in which it may be hammered; at one extremity, the bear housed amid eternal ice, and at the other, the camel passing over a hotbed of arid sand; spring blooming along the Caucasus, whilst life and vegetation are entombed along the frozen strand of Vistula and Navy. Yet, in all his greatness, the Autocrat scarcely counts twice as many lieges as the King of England; and is lord of scarcely as many cities and market-towns as the single Emporor of Austria.

THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Dear Friends,—Having now taken leave, and I hope for ever, from Mr. Burnes, I would consider myself to be dishonest by not laying before you *the whole* of the circumstances to which Mr. Burnes alludes, with regard to my *frequently* casting out Devils. I told him the following fact:—In the year 1826, when I left with my wife the city of Cairo to go to Jerusalem, one night when sitting in our tent, and the Arabs near the fire, one of them Haj Ali by name, was talking. Whilst he was talking a horrid voice came out of him—it was like the voice of the tormented spirits in hell. I asked the Arabs—What is this? *Arabs*—'The Devil!" My wife trembled all over. One of the Arabs said to the *Devil*, 'In the name of Mohammed, the Prophet of God, be silent!'

Devil—'I don't know Mohammed, Mohammed is a pig!'

Myself, (to the Devil.)—'In the name of Jesus be silent!'

Devil—'Who is near me? Is Elijah near me!

Myself—'In the name of Jesus be silent!' and the Devil was silent.

The same circumstance happened again the second night, and I silenced him again with the name of Jesus; but as we observed that the Arab was a great blasphemer and a profligate, I made no use of the name Jesus the third night; but Ahmed, a Bedouin, who became, through this circumstance, a believer, made use of the name of Jesus, and the Devil was silenced.

The circumstance was reported on our arrival at the Gaza, to the Governor, who reported it to Abd-Alla Pasha, the late Pasha of Acre.

With regard to my *one interview* with Christ at Bokhara, it is as follows:—In speaking with Burnes on this subject, at Cabool, I introduced it with Doctor Johnson's and Leibnitz's belief about apparitions, as Paul did Aratus the Poet, in Acts xvii. 28. But I need not do so with you, and mention the whole circumstance.

When my mind one evening was very much cast down, having been accused to Gosh Bekie as a Russian, I wept, when suddenly a splendour covered my room, and the voice '*Jesus* enters!' thundered in my ears. I saw suddenly Jesus *standing upon a throne* surrounded by little children, *mercifully* and kindly looking at them, I fell down and worshipped, and the vision disappeared!

This is the *one instance* I mentioned to *Burnes*.

But now *one similar* instance more which I never mentioned to Mr. Burnes.

When arriving at Malta for the fifth time in the Lazaretto from Macedonia, my mind was very much cast down, for a horrid hypocrite had imposed upon me. I walked about in my room and said, 'I am afraid my whole trial of converting the Jews is in vain!' when suddenly my room was transfigured. and I believed I was in the new Jerusalem. Jesus Christ, surrounded by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the Apostles, walked about in the street! Paul, with a crown upon his head, turned to me, and said, if I remember well, these words:—'Now it is otherwise you have not such s beautiful crown as myself, but still you have a crown! The daughters of Jerusalem were devoutly looking out of the windows, saying, when Christ approached, 'Now he has his tabernacle with men!' Some of the Saints were looking about, and said, 'Who are these ships coming from a distance. as doves from their windows?' The others replied, 'These are the ships of England!' and the visions disappeared! Having been alluded to in Mr. Burnes' letter, and not being inclined to give a wrong idea to the public, I have stated these circumstances. I have not proclaimed these circumstances in India before; for the preaching of Christ, and not of Joseph Wolff, is my object; but as Burnes has mis-stated the facts, and adds *frequent casting out of Devils*, I thought it necessary to state these points. I have only to add, that on account of my preaching against *Mohammed*, I was *temporarily* exiled from Egypt by Mohammed Ali, and Abd-Allah Pasha of Acre had accused me to the Porte, and the Janissaries of Adriano ple wanted to cut me into pieces—circumstances known to Sir Robert Gordon and Sir Stratford Canning; by which you will perceive the total falsehood of Burnes' assertions with regard to my belief in the Psuedo-Propeet.

JOSEPH WOLFF, Missionary,

Hyderabad, June 3, 1833.

—*Calcutta Courant, June* 19.

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the fountains of fanaticism, and recently joined in earnest defamation of that portion of his fellow-christians, that he assailed; neither his insignificance as an individual in the community, nor the strange distortion of his intellect upon the occasion, shielded him from public censure and disapprobation. He was rebuked in a manner, befitting his character and the instigators of this attack upon the faith of a body of christians retreated from the public view, with merited and deserved obloquy.—If Mr. Leigh could possibly appreciate the feelings of this worthy associate of his, we doubt not, he would deplore the situation he has placed himself by reiterating a cant cry of the shameless fanatic.

Why we object thus, earnestly to the expressions of Mr. Leigh is clear and obvious. Many, very many persons who have denied this assertion will be led to adopt the fact of the statement as this gentleman is presumed to be intelligent, and well informed upon any subject that he deals with. No excuse of in sufficient knowledge upon this subject can be urged, it is but a weak invention, if there was no ulterior design on his part, we can scarcely conceive the reason of his aberration on the subject under discussion. The fact is, that he has hazarded to treat of matters of which he has shown himself either grossly ignorant or, shamefully regardless of, the truth—this alone is sufficient ground for questioning, every argument and statement he has advanced in his speech. It was a sweeping aspersion and with an apparent seemingness of candour, he used the most despicable art to imbue the minds of the weak and the infatuated with the tincture of sectarian bitterness, and circulate a calumny among those who may never perhaps see its refutation. This speech will be spread far and wide, and that those who peruse it may not give acquiescence to all the statements it contain, we desire that our remarks may serve as its commentary.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH PITTSBURG.

We learn from the Pittsbugh Manufacturer, a spirited and truly Independent Journal, that this splendid Roman Ctaholic Edifice was on Sunday last dedicated to the service of the Amighty in a manner becoming the solemn occasion. The concourse of persons present exceeded two thousand. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Kendrick assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Philadelphia and several other Catholic Clergymen from the surrounding country. The Bishop delivered an eloquent Sermon in the afternoon and the Rev. Mr. Hughes in the forenoon. We cannot pass over, says the Editor "the excellence of the Church music on this occasion, which indeed was a treat never equalled [illegible] several excellent [illegible]

[*From our latest Foreign Files.*]

The Orangemen.—These worthies were so confident of the friendly reception they would meet with, and which, in fact, they did meet with, at our assizes, that they entertained themselves, and edified the country generally, with music, on their way to have the farce enacted of submitting to the law. In passing through the village of Templepatrick particularly, all the offensive party tunes which they could think of were played; and, indeed, their conduct through the whole affair was more like a triumph than any thing else.—*Northern Whig.*

Procession of Ribandmen. We learn from Downpatrick, that on Monday, the 17th inst. about six thousand Ribandmen, from different parts of the country, assembled at the race-course, and, after going through some military manœuvres, under the command of their leaders, formed into procession, accompanied with music, and marched into town, the leaders wearing sashes, &c. Numbers were armed with pistols, &c. Owing to the judicious arrangements of the magistrates, and the display of a large military and police force, the peace of the town was preserved.—*Belfast Chronicle, an Orange paper.*

Among the freight of the *Foyle*, steamer, arrived at the Broomielaw, from Londonderry, were 25 tons of eggs, worth about 933*l*.

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has sold his anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott to a New-York bookseller, for one hundred guineas.

M. Germain, a Belgian, has invented an instrument to cure horses of the glanders. He calls it a Betzilian. Twenty horses, which had been sent to the infirmary at Betz, are said to have been perfectly cured with this instrument, in a very short space of time.

Melancholy Occurrence in Ballymena—On Monday, April the 4th, some masons were employed in breaking open the gable of a house in Church-street, for the purpose of placing joists, when immediately after they had been warned of the dainger they were incurring by their want of caution, the whole gave way in a moment with a tremendous crash, and buried two of them in its ruins—a third providentially and narrowly escaped by leaping from the scaffold into the street. The remains of the unfortunate men were taken up as soon as sufficient courage could be collected by those who assembled on the occasion as the opposite gable, about 16 feet distant, which had been treated in a similar manner, was expected to fall also. Life was forever flown, they had as suddenly departed as if shot by a cannon ball. One had been 5 or 6 months married, the other was to have entered into the matrimonial state on or about Easter Monday. The name of the one was Burns; and of the other M'Dowell. Such as this should be a warning to workmen in future, to use every precaution before hazarding their lives.—(*Correspondent of the News-Letter.*

Representation of Dundalk—We understand that in the event of a general election at May, rumours of which have been very prevalent in the best informed political circles in London, during the last fortnight, it is the intention of the independent portion of the constituency of Dundalk to call on Mr. Sharman Crawford, to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that independent town in parliament.—*Newry Examiner.*

Death of Edward Jones Agnew, Esq.—We lament to state, that, on Tuesday last, society was deprived of one of its most benevolent and useful members, and our country of one of its most consistent and upright patriots, by the death of Edward Jones Agnew, Esq., of Kilwaughter Castle. At a very early period of life, Mr. Agnew took an active lead in Irish politics; and as, in youth, he always ranked himself among the firm supporters of civil and religious rights, without distinction of ereeds, so, in his ripe old age, he preserved inviolate the covenant of his own consistency. His rank and property placed him in that position, from which he might easily have clambered to the vain distinction of heraldic honors; but he preferred to die, as he had lived, a valued, honoured, and highly useful commoner.

Sir *Colquhoun Grant.*—The present colonel of the 15th Hussars, being in command of a corps at Clonmel, gave offence to an honest shopkeeper named Mulcahy, who struck him on parade, in presence of the whole regiment. The officers rushed forward to seize the delinquent; Sir Colquhoun interposed, declaring that he had been the aggressor, and as the gentleman thought proper to resent his conduct in so gross a manner, it remained for him to seek the usual reparation. "Oh?" exclaimed Mulcahy, "if it's for fighting you are, I'll fight you, but it shall neither be with swords, nor pistols, nor any thing else but my too fists," (and fine big mutton fists they were sure enough). "well then," replied the gallant officer, "with all my heart. By insulting you, I have put myself on a level with you, and of course cannot refuse to meet you on your own terms. Come along Sir-" The men were dismissed. and Sir Colquhoun, accompained by his adversary, and some mutual friends, repaired to the mess-room, where he very speedily closed up Mr. Mulcahy's peepers. and sent him home perfectly satisfied, That was the proudest day in Mulcahy's life, and many a time has he boasted of the black eye he got from a K. C. B. as if it were an honor emblazoned upon his escutcheon. "Ever since that morning," would he say, "let me meet Sir Colquhoun Grant where I might, in town or country, among lords or ladies, dressed in plain clothes, or dizened out in gold and scarlet, he would give me his hand, and say, How are you, Billy?"

Thos. Lucas, Esq. has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Monaghan.

The Holy Order of Priesthood has been conferred on the Rev. John Browne, of the Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth College, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, at the Ursuline Convent, Blackrock.

Flaxseed.—Derry.—Since our last, 3,400 hhds. have arrived from New-York, per the Great Britain, and 1,600 barrels per the Gleana, from Riga. Prices remain steady at last quotations, viz—Dutch, per hhd. 88s.; American, new. per hhd. 95s. 6d.; last year's 90s.; Riga, per barrel, 47s. 6d. There have been few sales to farmers during the week.—*Derry Sentinel.*

Ice.—Two vessels have arrived in the Thames from Norway, with full cargoes of ice.

Grand Feat of Pedestrianism.—A numerous assemblage of persons collected at an early hour on Monday Morning, on the Mallow and Fermoy road, to witness a march of 10 miles, in 120 minutes, by Capt. John F. G. Campbell, of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment, accoutred in heavy marching order of a private soldier, viz—Knapsack and kit, complete, great-coat, and mess-tin, musket. bayonet, and 60 rounds of ball cartridge. Total 50lbs. weight. Heavy beats were pending on the issue, The gallant Captain started at 8 o'clock, A. M. and performed this arduous undertaking in 107 1-2 minutes, thus winning the match with the greatest ease, having 12 1-2 minutes to spare. So great a favourite is this officer with the men of his corps, that the Pipe-major and chief part of the garrison, met him within a mile of the goal, and cheered him in, with the exhilirating sound of the "Campbells are coming." On arriving at the goal, amidst overpowering acclamations, the men of his company instantly rushed to divest him of his cumbrous trappings, and then conductod him in triumph to the barracks. Capt. Campbell after partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, was seen playing at a match of rackets, half an hour afterwards, which, notwithstanding his previous exertions, he won!—*Chronicle.*

The Speaker of the House of Commons entertained Mr. O'Connell and the Irish Repealers to dinner on Saturday, having been politely apprised that Friday, especially in Lent, would be inconvenient to his guests.—*London Paper.*

Irish Absentees. Mr. Finn has given notice for a resolution to the effect, that a tax ought to be imposed on Irish absentee property, (the produce of said tax to be expended in Ireland upon works of public utility,) in order to compensate, in some degree, the laboring and industrious classes in that country for the serious injury sustained by them from the withdrawal of such an immense portion of the rental from the expenditure of that country.

The College of Dublin have given £300 towards the improvement of Ballysh annon harbour.

Liability of Quakers to Serve on Grand Juries.—Although several of the Society of Friends were summoned as Jurors, at our city Assizes. Chief Justice Doherty did not insist upon having their names called over for attendance, as there is still a doubt upon the mind of the Judges, whether they may be compelled to act as Jurors, in consequence of an old Irish act clashing with the provisions of the recent one.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. D.'s Communication was received at too late an hour for insertion.

Errata. In "Desultory Reflections," No. XVII, in this day's paper—For "*Grey*," read "*Gray*," throughout.

For "*preparing*," 24th line of "*Old Age*," read "*profaning*."—Some other slight inaccuracies have crept into the "Reflections," which will be noticed by the reader, and we need not point out.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The Reformed Methodist Church in Montgomery, Ala. was burnt to the ground ou the 28th ult.—The President has officially recognized Don Antonio G. Vega, as Sp. Vice Consul for the Port of Boston.—Power, the Irish Comedian, is carrying all before him in Philadelphia; the most crowded houses are to be seen on the nights of his performance.—The British Government have decided on breaking up its whole naval establishment on the interior Canadian waters.—McAdam, the celebrated Road maker in England has been knighted by the King.—The quantity of Salt shipped from the town of Salina during the month of April last, was 85,616 bushels, being nearly double the quantity shipped during the same month last year.—Two negro traders were lately murdered near Prince Edward Court House, Va. by some of their slaves; the perpetrators, seven in number fled, but have since been taken and lodged in jail.—The *Boston Post*, a talented and spirited paper, appears on an enlarged sheet, and in a new type.—The Canadian Herald states that a young man named Brass was devoured by wolves a short time since.

DIED—In this City, on the 13th instant, of consumption, Daniel O'Brien, aged about 30; a native of Kilkut, in the county of Clare, Ireland.

ORATORIO.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a grand Oratorio of Sacred Music will be performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, the 25th inst., for the benefit of the Ladies' Association, attached to the Prince-street Orphan Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have, in the kindest manner, consented to give to this sacred cause, the aid of their distinguished talents.

Mr. Penson (leader of the Park Orchestra,) has also disinterestedly given his services to arrange and conduct the performance. The assistance of several other eminent professors is expected, whose names will appear in a future advertisement. Tickets $1,00: to be had of the Right Rev. Bishop, and Clergymen of the Catholic Churches, and at the Music Stores of Geib & Walker, J. L. Hewitt, Dubois & Stodart, and E. Riley, at the Book-stores of Bartlett & Raynor, 76 Bowery, John Doyle, 12 Liberty-street, James Ryan, Broadway, Owen Phelan, Chatham opposite Chamber-street, Daniel Geary, 140 Bowery, and at the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-rtreet.

CRONLY'S HOUSE, No. 5 Chatham-street- ☞ Societies accommodated with one or two Rooms. Terms moderate. May 17

JAMES EDGINTON, Constable and Money Collector, No. 69 Spring-street, will attend to such orders as his friends may give him. May 17

JAMES CONRON has opened a CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowost cash prices. May 17

REMOVAL.—DR. C. C. RICE, has removed his Office from No. 10 Delancey-street, to No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge-streets, 3d block east of Bowery. May 10

REMOVAL. DANIEL KEARNEY has removed to the City Hall House, No. 13 Park Row. May 10—6t

DR. J. WALSH, Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Dublin, informs the public that he may be consulted every day at his Office, No. 13 Ann-street. ewtf May 17

EDWARD B. FITZGERALD'S, Land and Loan Office, is removed from 56 Wall-street to 45 William-street, between the Bank of America and the office of the Evening Star, where he will as usual attend to borrowing Money on Bond and Mortgages. Also the sale and Exchange of Houses and Lots, and vacant Lots in this City. Also, to the sale and exchange of improved and uninproved, Lands in this State, and in every State in the Union.

E. B. F. begs leave to mention, that having been many years a merchant, he will be glad of any business in that line committed to his Agency and management, and pledges himself to give his friends herein entire satisfaction. 3m—May 10

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MARGARET MULLEN, a native of Lisburn, County of Antrim; sailed from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm-street, New-York. 3t May 10

Of JOHN EARLY, Waiter, a native of the County of Westmeath, Parish of Street, Ireland. who sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in the year 1826. Any inf rma tion respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Mic hael Early, directed to No. 244 Mott-street, New-York, to the care of Joseph Kearney. May 10—3t

OF PATRICK BURKE, aged 19 or 20, who landed at Quebec on the 14th day of May, 1832, from the city of Limerick, Ireland—since which time he has not been heard of by his widowed mother, Catharine Burke, now residing in this county. Any information which may be given of this young man, by addressing a letter to L. A. Spalding, of this village, will be thankfully acknowledged by his distressed parent.

Lockport, April 21, 1834. May 17—2t

OF DANIEL McMAHON, a native of the county of Tyrone, Parish, of Clogh, Ireland. When last heard from, was Pedling in the State of Mississippi. Any person knowing of the same, whether he be dead or living, will confer a favor on his brother, Bernard McMahon, by communicating such knowledge as they possess to the office of the Truth Teller, No. 58 Franklin-street, addressed to Charles McMahon. May 17

EXCISE JUSTICE—A CURIOUS CASE.

In 1817, the roof of the King's stores fell in, and crushed four puncheons of whiskey belonging to a Dublin distiller (Mr. Haig) In common justice the Excise should have paid the owner for the loss sustained—in stead of which, they demanded the duty on the whiskey, spilt in their own possession, by the insufficiency of their own store. On this being refused, they seized on ten other puncheons as security for the duty on the spilt whiskey, which ten puncheons are still in their possession—their condition, however, being altered in a way with which the distiller was lately made acquainted—that is the, vessels being safe and sound, but their former contents having altogether *evaporated*.

ARREST OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN FOR TITHES.

On Monday, the Rev. Thomas Barry, P. P. of Bantry, attended the Court, in compliance with a summons as witness, to prove the genuineness of a will which had been deposited in his care. On the Rev. gentleman's appearance in Court. Mr. Sheriff Johnson, in the most gentlemanly manner, addressed Mr. Barry, and informed him that he held a writ of execution against his person, at the suit of Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq. seven pounds some shillings, being 21. 10. 10d. original debt claimed for tithes, and the residue for costs. Mr. Barry, acquainted the worthy Sub-Sheriff that he attended the Court as a witness, and on being referred to the Judge, made the necessary affidavit of the summons having, as such, been served on him, and was immediately discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.—*Cork Chronicle.*

REPEAL PETITIONS.

The Committee on Petitions report that down to the 28th of February the Repeal petitions were 42 in number, bearing 26,260 signatures. The best signed of the late petitions was one from Pallisgreen and Temple Breden, in the county Limerick, which had 2850 signatures. The next best signed were the following:—Middleton, Cork, 1272 signatures; Freshford, 2003 signatures; Rathpatrick, Killenny, 1000; Poluroun, Kilkenny, 904; and Mullinahone, Tipperary, 750. The petitions against tithes, up to the same date, were 55 in number; the signatures of 41,633. The petitions from the painstaking and persevering Scotch, with reference to their church, make a still better display of signatures. They were only fifty-two in number, up to the same period, but the names attached to them were 48,693.

The fifth report of the Parliamentary Committee for petitions is dated 4th March. Up to that day the number of Repeal petitions, received was 67, to which there was 52,056 signatures. The petition to which the greatest number of signatures was affixed was that of St. James's parish, in this city—the signatures were 6,096. Next to this were the parishes of Drolaman and Ballymachugh, 2,567 signatures; Thomastown (Kilkenny), 2,595 signatuares; St. Canice (Kilkenny), 2,070 signatures; Newtownbarry and Kilmeshal [Wexford], 1,164 signatures. The smallest number of signatures to any petition was that of the glass-cutters of Dublin, the number being only 86. Four for the abolition of tithes the total number of petitions received to the 4th of March was 88, to which were affixed 69,692 signatures.

IRISH.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Abstract of a return of the number of Friendly Societies filed by the Clerks of the Peace of each county, city, borough, and place, in Ireland, since Michaelmas, 1831, to the time of such return; and distinguishing the number of old societies re-enrolled under the act 10th Geo. IV, c. 56, from new societies not before enrolled.

Antrim—No society enrolled. *Armagh*—Two since 1831; not under the act alluded to. *Carlow*—One since 1831, and one under the act. *Cavan*—None enrolled. *County of the town of Carrigfergus*—Two societies; but not registered since 1828. *Clare*—None. *Cork*—None re-enrolled. *City Cork*—Number of friendly societies filed since 1831 to the present time 5; number of old societies re-enrolled under the act 10th Geo. IV, c. 56, 4; number of new societies not before enrolled, 1. *Donegal*—One. *Down*—One. *Town of Drogheda*—One under the act; besides which there are five others. *Dublin*—One under the act. *City of Dublin*—Sixty-two under the act: number of others not known. *Fermanagh*—None. *Galway*—None. *Town of Galway*—None since 1831. *Kerry*—None. *Kildare*—One. *Kilkenny City of Kilkenny*—Two. *King's County*—None. *Leitrim*—None. *Limerick*—None enrolled. *City of Limerick*—None. *City and County of Londonderry*—None. *Longford*—None. *Louth*—None. *Mayo*—One. *Meath*—None. *Monaghan*—None. *Tipperary*—Three. *Tyrone*—None. *Waterford*—None enrolled. *City of Waterford*—One enrolled. *Westmeath*—None enrolled. *Wexford*—One. *Wicklow*—None enrolled.

PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS.

The banquet at Grignon's, in honor of St. Patrick's day, was most brilliant and gratifying to the admirers of the Emerald Isle. The chairman was General Armstrong; the vice-president, Sir John de Bourg. The company, consisting of about forty persons, of the first respectability and talent, was divided pretty equally into Irish, Scotch, and English. Besides the above named gentlemen, who acted officially, were present—Colonels Cooke and Hariot, Mr. J. W. Lake, the Chevalier Bennis, Mr. T. Brandom, Mr. Smith, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Steele, Mr. Willan, and Cæsar Moreau, the French President of the Universal Statistical Society, &c. The toasts, the speeches' in short, the *tout ensemble* of the banquet, proved the harmonious fusion now taking place of the people of the three countries. Erin, her gallant and high-minded sons, formed the prevailing topic; and the names of O'Connell, Sheil, &c., were in the flowing glass "freely remembered." An excellent ode, by Mr. Brandon, excited much applause. General Armstrong, Sir John de Bourg, Mr. Bennis, M. Cæsar Moreau, Colonel Hariot, Colonel Cook, and Mr. M'Gregor, spoke with much animation and ability in reference to the day; and a literary gentleman, Mr. Lake, in a speech of some length, retraced the history of "Green Erin" to the present day, rendering an Englishman's homage to the native genius and noble character of her sons, concluding with an appropriate eulogium on the "independent press," which was drank with enthusiasm. Nor were the *True Sun*, or the *Pilot*, that has just weathered the storm, unremembered.—*Paris Correspondent of the True Sun.*

CAPTAIN GOLIAH GORDON.

The ex-member for Dundalk—the pious "*education*" Gordon, is now a candidate for Paisley. In the last number of the *Western Independent* (a Paisley paper) is given an account of the Captain's canvass of the electors, and the manner in which they received him. The subjoined extracts will be amusing to our readers, who will perceive, how Scotchmen have received this mighty Captain, who was thought by the saintly Lord Roden perfectly qualified to represent a large body of Irishmen:—

"Captain Gordon stated that he was within a few miles of Paisley, when he heard of the resignation of Sir John Maxwell, and immediately resolved to offer himself as a candidate for Paisley, from nothing but the purest motives. It was the pride of our country that the Bible was part and parcel of the law of the land, and if they separated them, they would bring the goodly fabric about their ears. It was owing to the church establishment that we are the most virtuous and the most moral people in the world. No man can legislate for this country who is not a Christian and a Protestant. (Hissing and uproar.) The Provost here interfered and begged the audience to give the Captain a hearing, which being granted, he proceeded to state that he expected he was addressing a Christian assembly, and that they would conduct themselves as men deserving the character. He had been laboring to convince the meeting that a legislator should be a Christian and a Protestant. (Hissing.)

Mr. Campbell asked the gallant Captain if he had a pension or was on half pay.

Capt. Gordon said he had no pension, but that he had half pay, for which he had shed his blood.

Mr. Colquhoun asked if the Captain had any connexion with the Orangemen while member for Dundalk, to which he answered—No. He then asked if he had endeavoured to establish Cumberland societies after the Orangemen were put down by government? Answer No. Had he, the Hon. Captain, any connexion with Earl Roden, when he had got in for Dundalk? To this he would not answer, as he did not know what lord or lady might be asked next that he had no connexion with. Did he vote for the reform bill? No. Had he been in the house would he have voted for Mr. Harvey's motiona bout sinecures and pensions? No answer. Did he vote for the test and corporation acts? He was not in the house?

M. Pinkerton asked if Capt. G. would vote for an extension of the suffrage? To which he replied, he would make no pledge. (Uproar.)

Provost Hardie wished the meeting to allow Capt. G. to retire. The Captain then wished them good night, which was received with immense hissing."

THE TRAPPISTS.

This austere order of religious men seems to have been marked with the peculiar hatred and malice of the infidel rulers of France. Shut up in their convent of Melleray, dispensing charity to a numerous poor, giving encouragement to industry, and exercising the huties of hospitality to the stranger, while they themselves practise the most rigorious rules of penance, it might have been supposed that no civilized government would think of interfering with or disturbing the community. The savages in the wilds of America would have venerated and protected these pious and unobtrusive religionists; but not so the *enlightened liberal* in the days of *vaporovement*. When the first revolution broke out in France, the Clergy and Monastic orders were the first to feel the vengeance of men who pretended to be the friends of civil and religious liberty. For refusing to violate their conscience, they were obliged to fly to save their lives, and many hundreds preferred death by the hands of the executioner, rather than barter one iota of their faith. When Providence decreed the restoration in France of the former race of kings, the Trappists, who had resided a long time in England, quitted England to take possession of their former house at Melleray. Here they continued till the present rulers of France, who obtained their power on the ruins of the just liberties of the people, thought proper to vent their spite upon the religious orders of the Catholic Church, by illegally and violently ejecting seventy-two English and Irish members of this holy and rigid community from their domicile, and forcibly transporting them from their country to the shores of Ireland.

Thus cast upon the soil of the "green isle," in a state of utter destitution, they were received with that humanity, charity, and sympathy which have uniformly distiuguished the children of St. Patrick. The inhabitants of the town of Cove and the city of Cork vied with each other in rendering assistance and comfort to the forlorn brotherhood. Sir Richard Keane, a Protestant gentleman, gave them, under a mere nominal rent, in the county of Waterford, 800 acres of land, barren and mountainous, to build and cultivate, but, unprovided with even means to labour, without instruments and without a dwelling, a difficulty arose how they were to commence the reclaiming of a widely extended waste and raise a building to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. But the fruitful source of an Irish mind in performing the spiritual and corporal works of mercy soon relieved them from this obstacle. No sooner was the destitute situation of these victims of infidel liberalism made known to the neighborhood, than the vigilant pastors, raised their voices, and the people, unable to afford pecuniary aid, volunteered their physical strength, in the virtuous cause, and in Ireland we displayed one of those noble and singular traits of charity in no other country, we believe, to be found.

The Rev. Mr. Qualey, of Modeligo, set the first example: At the head of 300 able bodied parishioners, he volunteered in their name a day's labour, during which he remained with them animating and encouraging them by precept and example, and at the conclusion led them home in the most perfect order.

Next came the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Cappoquin, and his curate, Rev. Mr. Spratt, with 2000 of their parishioners, each man being provided with a spade or some agricultural instrument. They were succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Knockenore, and the Rev. Mr. Power, of Lismore, with their parisioners, who repeated their beneficent visit three times. Several hundreds came twice from Newcastle parish, distant from six to eight miles Many hundreds came from Tallon, nine miles distant; and others a distance of from 12 15 miles. A body of labourers came from a village in the county of Cork, a distance of sixteen miles. These latter set out at 11 P. M. on Sunday night, and arrived at the temporary chapel at 3 A. M. on Monday, assisted at the first mass, and then went to work, at which they continued until an advanced hour in the afternoon, when they returned to their homes, where they arrived at about the hour of midnight.

When the last mentioned company were entering their village, they were met by another party who were then just setting out upon the same heroic and praiseworthy errand. In fact, the whole country around are animated with the same ardent charity, so that no labour, no sacrifice, seems too great for them. In each of the companies were to be seen many respectable farmers' wives and daughters, many aged matrons and delicate girls, who emulated each other in carrying stones and other materials necessary for constructing the fences in their aprons. Even the blind, the lame, the sick, and the infirm were to be seen led on by boys to the work, and those who could not work, by reason of their infirmities, gave a day's hire to participate in the godlike work.

The result of these generous exertions is, the fences are all nearly completed, twenty-five acres of land are prepared for cultivation, and a house 119 feet long, upwards of 20 wide, and two stories high, is in an advanced state. These facts we have had from a eye-witness, and can vouch for theis authority; and they afford an instance of pure, disinterested virtue, unequalled in the annals of any other country in the world.

But to set forth the divine precepts and superior advantage of the Catholic religion, another object is in view. It is in contemplation to build a Free School, Chapel, and Monastery, which latter is to be a House of Hospitality for every traveller, of what creed or nation he may be, as in days of yore, and was practised at Melleray. For this purpose a subscription has been opened in Dublin, and the Rev. H. N. Woolfry's has been deputed to England to solicit the aid of the benevolent and liberal giver. Contributions however trivial, will be of the highest benefit, if poured in with the same zeal and alacrity as the people of Ireland bestowed their daily labor.—Where the heart is willing with what ease might a handsome sum be raised by these small but general donations; and who is there amongst you that would not feel a pleasure and a pride at becoming a contributor? May we then hope that the extraordinary deeds of charity we have recorded, and the appeal we have made will not be in vain; and that the same happy consequenees will follow as in Ireland, and the community continue to dwell on the spot on which they are now fixed a splendid monument of the divine spirit of Catholicism and the gory of Catholic Ireland.—*Andrews.*

BOSTON--MASS.

To the Editor of the Atlas:

Dear Sir,—I was very sorry to hear that some of our good citizens were thrown into a state of consternation on Monday last, in consequence of the notice published in the "Morning Post" of that day, calling "a meeting of the Irish Citizens of Boston and vicinity to adopt such measures as will discountenance the scurrilous abuses of such Journals as constantly assail the character of our countrymen," (Irishmen.) Why this notice should have startled or affrighted any person is somewhat strange, and that any intelligent gentlemen should think it necessary to call on the Mayor and induce him to [illegible] the Watch, and call out an extra Police on such an occasion

THE RUSSIAN [illegible]

In no age, nor in any by-gone nations, is a parallel to be found for the almost boundless extent of the Russian dominions, as they exist in the present day. This colossus of power forms a connected whole, which is dislocated by no seas, and intersected by the possession of no intervening sovereignty. There is not any part of it that lies at all disjoined from this congruous mass, save that which lies in America, and it is severed from it by a narrow strait. This portion, after all, does not amount to a fifteenth part of the Muscovite territory, which of itself is larger than Europe and Australia put together. It stretches over three quarters of the world; occupying the larger portion of the north of Europe, the whole of the north of Asia, and part of the north-west of America. The connexion of the latter with Russia in Asia is maintained by a chain of islands which run from the Peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia, to the Peninsula of Alashka in America. The Russiaa Empire comprehends nearly two hundred and fifty degrees of longitude—consequently, nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the whole globe; and about forty degrees of latitude—for it extends from Pyzdry, the last station on its Polish frontier. to Queen Charlotte's Sound in Americea. When it is 12 o'clock at midnight at its westernmost point, it is 16 minutes past 2 o'clock at midnight at its easternmost. It comprises a seventh part of the habitable earth, and a five and twentieth part of its superficial extent, land and water. It is 75 times larger than Prussia, 70 times larges than Great Britain and Ireland; 68 times larger than Italy; 64 times larger than Sweden; 37 times larger than France; and 31 times larger than Austria. The climate of this immense sovereignty is as varied as its component parts; here we have the heats which ripen the grape, the almond, the fig, and olive, the pomegranate, and orenge in the open air; and there, the excessive frigidity which reduces mercury to the state of hardness in which it may be hammered; at one extremity, the bear housed amid eternal ice, and at the other, the camel passing over a hotbed of arid sand; spring blooming along the Caucasus, whilst life and vegetation are entombed along the frozen strand of Vistula and Navy. Yet, in all his greatness, the Autocrat scarcely counts twice as many lieges as the King of England; and is lord of scarcely as many cities and market-towns as the single Emperor of Austria.

THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Dear Friends,—Having now taken leave, and I hope for ever, from Mr. Burnes, I would consider myself to be dishonest by not laying before you *the whole* of the circumstances to which Mr. Burnes alludes, with regard to my *frequently* casting out Devils. I told him the following fact:—In the year 1828, when I left with my wife the city of Cairo to go to Jerusalem, one night when sitting in our tent, and the Arabs near the fire, one of them Hij Ali by name, was talking. Whilst he was talking a horrid voice came out of him—it was like the voice of the tormented spirits in hell. I asked the Arabs—What is this? *Arabs*—'The Devil!" My wife trembled all over. One of the Arabs said to the *Devil*, 'In the name of Mohammed, the Prophet of God, be silent!'

Devil—'I don't know Mohammed, Mohammed is a pig.'

Myself, (to the Devil.)—'In the name of Jesus be silent!'

Devil—'Who is near me? Is Elijah near me?

Myself—'In the name of Jesus be silent!' and the Devil here.

I would beg, Sir, to say a word or two to [illegible] I would most respectfully submit to their consideration. In many cases you (I mean almost all editors) show a disregard of our feelings, and kind of contempt for us as a body which we do not deserve at your hands. For instance; a poor drunken vagrant is picked up in the street, and transmitted to the House of Correction; if he happens to be an Irishman, the circumstance is assuredly blazoned forth in your police reports. If a misguided or depraved youth commits a

would draw! They at all events would have no occasion to look *blank* on the matter, however much hororable members might do so, on their tavern bills being brought in. The talents of Mr. Bish, as a lottery agent, in the concoction of a *scheme* are well known; but this is one, the success of which is more than problematical. We are afraid—there will be more *blanks* on casting up the votes than *prizes*, by a considerable deal. If the Hon. Gentleman would put his shoulders to the *wheel* and endeavour to concoct some more tangible and feasible plan for the removal of those Irish grievances so often and so justly complained of, he would acquire much popularity and endear himself to the generous people of Ireland. At all events, if Mr. Bish is serious in his desire that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain should, by way of finishing its education, set out upon its travels, we hope they will delay their proposed journey until the Birmingham Rail Road should be completed. Then indeed they might start with some prospect of comfort, and sure we are, they will meet with a warm reception on the part of the people of Dublin, for if we know any thing of them at all, no people are fonler of a "sight" than they are, and most certainly a travelling Imperial Parliament in these times next to the Lions in London must be a *wonderful* curiosity. What station they may assign O'Connell, in the procession, may be a matter of speculation. We suspect if once he succeeds in getting the members over to Ireland his eloquence will induce a majority of them at once to strike the blow and grant a Repeal of the Union, and by way of rendering the matter more wonderful still—we shall then see an English Parliament sitting in an Irish Parliament House—and restoring to Ireland her long lost rights.

MR. LEIGH.

The language of this gentleman has been generally a subject of remark among our friends, who are greatly surprised, that a man of his standing and character, should have yielded an implicit and unqualified belief to a doctrne disclaimed by the professors of that creed, upon whom he would fasten his aspersion. We are strongly remindel of an incident of this kind, that took place a few years snce in this city. A stripling at one of our collegiate exhibitions, in the course of his address, expressed himself in nearly the same language, as the Senator from Virginia, upon the occasion to which we have alluded. Though he had quaffel his ideas from the fountains of fanaticism, and recently joined in earnest defamation of that portion of his fellow-christians, that he assailed; neither his insignificance as an individual in the community, nor the strange distortion of his intellect upon the occasion, shielded him from public censure and disapprobation. He was rebuked in a manner, befitting his character and the instigators of this attack upon the fiith of a body of christians retreated from the public view, with merited and deserved obloquy.—If Mr. Leigh could possibly appreciate the feelings of this worthy associate of his, ve doubt not, he would deplore the situation he has placed himself by reiterating a cant cry of the shameless fanatic.

Why we object thus, earnestly to the expressions of Mr. Leigh is clear and obvious. Many, very many persons who have denied this assertion will be led to adopt the fact of the statement as this gentleman is presumed to be intelligent, and well informed upon any subject that he deals with. No excuse of in sufficient knowledge upon this subject can be urged, it is but a weak invention, if there was no ulterior design on his part, we can scarcely conceive the reason of his aberration on the subject under discussion. The fact is, that he has hazarded to treat of matters of which he has shown himself either grossly ignorant or, shamefully regardless of, the truth—this alone is sufficient ground for questioning, every argument and statement he has advanced in his speech. It was a sweeping aspersion and with an apparent seemingness of candour, he used the most despicable art to imbue the minds of the weak and the infatuated with the tincture of sectarian bitterness, and circulate a calumny among those who may never perhaps see its refutation. This speech will be spread far and wide, and that those who peruse it may not give acquiescence to all the statements it contain, we desire that our remarks may serve as its commentary.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH PITTSBURG.

We learn from the Pittsbugh Manufacturera spirited and truly Independent Journal, that this splendid Roman Ctaholic Edifice was on Sunday last dedicated to the service of the Amighty in a manner becoming the solemn occasion. The concourse of persons present exceeded two thousand. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Kendrick assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Philadelphia and several other Catholic Clergymen from the surrounding country. The Bishop delivered an eloquent Sermon in the afternoon and the Rev. Mr. Hughes in the forenoon. We cannot pass over, says the Editor "the excellence of the Church music on this occasion, which indeed was a treat never equalled in this city. Several excellent instrumental performers, among the number our friend Mr. Von Bonhurst, assisted in his part of the service, and the singing of a French lady named Mrs. Mullen, was superior in our opinion to any singer we ever heard. This lady, if not the very best singer in the U. S., is certainly inferior to none. The sweetness and compass of her voice—the elegance and spirit of her style, would compare advantageously with any of the best opera singers in the country. We are happy to say that she is permanently engaged for the choir of this Church."

REV. MR. HUGHES.

The following is the letter of the Rev. John Hughes of Philadelphia, in answer to an invitation from the Bank men of Pittsburg to join in their celebration:

"In begging leave to decline the pleasure of a compliance with your kind invitation of this morning, I have but to repeat the motives which I suggested in conversation with the committee, by whom your note of invitation was presented.

"My engagements are numerous during my short stay in Pittsburg; but besides this, knowing that there are excellent citizens arrayed on opposite sides of the great political question which is now agitating the public mind, *I feel that it would be indelicate in me, as a Clergyman, to join in any public celebration of a triumph gained by one portion of citizens over the principles or opinions of another.*

"I do not say that a Clergyman should not entertain and express on suitable occasions his political principles and opinions. Yet I hold it as a rule for my own guidance, that the *less he mingles in the troubled elements of political rivalship, the better for himself, for religion and for the community generally.*

"With the best wishes for your welfare and happiness,

"I have the honor to be gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN HUGHES."

R. Burke, Esq. and others, Committee.

We are gratified though not surprised to find this talented Clergyman has shown the respect he entertains for the dignity of his high station; and we receive this further proof that having devoted himself to the worship of the true God, and the promulgation of his divine word, the Rev. Mr. Hughes is unwilling to mingle in the political quarrels of men, or rejoice in the triumph of party. His letter will be perused with pleasure and its contents will be approved of, and admired by all classes of society. For our own parts we have always considered it the duty of Clergymen possessing an equal right with all other citizens to come forward to the polls and give their votes; but the moment they mingle in political struggles and take an active part in them they travel out of their proper sphere and their conduct then becomes derogatory of the sacred station they are called to, and the solemn duties they have to perform. Such are our sentiments, and we feel confident they are those of all sensible men, desirous of preserving religion pure and holy and rendering our Clergy respected and honored.

RIOT OF THE ALBANY WHIGS.

We extract the following from a letter written by a gentleman in Albany, to the Editor of the "New York Times." It exhibits on the part of the "Whigs" of Albany the same *peaceable modest* and *quiet* deportment which characterised the *glorious* "Whigs" of New York who broke into the Arsenal. From this letter it seems [*mirabile dictu!*] that the "Irish" have not been aggressors in the Albany affair, but were knocked down and beaten by the "Whig" bullies in the most cowardly and unmerciful manner as a "matter of fun." We do hope that the ensuing election may prove that the Irish people have feelings, and *patriotism*, and what is more galling to the nicknamed Whigs: *power:*

"Last night the city was filled with riot, roar, and drunken carousals; all the main streets were illuminated with tar barrels, and the little boys screamed, the big *wigs* swore, and the *bullies fought the Irish* wherever they could find *a single one* going peaceably about his business without company or cudgel to protect him."

As to the "*cudgel*," the writer meant no insult, for when "Whigs" rejoice in their *modern* style every peaceable citizen should be armed.

NEW HAVEN--CONN.

We regret that the painful duty devolves upon us of recording a lamentable accident which occurred on Ascension Thursday, at the Consecration of the Catholic Church, recently erected for the convenience of the citizens of New Haven and its vicinity. During the ceremonies, (when all was deadly quiet) and at the moment it was most thronged with spectators, the gallery across the front of the building, suddenly gave way, and fell upon the persons below. We regret to say, the consequence was, that a boy named Hardyear, was instantly killed, and a few others severely hurt.—Amongst the number were: Mrs. Hinman, the wife of Deacon Hinman, and Mr. Hardyear, the grand-father of the boy; the latter is since dead, and with his grand-son, have been buried in the cemetry attached to the Church. The others, we rejoice to say, have recovered. The building by all accounts, was very indifferently constructed, and we have it from undoubted authority, that the Rev. Pastor, Mr. McDermott, on several occasions, remonstrated and expressed his dissatisfaction to the builder. No person however, but the builder, could have the least idea how slight and weak the construction was. We should be sorry to fix blame upon him, far less would we suppose that it possibly could be done intentionally—truth it is however, that the consequences have been the loss of valuable lives, and also, the loss of money which it will be necessary now to collect to repair the Church. As the accident occurred previous to any collection having been taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building this Church; we would suggest the propriety of the Rev. Mr. McDermott paying a visit to this city, where we feel confident the peculiar circumstances of the case, will be duly considered by our citizens, and we doubt not, he will find them ready to give their mite towards the repairing of the Church, and restoring it to its former splendour. On the Sunday following this lamentable occurrence, the Church was duly consecrated by the worthy Bishop of

Teller.

NO. 21.

England, and point out, if you can, the period of the same duration, in which there has been one-half, one-fourth, aye, I will say one-sixteenth, of the number of prosecutions of the press which have taken place since these Whigs have been in power. (Cheers.) The Tories did not prosecute as many printers in 25 years, as these men have prosecuted in three. (Hear.) In France the attempt of the late King to put down the press was the cause of the glorious Revolution of July. Yet what has been the result? Why, the unfortunate stock-jobbing King obstinately pursues the same course which the Whigs are pursuing in this country. Well, to come back to the resolution, "the prosecution of the *True Sun* by the Whigs denotes their treachery to the press, and their fear of public opinion." Why yes, whoever did so, that was not in the wrong? [Hear, hear.] The lies of the press can do no honest man any harm. In the last thirty-five years more lies have been told about me than perhaps were told of any other man in his whole life. But have they done me any harm in my own country? Why, if you ask the question, six millions of voices from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, will answer in one tremenduous "No?" [Immense cheering.) And, for my own part, I will frankly avow that I never felt the slightest injury from the abuse of a newspaper, unless there happened to be a spice of truth in it. [A laugh.] If I may judge of other people by myself, I will say that every man is angry just as he is told his real faults; and thus it is that the Whigs are angry from one end of the week to the other, [a laugh] and I trust that they will continue in the fret until they go out in a fume. [Loud laugher.] Truth is the attribute of the Deity; but where did falsehood originate? Why, with the enemy of mankind. Hell is the parent of lies, but truth belongs to Heaven. Between these two every man must take his choice. [Hear, hear.] They who say the truth is as unpunishable as a crime, they who uphold falsehood, and make it so to those exhibited last year.

We were sorry also, to witness the improper manner in which they are arranged, and must say, though with reluctance, that the *tout ensemble* is not creditable to those by whom it has been produced.—There are many miserable and spiritless portraits, and other paintings which should never have been admitted into the Academy, and might better have been consigned to the flames, than offered to the public, as specimens of the *finest* among the fine arts. We find many—very many paintings which are not intrinsically worth the price of the paint which has been wasted upon them, or the canvass upon whih they are executed, and yet some of them have been cried up as deserving of praise. Still though the exhibition, taken as a whole, is meagre, there are many bright gems, to see either of which, is worth the price of admission—some of the finest specimens of paintings we have ever seen for years. These shall be noticed in their regular order. At present we have only space to notice the exhibition *en passant*. Next week we will comment on the pictures in detail—and afterwards continue our remarks briefly, from week to week, until all shall have been noticed. It is a great fault of some of our editors, that in spite of their determination, they are carried away by *favouritism;* we have no favourites, and in our observations on the present collection of paintings, will be influenced solely by a desire to decide on their merits, impartially and honestly. And here we may as well notify our readers, that we estimate a painting in a greater or less degree as it assimilates to, or differs from nature. Gaudy colours, crowded in wild confusion, to force the beholder into admiration of a picture, when it deserves none, cannot deceive us, any more than high-sounding words, and rounded periods without sense or meaning. In our opinion, a painter who produces such pictures, is like the orator, who crowds into his address, all the figures of rhetoric, but forgets the most essential ingredient: sense. Having given our readers these brief explanations, we leave this subject, fully determined to resume it next week.

MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

☞ The Members of "The Mechanics Benefit Society, will celebrate its first Anniversary by a public dinner at the O'Connell House, 338 Broadway on Monday the 9th June next. Tickets can be obtained from the following places:—John McDermott's 71 Catharine st. John McGrath 346 1-2 Broadway, Timothy O'Gorman 51 Washington st. Cornelius Cronin 105 1-2 Mulberry st. James Alexander 206 Sullivan st. Patrick Daley 21 Duane st. Joseph Keeler 130 Anthony st. at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Eranklin st. and at the Bar of the O'Connell House. JOHN McGRATH, Pres't.

Joseph Keeler Sec'ty,

☞ NOTICE. ☜

A meeting of the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society will be held in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when an election will take place for officers for the ensuing year. The poll will be kept open until half past 4 o'clock, P. M. Members who take an interest in the Society will please attend. PETER McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

EXCISE JUSTICE—A CURIOUS CASE.

In 1817, the roof of the King's stores fell in, and crushed four puncheons of whiskey belonging to a Dublin distiller (Mr. Haig) In common justice the Excise should have paid the owner for the loss sustained—in stead of which, they demanded the duty on the whiskey, spilt in their own possession, by the insufficiency of their own store. On this being refused, they seized on ten other puncheons as security for the duty on the spilt whiskey, which ten puncheons are still in their possession—their condition, however, being altered in a way with which the distiller was lately made acquainted—that is the, vessels being safe and sound, but their former contents having altogether *evaporated*.

ARREST OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN FOR TITHES.

On Monday, the Rev. Thomas Barry, P. P. of Bantry, attended the Court, in compliance with a summons as witness, to prove the genuineness of a will which had been deposited in his care. On the Rev. gentleman's appearance in Court. Mr. Sheriff Johnson, in the most gentlemanly manner, addressed Mr. Barry, and informed him that he held a writ of execution against his person, at the suit of Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq. seven pounds some shillings, being 2l. 10. 10d. original debt claimed for tithes, and the residue for costs. Mr. Barry, acquainted the worthy Sub-Sheriff that he attended the Court as a witness, and on being referred to the Judge, made the necessary affidavit of the summons having, as such, been served on him, and was immediately discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.—*Cork Chronicle.*

REPEAL PETITIONS.

The Committee on Petitions report that down to the 28th of February the Repeal petitions were 42 in number, bearing 26,260 signatures. The best signed of the late petitions was one from Pallisgreen and Temple Breden, in the county Limerick, which had 2850 signatures. The next best signed were the following :—Middleton, Cork, 1272 signatures ; Freshford, 2003 signatures ; Rathpatrick, Killenny, 1000; Poluroun, Kilkenny, 904; and Mullinahone, Tipperary, 750. The petitions against tithes, up to the same date, were 55 in number; the signatures of 41,633. The petitions from the painstaking and persevering Scotch, with reference to their church, make a still better display of signatures. They were only fifty-two in number, up to the same period, but the names attached to them were 48,693.

The fifth report of the Parliamentary Committee for petitions is dated 4th March. Up to that day the number of Repeal petitions, received was 67, to which there was 52,056 signatures. The petition to which the greatest number of signatures was affixed was that of St. James's parish, in this city—the signatures were 6,096. Next to this were the parishes of Drolaman and Ballymachugh, 2,567 signatures; Thomastown (Kilkenny), 2,595 signatuares; St. Canice (Kilkenny), 2,070 signatures; Newtownbarry and Kilmeshal [Wexford], 1,164 signatures. The smallest number of signatures to any petition [illegible] weather was so calm, that the spot where several of the ships of Admiral Tourville, were sunk by Admiral Russell, after the famous engagement of the 29th of May, 1692, was left quite dry. The bulks of the sunken ships, though they had been lying at the bottom of the sea for upwards of [illegible] were still entire, and before the tide returned, six pieces of cannon, and several cart loads of balls were brought to land. There is no tradition in the country, of any period since the brilliant but unfortunate battle of La Hogue, when the sea retired so far out as on this occasion.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A Clerical Sentiment.—At the conclusion of the Bexhill anti-tithe meeting, a strange sentiment was uttered by the Vicar, We hope such sentiments are not general in the Vicar's class : for, if they are, there can be no hope for the people, but in the strength of their own right hands. The Parson said—if he was to enjoy the name of an oppressor, he might as well *enjoy the advantages of oppression.* Mr. Breton, he had observed, had four cows. Here, then, we have a Clergyman of the Church of England professing a belief, that there are advantages in oppression. This is not our opinion. Undoubtedly, oppression is a great disadvantage to the oppressed; but all history is a lie, if it be an advantage to the oppressors. If we could, for one moment, conceive, that to do wrong was beneficial—for one moment, suppose, that one man, or one class of men, could be benefitted by injuring another, we should at once take refuge in the most heartless scepticism, and deny the existence of any supreme moral government. It is left, however, we hope, for the Clergy to nourish irreligion, by such a practical denial of the existence of a just and supreme Judge, as is to be found in committing oppression, because it is beneficial.—*Brighton Guardian.*

A Roman Catholic chapel is erecting at the upper end of the Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood-road, at the sole cost of two ladies.—*London paper.*

Sheep in Flannel Waistcoats.—The *Oxford Journal* informs us that, "the advance in the price of wool has put all the farmers on the alert who have any of that article to sell, and sheep are actually travelling to London in flannel waistcoats, having been shorn for the sake of the wool, and covered up with flannel to prevent their flesh being injured by exposure to the cold."

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM QUARTER, and the Rev. T. Mc GUIRE, have removed from 27 East Broadway to Ridge-street, one door from Grand-street, opposite St. Mary's Church.

☞ REMOVED.—CHARLES McDERMOTT, *Marshall*, has removed his residence to No. 64 Duane-street, one door south-west of Elm-street, where, or at the Marine Court, he will be happy to receive commands from his friends, to whom he tenders sincere thanks for the kindness and confidence manifested towards him in his official capacity, as well as in his other avocations.

New-York, May 3, 1834. 4t

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of Houses, builders and others. to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833. M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings : Doway Testaments, 12mo. in half binding ; do do. sheep binding ; do do. 32mo pocket editioa. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament ; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn ; History of the Church, by the Rev. C C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo. ; Granhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church ; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power. Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York ; the Christian'e Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition ; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or comparion to the Altar; Key of Paradise ; Garden of the Soul ; True Piety or the Day Well Spent ; Poor Man's Manual ; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition ; The Pious Guide ; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual ; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained ; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretinne ; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratequies et Prieress ; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner ; Fleury's Historical Catechis☞ complete ; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 18mo. ; Another edition 32mo. ; Catholic Spelling Book : Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gother ; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin ; Devotion to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life. (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controvercy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism ; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates ; The Metropolitan Catholic callender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland ; Bossuett's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes ; Fleteher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism ; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism ; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented ; The following of Christ. by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter : Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori, Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments : The devout communicant ; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner ; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian ; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine ; Meditations of St. Augustine ; Manual of St. Augustine : Spiritual Retreat for eght successive days ; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter ; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale ; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story : Piety Exemplified 2vols 13mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth ; Model for Young Men ; Cobbett's History of the Reformation ; Ward's canos ; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers 1 vol, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect ; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine, or the Holy Land. from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations : illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

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EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

For Steerage Passengers,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in anyof which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men ; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expences often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is taken to promote the comfort of the passengers ; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland. Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to ; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

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THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK

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It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl s

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND & ENGLAND.

The Subscribers engage to bring passengers throughout the year from Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin. Sligo, and Cork—in first rate vessels, commanded by careful captains. Persons who wish to send for their friends, can do so, either by calling at the office or writing, if they live at a distance: letters (post-paid) from all parts of the United States will meet with immediate attention. Small drafts on England and Ireland, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may wish to remit money to their friends.

Apply to

April 26 ABRAHAM BELL, & Co. 33 Pine-street, New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

ANDREW C. BYRNE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the increased patronage received, he has found it necessary to remove his schoool to a much larger and more convenient situation, No. 132 Bowery, opposite Spring st. where, as heretofore, Parents and Guardian may confidently rely on having every possible attention paid not only to their instruction but particularly to the morals of their children. At the expiration of the quarter should any Patron feel displeased with the advancement of his child, he is earnestrequested to withdraw him.

REFERENCES,

RIGHT REV. D. DUBOIS,	VERY REV. F. VARELA.
VERY REV, D. POWER,	REV. W. QUARTER.

And all those who have so far favored him with their patronage.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, NEWARK, (N. J.)—

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution commenced as usual on the first Monday in May next.

The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French Languages, are also taught :

The government is mild and parental, yet sufficiently energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxtion they are under the immediate care of the Principal The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healthy situation of the Town. its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.

TERMS—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—$25. per do.,—payable quarterly in advance, No deduction will be made for paying a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books and Stationary. and the French Language.

REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St.

LETTERS may be addressed to the Principal, 2 houses north of Academy, in Washington street N. J. f.m3

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors. that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schilen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice ; and that the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No, 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season : comprising of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias. Velvets. &c. &.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a sharge of public patronage.

N. B- Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

COAL—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal.—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Picou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 8 JOHN QUIN.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. McAVOY, widow of the late Mr. Bernard McAvoy, begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened an Infant School at No. — Mulberry st. and solicits a continuance of the patronage which the public thought proper to bestow on her late husband. As the school will be entirely under her own inspection, the greatest attention will be paid, as respects the morals and education of the children. May 3

BOARD. A few young men can be accommodated with Board; and Shoemakers with the privilege of a good shop, at No. 37 Elm, near Pearl-street, by P. DUNN.

May 10—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEARRY. who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller New York, by their Mother, Sister and Brother. ap26—3t

Of JOHN CASHMAN, a native of Ireland, but for the last two years a resident of this city, who left his home on Tuesday 7th inst. and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife Johannah Cashman 51 Washington street New York.

Of JOHN DONOVAN, A native of the Parish of Dorris, and County of Cork, Ireland who landed at Quebec. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Michael Donovan, Utica New York. A. 26 4t

Of THOMAS FARRELLY, by trade a Mason, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast for St. John's, N. B, in 1829. When last heard of was in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother and Sister, Charles and Rosanna Farrelly. Troy, N. Y. ap19

Of HUGH M'BRIDE, supposed to be in this city, who left Calony, county Sligo, Ireland, about five or six years ago. Address to this Office—Post paid. ap19

Of ELLEN REILLY, a native of the land of Derryvacnay, Parish, Drumbane, county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1825. When last heard of, she was residing in Buffalo, State of N. Y. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Brother, Terence Reilly, if directed to Patrick Leonard, 102 Broome-street, New-York. ap19 6t.

Of CATHARINE PINE, wife of James Pine, Shoemaker, a native of Killuer Co. Cork, Ireland. The last place heard from was New-York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Sister, Johanna Pine, Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-street, Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of FREDERICK EASTSTAFF, a native of St. John's Newfoundland. When last heard from was in New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully reeeived by his parents in Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-st. Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of Hugh McGuire who left the west part of the County Mayo some 19 or 20 years ago. When last heard of he was in Baltimore. Also of Patrick McGuire who left Castle Bar, 10, years ago, he is a Tobaconist by Trade and when last heard of was pedling in and about the city of Boston. Any information addressed to William McGuire, City of Buffalo, will be thankfully received. New-York. Ap20

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE
MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT.
Truth Teller.

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24. 1834. NO. 21.

ENGLAND.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

A numerous meeting was held in London at the Institu ion of the Working Classes, Theobald's road, to pass resolu ions, &c., relative to the Whig prosecution of the *True Sun*, nd the imprisonment of the victim, Reeve.

Upon the motion of Mr. Cleave, seconded by Mr. Simpson, Ir. Hetherington was called to the chair.

Mr. Hetherington, upon coming forward to address the meet ng, was received with loud cheers. He said they were assem led there that evening to take into consideration the recent rosecution of the *True Sun* newspaper, and of that deeply njured man, Reeve, who was consigned to a dungeon merely or selling waste paper, to procure for himself and his family a norsel to eat. (Shame, shame.) It was the duty of the peo o uphold those papers, stamped and unstamped, which advoca ed their rights—(hear, hear)—in opposition to a corrupt and vicked faction (Cheers.) The object of that meeting was to url defiance at their oppressors through the medium of public pinion; and to express their indignation at the barefaced cru lty of the Whigs. He recollected that, on one occasion, when ne was at the Rotunda, listening to Mr. Cobbett's lecture, a nan, who was standing behind him, put his hand, into his Mr. H's) pocket. He said, "Sir you have made a mistake— laughter) this is my pocket, but even so, you are too late, as he wholesome thieves have had their hands in it before you." Loud laughter and cheers.) The Whigs were a vacillating set of knaves, deserving the severest reprehension. (Cheers.) They were a set of shufflers, and should be considered so by every honest and honorable man. (Hear, hear.) He did not speak of them as men—it was their conduct which had dis gusted him.

> I venerate the men whose hearts are warm
> Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
> Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
> That they are honest in the sacred cause.
> To such I render more than mere respect,
> Whose actions say that they respect themselves.

(Here a burst of cheering announced the arrival of Mr. O'Con nell.) It was not his wish to trespass further upon the attention of the meeting, as he knew they were most anxious to hear men of transcendant talent, who were on the platform, and who had come forward to give expression to their sympathy for those who had grappled with their injustice and persecution, and who had determined never to flinch from the contest until they had made the despots powerless, and until they had dragged the tyrant rulers of the earth from their strong holds of corruption. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. M'Wade proposed the first resolution. He concludes by saying, that he was opposed to an ascendant church—(cheers)—of equal rights—and equal laws—and there fore an advocate of the *True Sun*, a journal that with stern in tegrity maintained, through good and through evil report, all those great and general principles which should guide the so cial state. (Cheers.) The *True Sun* would soon toll the fune ral note of the basely begotten union between England and Ire land. (Cheers.) The death-knell of this offspring of corrup tion and despotism is being sounded, and the great man, the mighty advocate of human rights, and of his country's free dom, (Daniel O'Connell,) would soon have the heartfelt gratification to behold his country regenerated, and once more a nation freely breathing in the atmosphere of freedom, and inhaling the vital air of independence, and of civil and re ligious liberty.

Mr. Cleave seconded the resolution.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor came to the front of the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. He said—I understand, Sir, that the purpose for which we assembled was to express our condemnation of the conduct of the government towards the *True Sun* (Cries of hear. hear, no, no, not the govern ment.) The Whigs have trampled upon the liberty of the press, and upon their own bygone pledges and professions, in the per sons of the thousands of poor men, whom they have consigned to the dungeon, for the violation of that law which they them selves used to be loud in denouncing as inconsistent with jus tice, and as an infraction of the constitution. (Cheers.) I am proud to say, that even in the House of Commons the Irish members for the most part—calumniated though they are— have ever been found upon the side of the people of England. We are the majority of the minority on all occasions, in which the will of the ministers and the interests of the people are in collision.

A person in the crowd.—You voted for the corn laws.

Mr. O'Connor advanced firmly in the front of the platform and said, I did, I did and I will again, and as I never fly from public opinion, I stand here to defend not only the integrity but the justice of that vote, against any person who dare ar raign me. But I shall return to the case of the *True Sun* news paper; and I ask you, will you not join heart and hand for the relief of those poor men who have done so much to serve your cause, who are now in prison, not so much because they had some private individuals for their enemies, as because you had them for your friends?

The Chairman asked, was there any other Gentleman who wished to speak to the resolution? (Loud cries of O'Con nell.)

M. O'Connell rose and said—I am here. (Tumultuous cheering.) Yes I am here. I come here according to my vo cation, to express my sympathy with the oppressed, and my abhorrence of the oppressor—(renewed cheers)—to cheer, if I can, the victim of an unjust law, in his dungeon, and to de nounce the tyrant in high seat amongst the lords of the land— [cheers]—to pour out the full vial of my wrath and indignation upon the men who have cheated the people, and belied them themselves—who pick out of the mire the filthy garlands which might have graced their adversaries, but can only make their ugliness more hideous. You know whom I mean—the Whigs. Cheers, groans, and laughter.] Yes, the Whigs. When you want to describe any thing base in the extreme, any thing slavish, hypocritical, and hateworthy, call it a Whig. [Loud and continued cheers and great laughter.] I advise every man—why, I advise my own children, not to curse or swear, or call any man by an ill name; and I advise you, if any of you be ever vexed, and ready to rap out an ugly oath, or tell any fellow that he is a blackguard, just use a civil word and say that he is a "Whig," and that you despise him. [Great laughter.] Don't think that I suppose the Tories bet ther than the Whigs? [Cheers and laughter.] Why you anti cipate me. [A laugh.] The reason is this; the whigs are a win ning, whimpering, hypocritical set of knaves, who, like saintly thieves at field-preaching, turn up the white of their eyes to heaven, to induce others to look the same way, whilst they pick the pockets of the devout congregation. [Excessive laugh ter, and cries of you have hit it, Dan.] But they will get into a passion if you tell them this, and they will ask you, "Did we not give you parliamentary reform?" [Laughter.] Unfor tunately it was all the other way; you gave them the parlia mentary reform which put them into the places which they hold [Cheers.] But I may be asked, why did I vote for it? I say, because I, as a lawyer, thought it better for my client to take the instalment of 5s. in the pound of the national debt, and to sue for the remaining 15s. [Hear, and laughter.] They came into power at a period when the reins of this empire had fallen from the hands of their predecessors, and this government could no longer be carried on in the same names. [Cheers.] The schoolmaster had been abroad. The people had been taught severe lessons of oppression. The political unions had bound them together in an adamantine chain, which neither the open violence of the Tories, nor the more dangerous arti fice of the Whigs, can ever break. [Cheers.] The people have risen in moral excellence and worth; they have surpassed their lords in knowledge and information of every kind. [Hear. hear.) Yes; catch me one of those lords. Set him down to an epistle, or an essay, or a King's speech, and you will find nine out of ten in a political union who will do it better. [Loud cheers.] A lord, indeed!—Why, there are few of them could spell a letter throughout without looking nine or ten times in to a dictionary, to say nothing of the composition. [Cheers and laughter.] There is the hero of Waterloo; look to his let ters and despatches. What man of the Unions could write such drivelling stuff? But they will ask, would any man of the Unions fight such battles? What! who fought them? Who won Waterloo? Is it not acknowledged that there never was a battle fought with less generalship or with more indivi dual bravery? [Cheers.] It was the heroism of the Scotch and Irish soldiers who won the field of Waterloo, and redeemed the honor of England, and the liberties of Europe, from the blunders of Wellington. [Immense cheering.] But Welling ton was called into the cabinet to put down the people, and he behaved like a soldier. [A laugh.] He came down boldly to the House of Lords, and he declared that the unreformed House of Commons was the best that could be constituted by any contrivance of human ingenuity; that it was the result of the fortuitous operation of Providence, and that man could not imagine any thing half so good. (Laughter.) In spite of Wel lington, however, thanks to the King and the democracy, this best of all possible parliaments has been made something better. It was thus the Whigs came into office; but could they have remained in office three months if it had not been for the sup port of the people? (Hear.) It is true they gave us reform; but is that a reason why we owe them any thanks? Have we any reason to thank them for keeping themselves in office, which they do in spite of the people, and which has been their only thought since they came into place? (Hear. hear.) They have certainly as complaisant a parliament as ministers could desire, but they have long turned their backs upon the people. (Hear, Hear.) Look through the whole history of England, and point out, if you can, the period of the same duration, in which there has been one-half, one-fourth, aye, I will say one-sixteenth, of the number of prosecutions of the press which have taken place since these Whigs have been in power. (Cheers.) The Tories did not prosecute as many printers in 25 years, as these men have prosecuted in three. (Hear.) In France the attempt of the late King to put down the press was the cause of the glorious Revolution of July. Yet what has been the result? Why, the unfortunate stock-job bing King obstinately pursues the same course which the Whigs are pursuing in this country. Well, to come back to the re solution, "the prosecution of the *True Sun* by the Whigs denotes their treachery to the press, and their fear of public opinion." Why yes, whoever did so, that was not in the wrong? [Hear, hear.] The lies of the press can do no hon est man any harm. In the last thirty-five years more lies have been told about me than perhaps were told of any other man in his whole life. But have they done me any harm in my own country? Why, if you ask the question, six millions of voices from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Conne mara to the Hill of Howth, will answer in one tremenduous "No?" [Immense cheering.) And, for my own part, I will frankly avow that I never felt the slightest injury from the abuse of a newspaper, unless there happened to be a spice of truth in it. [A laugh.] If I may judge of other people by myself, I will say that every man is angry just as he is told his real faults; and thus it is that the Whigs are angry from one end of the week to the other, [a laugh] and I trust that they will continue in the fret until they go out in a fume. [Loud laugh ter.] Truth is the attribute of the Deity; but where did false hood originate? Why, with the enemy of mankind. Hell is the parent of lies, but truth belongs to Heaven. Between these two every man must take his choice. [Hear, hear.] They who say the truth is as unpunishable as a crime, they who uphold falsehood, and make it part and a parcel of the laws, ought to hold their courts in hell. (Cheers.) I am for the free and unrestricted promulgation of truth everywhere. [Hear, hear.] How are men to discover their true interests, if it be forbidden to tell the truth? [Hear, hear.] My Rev. friend in the chair is as sincere in his religious belief as I am a sincere Catholic. But if I challenge him to argue the truth of our respective creeds, how will he convince me, or prove his own sincertiy, by bringing acts of parliament against me, instead of texts of scripture? [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] No man is sincere in his religion who thinks that he has need of penal laws and bayonets, or any other arguments than those which have convinced himself. I trust in God I am as sincere a Catholic as any man upon earth; but I would not be so one moment, if I thought the Catholic religion had the slightest need of human aid to assist or protect it. Why, then, should not we be allowed to have truth told us in matters of government? [Hear hear.] Why should the proprietors of the *True Sun* be put in prison, because they disprove of this or that act of the govern ment? [Hear, hear.] The object of our sort of government is to give a high importance to a set of men who would be at the thread-mill if they had their deserts, and do good to those who do ill, and ill to those who do good. But a good govern ment is in reality the servant of the people, and not its master. The real use of government is to bring within the reach of every industrious man clothing and food, and a comfortable home, (hear, hear) and, above all things to take care that the burthen of taxation should not be thrown on those who were least able to bear it. (Hear. hear.) But how are we ever to arrive at such a government, if we are not allowed to let the people know what is right and what is wrong; if we are not allowed to dis cuss, through the medium of a free pree, the faults and the merits of the government which we have? (Hear, hear.) There is one kind of lie which is never punished, the lie of flattery. You may say, for instance, that Lord Althorp is a man of sur passing eloquence, that his utterance is clear, his manners graceful, and his temper candid. (Laughter.) You may ex tol Brougham and Denman to the skies, as the most learned of lawyers, and the most upright of statesmen. (Laughter.) You may say, if you like, that Lord Grey is the most disinterested man that ever England saw as a minister. If the *True Sun* had told lies of this kind, do you think that it would have been prosecuted by Sir John Campbell, late of Dudley? [Cheers and great laughter.] If the *True Sun* had said that Lord Brougham was a most excellent Judge and sound lawyer, that he surpassed even Sir Thomas More in learning and in tegrity, and that he was no coxcomb, I warrant that paper would not have been indicted for libel. [Hear, hear.] Now, see what horrible effect all this has upon character. When men do their duty, in despite of the great and powerful, they should not be neglected and reviled. The enemies of the peo ple are elevated and extolled, whilst their advocates are laugh to scorn. Oh, I hope to see the day when it will be as punish able to call a bad man "most excellent and worthy lord," as it is now to tell the world what a knave he is. I am, therefore, decidedly an advocate for the liberty of the press. And here,

cheerfully in my country's name, I tender to the conductors of the *True Sun* measureless gratitude. (Renewed cheers.) Some people tell you that I am looking for the separation of Ireland from England. Why, they lie, and they know it. (Cheers, and laughter.) I say they lie, for I always like to call a spade a spade, (Laughter) I wish the people of England to make a common cause. Why should I wish to be separated from a people who support such a paper as the *True Sun*? (Cheers.) Look to my parliamentary career. Is there any vote I ever gave did not support the friends of English liberty? (Hear, hear.) Have I not voted for shortening the duration of parliament? Have I not voted for an extension of the franchise, to every man who pays taxes; and where is the human being in England who does not pay taxes? (Hear, hear.) It is robbery to take a farthing out of the pocket of any man who is not represented in parliament. (Hear, hear.) Have I not voted for the protection of the poor man's suffrage by ballot? It is true I have voted for the reform bill, although it did not include those things; but as I have already said, I thought it was right to take the enstalment, and look for the balance of the debt at another opportunity. (Hear, hear.) If we had not accepted what they offered, they would have given us nothing, and the people would have been driven to take away what they demanded in a worse way; and I abhor bloodshed. (Hear, hear.) Violent commotions are most hurtful to the operative classes. Times of reovolution press most heavily on those who have no hoarded gold, nor any store but their daily labor. [Hear, hear.] Mr. O'Connell again adverted to the services which the *True Sun* newspaper had rendered to the cause of liberty, not only in England but in Ireland; he emphatically called upon the people to interpose the shield of their protection between the victim and the prosecutor, and to join heart and hand with him in supporting the freedom of the press. Let them do this, and the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the people must be triumphant. [Loud and reiterated peals of acclamation, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of applause, followed the conclusion of the honorable and learned gentleman's speech.]

Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution.

Mr. Abraham, on seconding it, said he was one of the working classes. When he and others of his trade [coopers] working in Debtford, were deprived of a portion of their wages, and reduced to distress, and many put out of employment, a statement of their case was drawn up to be published, and the *Times* refused to publish it unless they, poor and distressed as they were, would pay ten or twelve guineas for its insertion. Hopeless of haying their hard case brought to the ears of government, they gave up the notion of its being published. He went to the *True Sun*, and the *True Sun*, without allusion to payment, immediately inserted it. [Great cheering.] He then went into a statement of the hardships which the journeymen coopers suffered, who, in consequence of having required a moderate rise of wages, had been thrown out of work; and the master coopers applied to Sir James Graham for a supply of oaks from the stores at Deptford, which had been granted. A false statement was put into the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty, all the working people had no means of contradicting it.

Mr. O'Connell—Let me have the statement, and I pledge myself to have the facts brougnt before the House of Commons within forty-eight hours. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Abreham resumed—He felt grateful to Mr. O'Connell for taking up the case; and he could tell Mr. O'Connell he had the gratitude of the working classes of England, and that they deeply sympathised with him in his earnest anxiety to liberate his country by a repeal of the Union.

Thanks having been returned to the chairman, the meeting separated, after giving three cheers for the *True Sun* and freedom of the press, three cheers for O'Connell and O'Connor, and the repeal of the Union, and three for Hedrington and the working classes of England.

IRELAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Hereditaty bondsmen know you not,
"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?
"Can Gaul or Muscovite relieve you?—No,
"By your own right arms your freedom must be wrought."

MEN OF IRELAND!—In disappointment, but not in despair, I once again address you. I am disappointed that the respectful but firm demands for repeal of the Union have not already been more numerous. The signatures of the Repeal petitions do not amount to eighty thousand. Last year those against Coercion Bill amounted to near half a million.

I had required one million of signatures—I had distinctly announced that to command attention, it was absolutely necessary to have that number at least—I made this announcement four months ago; and yet there are not 80,000, to the date of the last parliamentary report.

One more difficulty in the way of Repeal is thus created—one more subject of triumph to the enemies of Irish Independence and prosperity. This fault is entirely your own,

"Hereditary bondsmen know you not,
"Who would be free THEMSELVES must strike the blow?"

and as you do know it, why not assist us who struggle for your freedom with—at least—your petitions.

That there are many—many causes which excuse this paucity of petitions, whilst they account for the apparent apathy of the Irish people, is, alas! but too clear and and indisputable.

FIRST—There is that awful visitation of the divine and ever adorable will which has spread the cholera plague through so many fair and fertile, and hitherto salubrious districts in Ireland. I believe it has spread more extensively during the present winter than it did at any former period, reaching districts which were before spared. It is pleasing to think that God has now mitigated this scourge, and that the disease is now disappearing; but its existence in so many places during the winter, has, of course, diverted the attention from all political subjects, and rendered co-operation for the Repeal nearly impossible. In this, as in very thing else, we must humbly bow before the manifestation of the divine will.

SECONDLY—The unanimity of sentiment on the subject of the Repeal, prevailing amongst so many classes of Irishmen, is (strange as it may appear,) another cause of the diminished vivacity of petitioning. When there is a difference of opinion upon any political subject, it creates and continues a warmth of feeling, and energy of exertion, on both sides; but when all those we see and talk to concur with us in one sentiment, public exertion becomes sluggish and—there is nothing to agitate the waters of public discussion, and the universal question stagnates until it becomes almost useless. Thus do I account for much of the apparent apathy which exists. It is not because of any change favorable to the continuance of the Union, quite the reverse—it is beause all agreeing on the subject of Repeal, its achievement is anticipated with an unwise security, which seems to render exertion superfluous, and thus retards the success which it too hastily anticipates.

THIRDLY—The existence of the Coercion Bill—the last bad work of British dominaton—renders it almost impossible in practice to hold the necessary meetings for preparing and managing Repeal petitions. It is, indeed, very difficult, any where out of the great towns, to get rid of the apprehension of magisterial interference with meetings, or a government proclamation to prohibit them altogether. This apprehension, I am sure, has contributed a full proportion of impediment to that accumulation of petitions which would otherwise, in all probability, have loaded before now the table of the House of Commons. This, therefore, accounts for a considerable part of the deficiency of petitions.

FOURTHLY—In the districts actually proclaimed there can be no public meetiug whatsoever. This subtracts from the Repeal the petitions of all those in such districts who think with me that one of the most powerful modes of preventing agrarian disturbances and crimes, is to encourage hopes of constitutional relief and redress.

FIFTHLY—But the Coercion Bill, in its most unconstitutional harshness, operates still more strongly in preventing the organization of the necessary machinery for forwarding petitions to this remote legislature. In fact, the opinions of the people of Ireland can never be collected without the existence of some permanent board or body in Dublin always ready to give instructions as to the mode of preparing and transmitting petitions. This the Coercion Bill prevents, and thus our enemies, who passed that bill, will avail themselves of the consequences of their own despotic conduct to tarnish the national cause, and to postpone Repeal.

I have thus sketched some of the reasons which have caused the comparative paucity of Repeal petitions. But I do not attempt not to disguise the fact from the enemies of that measures, nor do I mean to mitigate the crime of those Repealears who content themselves with unproductive wishes for the Repeal, but have not taken the necessary steps to promote its success. I never flatter the people when they are wrong, and I now proclaim it to be a crime of the greatest magnitude in the Repealers to withhold that constitutional demand for the measure which is. and must be, an essential ingredient to insure its attainment. Shame upon the recreants who do not crowd around the case of national independence and domestic legislation.

Where are now those busy and captious spirits ready to exaggerate every mistake which honest public men may make, and to distort every sentiment into treachery, when it does not precisely chime in with their own pre-conceived notions? Why do they not now show their activity and vigilance? Why do they not exhibit their fervid patriotism in procuring and transmitting the voices of the Irish people calling for liberty for Ireland?

It would not have been thus had I remained in Ireland. I venture to assert that I would have. before now, sent over one thousand petitions, if I could, in any part of Ireland, have devoted my energies to that object. Why will not others who are equally sincere with myself be equally active, and work for Ireland with that spring and elasticity which are created and kept alive by ardent love of country?

I am, however. bound to do justice to some who have worked well and successfully. For example, the county of Cork, roused into activity by their patriotic representative, Feargus O'Connor, has sent forward several petitions. Some have come from Kilkenny. But Wexford takes the first place: it has, by the multitude and decision of its petitions, made to Ireland noble compensation for the fatal mistake of sending Lutterall Lambert into parliament—a mistake which believe I may promise they will not commit again.

Let me, then, for the last time before the coming discussion, press for petitions—petitions—petitions. Let the voice of Ireland be heard, and her enemies will be abashed and confounded.

It is some consolation to me that my arrangements are made, and that the discussion will take place on the 22d of April, precisely in the mode most favorable to promoting the cause of Ireland. If I had been able to bring on the discussion on the 15th, I should have been obliged to alter altogether the motion from the notice, and much time would have been spent in complaining of the surprise created by such alteration—because a measure, such as the repeal of the Union, can never be brought forward in the shape either of a resolution of the whole house, or for leave to bring in a bill. It must be preceded by a committee either of the whole house, or a select committee named for the express purpose, or by address from the throne. Those who took part in the agitation of the Catholic question will easily recollect that the debates always arose upon a motion "that the house do form itself into a committee" to consider of the measure. Such was the form in which that great question was necessarily brought on—such must be the mode in which the Repeal question *must* arise, I have, however, so arranged my motion that it, will involve more of the specific points on which we seek Repeal, and enable me, and, indeed, require that I should enter into more details of the the circumstances connected with the Union than would be possible in any other shape in which the question could be brought forward. Again, the motion for a committee has this advantage, that whenever any statement of facts or of necessary results of the Union are contradicted—*as they will* be, although perfectly certain—*as they will* be audaciously and, perhaps, insolently contradicted—the ready reply is, concede the committee—give the committee, and I will prove all that I have said, and more—before the committee and you show your own sense of the irresistible strength of my proofs.

There are many, very many, men who would vote for a committee of inquiry who would not vote for a resolution or a bill, and thus I have had the usual parliamentary right on such occasions, to calculate on an increase of votes in support of my motion, a motion which lets in every thing connected with the Union as well as the great question of its immediate repeal—all involved in the inquiry which I propose.

The mode, therefore of bringing on the question is that most favorable to the Repeal and to the Repealers, in and out of the house; and this is felt by our enemies, who, knowing the advantages which I would give to them over me if I were to bring it on in any other way, are very angry with me for bringing it on in this, the most efficient of all. May I always deserve and obtain the reproaches and animosity of the enemies of Ireland.

You, men of Ireland, will thus have a full and distinct discussion on the momentous question of Repeal—a discussion brought forward in the way most favorable to ultimate success. But I should deceive you, and miserably delude myself, if I expected to make, on this occasion, any great or valuable impression on the British House of Commons. The public at large, indeed, will become better acquainted with the bearing and merits of the question, but in the house itself the majority against my motion will be overwhelming on this, the first occasion, of bringing forward the Repeal.

There are many reasons why the most unfavorable result in the house itself may easily and justly be anticipated. But we must not be dejected or disheartened by the defeat. WE MUST NEVER DESPAIR OF IRELAND. The ordeal of defeat we must go through; but like Anteus, flung upon the earth, we will only gather fresh strength from being crushed into identity with our native land, and amalgamated, as it were, with her misfortunes and oppressions.

Yes, there are many reasons why we should be now egregiously defeated in the House of Commons.

The *first* is—and I say it without the least affection—that I have no abilities equal to the task of unravelling all or even a prominent part of the degradation and woe inflicted on Ireland by the parricidal measure of the Union. I have waded through materials until my mind is loaded with the confusion of the mass of proofs and illustrations. I want the energy—the commanding glance—the mental attitude of superiority, which would enable me to change the chaotic multitude of facts and reasonings which spring before me as I attempt to prepare for this contest. O! that it had pleased Providence to have given to Ireland a more able advocate, and left to my modern intellect to satiate itself on the contemplation of its own honesty of purpose and soul-absorbing love of Ireland.

The *second* is, the small number of petitions which have as yet appeared in favor of Repeal

The *third* is, the fact so many of the Protestant portion of our population are either neutral or disinclined to join us as yet. The time has not arrived in which that junction can take place. There are too many prejudices still existing amongst the late ascendency Protestants, to permit them to prefer their country to what they consider the interests of their party—they still dream of a restoration to power, as if that which is absolutely and physically impossible, were still capable of being realized. Neither our honest and continued exertions to abate their prejudices. and to convince our Protestant fellow-countrymen of the sincerity of our desire to concur with them on a footing of perfect equality in elevating their native country and ours to legislative independence, as yet had all the success they were entitled to; for it must never be lost sight of, that the Union cannot possibly be repealed, in a manner either safe or satisfactory to Ireland, until it loses in the estimation of every body all trace and tinge of sectarian or party color, and has no character than that of national and universally Irish interests—until, in short, Irishmen of every creed and party shall feel that there is not, and cannot, be any contest for superiority or dominion of any portion of themselves over any other; and that the controversy merely exists between those, on the one hand, who would depress all ranks and persuasions of Irishmen in one common degradation, and those, on the other hand, who would elevate Irishmen of every creed and degree to one common and equal enjoyment of national independence and prosperity.

I do trust the day is fast approaching, when we shall see this happy conviction filling every Irish mind, and actuating all Ireland with one universal impulse; and, indeed, it is the first duty, as it is the chief interest, of every honest Repealer, to promote that consummation from which alone our country's welfare and happiness can or ought to be derived.

It will be seen, then, that I anticipate a defeat in the House of Commons—a defeat in which the majority will be immense, the minority few and unimportant. I anticipate this result, and publish my anticipation, that the honest Repealers of Ireland may be prepared to derive strength from their defeat, and to exert all their energies for the next struggle, with the firmness and serenity of men who know they deserve, and will ultimately command, a better fate.

Let us, then, review the parliamentary force which we can rely on, and make a rapid but distinct sketch of the present power of the enemies to Irish constitutional independence in parliament.

As to the Repealers in parliament, no man can be more conscious than I am how deficient they are in point of leader-ship, for on this topic I call myself the leader. Alas! how I wish that duty were in adequate hands.

Then, as a party for the Repeal, we are not sufficiently organised or knit together. There is no reason why men of independence and talent should submit to my guidance on this or any other subject. Accordingly, we are not *compact*—our want of combination is to be deplored, but cannot be remedied—we must go to battle disconnected, as we cannot organise a combined operation. This is, indeed, a great disadvantage, and, therefore, I do not expect that upon any division we shall this year muster more than about forty votes.

On the other hand, all the parties in the house will combine against the Repeal. We must be prepared for this. The anti-national Irish will lead the van. Spring Rice and Luttrell Lambert will be followed and supported by some of the high Irish Protestant partizans. We shall then have Peel chiming in chorus with Stanley—Lord Althorp playing second fiddle to Goulburn—Sir Robert Inglis figuring at the head of English and Scotch Radicals—and the smaller fry of Whiggery and Toryism in a shoal, swelling the majority into a mountain in contrast with our mole-hill. I expect that the numbers will be somewhere about four hundred and fifty to forty.

Let us be prepared for this event. I repeat there is nothing in it

o dishearten or discourage. It is only the first and a natural stage n the way to repeal.

Feelings of prejudice and the unappeased sense of sectarian jea- busy will command against us several Irish votes. Motives of a nore ignoble and mercenary nature may well influence other Irish otes. There will then probably be a majority even of the Irish embers against us.

The national feelings of superiority—the pride of domination— he contempt for vassals so long subjected to the yoke—the hatred owards slaves who presume to be discontented with the chains by hich they are honored—an undefined fear of weakening the trength and diminishing the stability of British power—the very ovelty of the attempt itself—all these, and one thousand other mo- ives, will secure the adhesion of a majority to each other, and eave Ireland more than the degradation of the pity and contempt of hose who have not the moral courage or political integrity to do er justice.

This discussion will be accompanied by other incidents for which ve should be prepared.

First—It will be proved to us, that Ireland is the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth—and that all her prosperity is attributa- le to the Union. This task is reserved for Mr. Spring Rice.

Second—The same amiable and disinterested gentleman will prove, y various arrangements of columns of figures, the increase of rade, manufacture domestic prosperity, and universal happiness roduced in Ireland by the Union. This is literally to be the mode n which we Repealers are to be answered. Columns of figures are o be so arranged as to prove every assertion of his—and you may e quite certain that every assertion he makes will be received with the loudest cheers, and that he will sit down glorified beyond measure by the overwhelming majority of our opponents.

Sacred Heaven! and is it come to this that the wretchedness, the misery, the degradation, the poverty, the famine, alas! the pes- tilence of, and in Ireland, are all to be derided, mocked, and scorned by anybody in or out of parliament, by a mountebank arrangement of ciphers, or the legerdemain dexterity of official documents? But be you prepared for some exhibition of this description. Let me state to you some facts but to show what we have to expect in this regard.

In the first place, I have discovered that the arithmetical conju- rors in this metropolis not being sufficient for the purpose of the in- tended delusion, a first-rate magician in the science has been brought up from Scotland, to assist Mr. Rice on the occasion. His name is Frazer. If he could make Ireland prosperous, instead of proving by arithmetic that she is so, he would be just the magician we want.

In the next place, I beg of the people of Ireland to recollect that in the month of June last I obtained an order of the House of Com- mons for a reform, stating two things—first. the amount of taxes re- mitted in England since the peace; second, a similar return for Ireland.

Now mark, I pray you, this fact:—Before I obtained this order, I stated to Mr. Rice my object, and he told me "he would have the return made out in a few hours for me!" Yet that return was not made during the residue of the session, which sat into August!

The moment this sesssion commenced—that is, the very first day —I renewed this order, I have since—that is, after a lapse of two months—got a peremptory, or immediate order to have it made out, on which I believe I am entitled to have Kord Althorp taken into cus- tody for his non-compliance. I declared my intention thus to en- force the order, whereupon Lord Althorp gave me distinctly to under- stand that the return should be made out before the recess, and printed without delay!

To this hour the return has not been made!!! I need not suggest the reason. It would show, in one view, that Great Britain has ob- tained relief since the peace to the extent of about forty millions of annual taxation—Ireland relief to an extent not exceeding, on the whole, three hundred thousand pounds.

This is called a Legislative Union—Great Britain relieved from forty millions a year—Ireland relieved to the extent of about one- third of one million; and yet there be and there breathe scrawling creatures, who call themselves Irishmen, and—sacred Heaven!— oppose the restoration to Ireland of the parliament which alone could insure justice for Ireland, when her interests clash with those of any other part of the King's dominions.

Be prepared, then. "Repealers," for defeat—be prepared to rally after that defeat, and to use it as the means of insuring future suc- cess. Even in the enormous multitude of the majority by which my motion is to be rejected, collect and employ an argument—an unan- swerable argument—for the necessity of Repeal. I ask only inqui- ry—inquiry into the means by which the Union was effected—what just cause can be alleged to refuse that inquiry? Ought not we— ought not England—ought not the world to know, how *our* nation lost her place in the great muster-roll of nations? I ask only enquiry —inquiry into the effects of the Union on Ireland—into its effects on the people of England—into the [illegible] which it is calculated

delight of a very numerous audience. The several performers executed such parts as were assigned to them skilfully, and left no cause for complaint. Mr. and Mrs. Wood as usual, sung charmingly; the lady in particular, enraptured her hearers with her unrivalled voice, and matchless execution of many difficult passages. Such a musical treat can very seldom be enjoyed in this city.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

We regret that the nature of our engagements for the past week, prevented us from visiting this exhibition, and continu- ing our notices of the paintings, &c., in pursuance to a pro- mise made in our last. We will, however, next Saturday make up for this omission, and we request our readers not to suppose that we are neglecting them.

RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE.

We notice with sorrow in our foreign files, that the much res- pected and highly gifted Prelate is fast decling into such a bad state of health as to require an assistant in his Diocese. The Roman Catholic Clergy at Carlow have nominated a Co-adju- tor Bishop, and the choice has fallen on Dr. Nolan of Carlow College.

THE POLES.

The amount collected in the various Roman Catholic Churches of this city, on behalf of the Poles, was *Nine Hundred Dollars*, which sum the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, the Bishop of the Diocese, has paid over to the Committee. This affords another evidence of the *liberality* of Irishmen.

The Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Waterford has appointed the Rev. Michael Power, P. P. of Carrickbeg, to the Parish of Stradbally, va- cant by the death of the Rev. Patrick Wall.

is abroad, and, like the rising tides of the ocean, it makes its silent, almost imperceptible, but not less certain advances.

Let us be worthy of the important times in which we live. Re pealers, do your duty. Discourage; detect; punish the wicked and foolish crimes of the agrarian disturbers; crimes rendered only the more detestable by their useless and beastly foolishness. Put down those crimes; cultivate the affections of the Protestants who are not as yet Repealers; convince them, as you may easily do, that you have but one sentiment on the subject of religious ascendency—viz: that it shall never again be allowed to rear its unchristian head in Ireland, in any mode or for any purpose. Convince the Protestants, as I trust you will, that, as a sect, they have nothing to apprehend, whilst, as Irishmen, they have every thing to gain, by the restoration of the Irish parliament.

For my part, the moment my present motion is disposed of, I will recommence that course of parliamentary agitation which events have suspended. My first object will be to secure a majority of Irish members in favor of the Repeal; this leads at once to the or- ganization of the elective franchise in every county and town in Ire- land. I pledge myself to resume this plan without delay, and to persevere until no man can expect a seat in parliament who will not pledge himself to the Repeal. At present no difficulty will be likely to occur, save in the province of Ulster. But even there the honest and manly feeling of Irish patriotism is fast superceding the too-long cherished sentiment of sectarian animosity. The "land tax" bill of Mr. Littleton will powerfully tend to disgust every honest Protestant in Ireland with the system under which alone such a species of legis- lation could be proposed. It does, indeed, seem to me to be the most contemptuously insulting measure ever attempted to be inflicted on the people of Ireland.

Men of Ireland, do not despair. Nay, do not abandon for one mo- ment the enjoyment of that hope which, well regulated, leads to suc- cess. Peace, good order, legal means, accompanied by energy, perseverance, and internal conciliation, will give us back our coun- try, and avenge Ireland for centuries of misrule and oppression.

Perseverance, above all things. There is nothing but difficulty in the way of those whose efforts are desultory and unconnected. To the sluggish every difficulty becomes an impossibility. There is no such thing as an impossibility for those who are determined to perse- vere untill all difficulties are overcome.

We have lost Ireland by the crimes of her inhabitants. She will be a nation again, so soon as Christian benevolence sanctions, ani- mates, and guides the unremitting exertions of her children.

These are revivifying virtues which I recommend. Without a re- vival of domestic legislation it is impossible for Ireland to prosper.— Every day's experience more deeply impresses this truth on my mind. For myself, therefore, I can close my exertions for the Re- peal only in the House of Commons in College-green, or within the narrow limits of my grave.

I am, and ever shall be, fellow-countrymen, your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

REPEAL OF THE IRISH UNION.

(FROM THE CARLISLE PATRIOT.)

A meeting convened by placard, was held on Monday even- ing last, in Mr. Sawyer's Long-room, head of Fisher street, for the purpose of petitioning parliament to repeal the act of Legislative Union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and to grant to the latter country the right of having its own domestic legislature.

Before seven o'clock in the evening, (the hour appointed) the audience began to arrive in considerable numbers; and short- ly after that hour the room was crowded to excess, there being nearly 200 persons present, entirely belonging to the working classes.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the principal originators of the meeting entered the room in a body, and Mr. Joseph Hanson was voted to the chair, of which he immediately took posses- sion, and opened the business by stating the object of the meeting.

Mr. Dixon next addressed the meeting at considerable leng'h, and with much earnestness of manner. He took the same view of the question as the preceding speaker, and contended that the panacea for the wrongs and miseries of oppressed and injured Ireland was to be found in the repeal of the Union, and in the adoption of a domestic legislature. In support of his opinion Mr. Dixon read an extract from a report written by Major Miller, who was lately appointed by Mr. Secretary Little- ton, to make inquiries into the condition of the Irish people. The report certainly described scenes of misery appalling enough, and the speaker asked if such distress could have oc- cured in the midst of such abundance, in any country govern- ed by its own legislature.—Mr. Dixon then read the petition, of which the following are extracts:—

"That your petitioners deeply feel and sincerely regret the condition of the people of Ireland, whose lot it has been to pass through every degree of suffering capable of human endurance. That while great quantities of food were being exported from Ireland, your petitioners have seen authenticated documents, stating that the people of that country were in a state of com- plete destitution; thousands of them gathering weeds from the sea-shore, for the purpose of satisfying the craving pangs of hunger. That at such times as these, your petitioners have heard the prime minister of the day declare that famine return- ed periodically to Ireland. That when his Majesty's present minister brought forward a bill for the reform of your honora- ble house, your petitioners fully expected to see a complete change of measures adopted, and a different line of policy pe- rused. What was the surprise of your petitioners (when wretch- edness had driven the people of Ireland to madness, and when it might have been expected that measures calculated to relieve the distress, and ameliorate the sufferings of this unhappy peo- ple would be adopted), to see that bill, generally termed the coercion bill, brought into your honorable house, and carried into a law; having witnessed these things, your petitioners have no longer any hopes of seeing justice done to Ireland by a British legislature."

The petition was then put, and unanimously carried, in the midst of applause.

The Chairman rose to take the opinion of the meeting as to the most proper members of parliament to take charge of of their petition. Mr. James had been written to on the sub- ject, and had returned the following answer, which he would read:—

London, March 22nd, 1834.

"Sir—I shall be happy to present a petition from Carlisle for a repeal of the Union, if you and your friends think fit to entrust it to my care. I cannot at present say whether I can support the prayer of it or not, as it is entirely a new question, and one the merits of which I should wish to hear fully discussed, in all its bearings, be- fore I venture to pronounce a decided opinion. That something should be done to remedy the manifold oppressions of that ill-fated country. Ireland, there can be no doubt; but wether Repeal would be the panacea, and would cure the evils of centuries of misgovrn- ment, is extremely problematical. It might be a beneficial measure for England, but I doubt its being for the good of Ireland.

"I am obliged to you for your very flattering remarks with regard to my public conduct, and am, Sir, Yours,

"WILLIAM JAMES.

"To Mr. Arthur Magee."

The proceedings of this meeting were conducted with great order and regularity; the speakers were warmly cheered; and after giving three cheers for Mr. O'Connell, and three for the liberty of the press, which was now in jeopardy, the assembly broke up shortly after nine o'clock.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April, 5.

A civil war on a small scale has been for some months in progress in a part of the county of Limerick, arising out of a contention for the possession of a small embarrassed property, which has terminated by the sentence of death being awarded against one of the rival leaders, a gentleman named Robert Cole Maxwell. At the Limerick adjourned Assizes, on Thursday, this individual was tried and found guilty, under Lord Ellen- borough's act, for firing with intent to kill. He has been left for execution, without a hope of mercy having been held out by the judge who presided. The circumstances of this extraordinary affair are of a very novel character. The convict, Robert Cole Maxwell, and his prosecutor, Robert Lowe Holmes, were both relatives of a Major Samuel Maxwell, who died in May last, leaving a farm near Charleville, called Girrandirk, of which he had been lessee. No will appeared, and the Major's uncle, Robert Maxwell, Esq., of Charleville, came down on the lands for debts due to him by the deceased, Robert Cole Maxwell now ap- pearcd, and claimed the property, as nephew and heir-at-law of the deceased. The uncle, however, refused to yield pos- session, and thus matters stood, when Mr. Robert Lowe Holmes came forward and stated that he had a will made by the deceased, in which the property was devised to himself, and on the strength of the document he took forcible possession of the farm and dwelling-house. On that very night possession was forcibly retaken by the followers of Robert Maxwell, sen., with the loss of one life, which a coroner's jury declared to be accidental death. Mr. Maxwell, sen., however finding that he could not legally retain possession, made a formal surrender of the property to R. Lowe Holmes, as devisee under the alledged will Holmes had not yet obtained actual possession of the pla, when Robert Cole Maxwell, either distrusting the as- sercetion of Holmes at to the will, or resolved to force his claim as heir-at-law until it should be wholly nullified, anti- cipated Holmes by taking possession of the property, which he retained from the 12th to the 29th of July. He had even severed the growing crops. Holmes on the latter day collect- ed a posse of followers, and marched to the scene of combat, Garrandirk. The engagement was a sharp one, but Holmes was the victor, and succeeded in carrying off the crops. On this occasion, as an indictment subsequently preferred against Holmes alledged, Maxwell was fired at by one of Holmes's party. This occurred on the 29th of July. On the 31st Max- well and his party went armed to Holmes's residence, in order to retake the property of which the latter had possessed him- self. It was in this last affray that the offence was committed for which Maxwell has received sentence of death, It was stated in evidence that in a kneeling posture he took deliberate aim and shot his rival and relative, Holmes, who was wounded, though not mortally.

The Judge in passing the sentence, animadverted upon the conduct of Maxwell, who, his lordship said, had been the cause of raising the country into a state very little short of rebellion, and of spilling the blood of one of his ill-fated followers. But [continued his lordship] you shall battle no more; your career is run; the law has at last taken hold of you; you shall no lon- ger disgrace or injure this country; you have been found guil- ty of a most foul deed, and you must suffer the penalty of death for it. [Here a cry was uttered, "Oh, God! who thought it would come to this?"] His lordship then put on the black cap, and in a very impressive manner pronounced sentence, di- recting that the prisoner should be executed on Wednesday, the 16th instant The unfortunate young gentleman heard this awful award with firmness, but on reaching the middle of the dock he became quite faint, and required the support of the gaol- er's assistants.

There was a counter prosecution against Robert Lowe Holmes and his party, who were found guilty of riots on the 29th of July, but were acquitted on the capital offence. Mr. Holmes has been sentenced to 9 monsh's imprisonment.

Shortly after the sentence of death was pronounced, Max- well became so much affected that immediate restoratives were found necessary to revive him. On his way to the county prison, the guard by whom he was surrounded had frequently to halt, that he might be refreshed with water, and the prison- er to whom he was chained had to support him by exhortation as well as by personal assistance. He wept bitterly. On reaching gaol, both parties, the Holmeses and the Maxwells, who prosecuted each other, were locked in the same ward, in the condemned cell at the end of which Maxwell, as is cus- tomary, was placed in solitary confinement. Both parties wept at their fate, and each, the opposite as well as their own, seemed deeply affected at the fate of Maxwell. Holmes en- tered his relative'a cell, but immediately rushed out, both hav- ing burst into tears on recognizing each other.

The principals in this melancholy and disastrous contention stand in the relationship of first and second cousins, and all the parties implicated are similarly allied in the tie of kindred.— Holmes is a fine young man, and fashionably attired. Max- well, since the lodgement in the cell of the condemned, has had two attacks of apoplexy; and it is stated that the persons who have charge of him apprehend, from the state of his mind, that he may anticipate the execution of his sentence by raising his hand against his own existence.

It is announced that the grand jury, and several of the coun- ty of Limerick magistrates, have memorialized the Lord Lieu- tenant for a mitigation of the sentence.

The adjourned assizes of Limerick terminated yesterday. The counter prosecutions in the extraordinary and lamentable case with which I have occupied this letter excited much in- terest in the county of Limerick, and the counties adjoining.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CARRICKFERGUS.

The Bill to Exclude the Town and County of the Town of Carrickfergus from sending a Burgess to serve in Parliament.

Whereas the most gross and scandalous bribery prevailed at the late election for the town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus*, and a great proportion of the constituency, composed of freemen of the Corporation, were influenced solely by bribery in giving their votes at the last corrupt election; and similar corrupt practices have prevailed at former elections for the said town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus*, and it should therefore be excluded from hereafter returning a burgess to serve in Parliament; be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preent Parliament assembled, by the authority of the same, that the town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus* shall cease to elect and return a burgess to serve in the High Court of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The following new regulations respecting medical degrees have been lately agreed to:—"A Bachelor of Arts shall be entitled to a *liceat ad examinandum*, for the degree of Bachelor of medicine, on producing certificates of his having attended the following eight courses; if the certificates show that during each of four sessions he attended one and not more than three of the courses which begin in November. The degree may be conferred at the July commencements of his middle bachelor year:—The courses: The six courses of lectures, delivered according to act of Parliament, in their respective department, by the six Professors in the School of Physic. One year's atttendance on the practice of Sir Patrick Don's Hospital; six months' Clinical lectures in the same. A course of lecture on Midwifery, by the Professor of Midwifery of the College of Physicians."—The effect of these regulations will be to shorten the length of standing, and increase the amount of lectures required.—*Athenæum.*

DOAGH ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH.

Was held on 25th March, in a field of Mr. Jamison's, Ballyhamage, where twelve ploughs started, and performed their work in a masterly manner. The Judges of the day were Messrs. Alexander M'Burney, Antrim Steeple; Alexander Sherlock, Dunadry; and William Wilson, Rashee.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. James M'Burney, Templepatrick; the second prize to Mr. Robert Wilson. Doagh; the third prize to Mr. John Alison, Donegore; and the fourth to Mr. Shaw, Ballywalter, near Doagh. The ploughs, in this class, were held by the owners. *Second Class*—the first prize was awarded to William Doherty, ploughman to Mr. Alexander Smith, Ballybone; second prize to Wilson plowman to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Ballybentra; third prize to William Wilkinson, ploughman to Mr. William Beck, Islandreagh; and the fourth prize to Thomas Sales, ploughman to Mr. William Fulton, Standing Stone, near Doagh.

The ploughing, in some instances, was excellent, in both classes. After the business of the field was over, a large party withdrew to Mr. John Farrell's, Doagh, where the company partook of a good substantial dinner; William Beck, Esq., in the Chair, and Samuel Douglas, Esq., acted as croupier. The evening was spent, as heretofore, with the utmost urbanity and good feeling; and, after the usual loyal and appropriate toasts were given. The Society gave and received challenges, for crops and cattle, to be exhibited at the ensuing Autumn show. The company separated at an early hour, highly pleased with the affairs of the evening.

BANGOR PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Bangor of the North East Society held their Eighteenth annual Ploughing Match in a field, the property of Mr. Robert Boyd, of Ballyvernot, on the 18th March. The day being fine, a concourse of people from the surrounding nighbourhoods assembled to witness the interesting scene; and it is but justice to state, that they conducted themselves in the most orderly and decorous manner. At 11 o'clock fourteen well appointed ploughs started, by signal, and, being limited, they all finished their respective lots of three ridges each within the time, and in the usual *Bangor* time of ploughing. The Judges, Messrs. John Wallace, Dundoland, James M'Cutcheon, jun. Craigavad, and James Snowden, Drumbo, awarded the premiums as follows:—

1st premium Thomas Skilling, Crawfordsburn, plough held by Thomas Morrow; 2d do. James Crone, Bangor Demesne, plough held by James M'Dowell; 3d do. John N. White, Esq. Ballyhome, plough held by William M'Gee; 4th do. Patrick Robinson, Ballygraney, plough held by his son; 5th do. William M'Ferran, Ballygrot, plough held by himself; 6th do. John Cargo: 7th do. Robert Boyd, Ballyvernot, plough held by Robert M'Dowell.

The Society having offered premiums for different kinds of Seed Grain and Grasses, to be exhibited on the same day, the Judges awarded the following:—

Best sample of potato oats, premiums to John Dodd, Cottown; best do. long oats, premium to Thomas Skilling, Crawfordsburn; best do. seed barley, premium to Thomas Claney, Granshaw; best do. grass-seed, premium to John Boyd, Ballyree.

In the evening a number of members, together with the Judges and some some friends, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Stephenson for the occasion, and in his usual style;—Wm. Sharman Crawford, Esq. in the chair, Thomas S. M'Callogh, Esq. Croupier. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, some good songs sung, and the festivities prolonged to a late hour, being rendered peculiarly interesting and instructive by the discussion of several important agricultural subjects.

CURIOUS CASE.

At the Tipperary Assizes, on Tuesday last, an action was brought against Mr. Lysaght Pennefather for a trespass of a man named Kennedy, the tenant of Lord Bloomfield, for destroying game, without his Lordship's leave.

A man, named John Kennedy, said he saw Mr. P. shooting on the lands of the Plaintiff; he was shooting grouse; at least he shot an old cock grouse; and when he had shot the bird, the defendant put it in a hole in the ground, and said, "There's Lord Bloomfield gone (Laughter)!"

Mr. Pennefather conducted his own defence; and when the case for the prosecution closed he addressed the Jury. Part of his address is thus given in the Tipperary Free Press:—

"My Lord—I was going to say my Lords (Lord Bloomfield being seated near the Judge)—and Gentlemen of the Jury, the learned Counsel on the opposite side has told you, that though I was by birth, education and profession a gentleman, my conduct in the case which has now come before you was derogatory; that you will not think so, gentlemen, after the exposure which has been made here to day, I have reason to believe. A more curious ridiculous case, I venture to assert, was never brought into a Court of Justice like this, to occupy at such a period the public time. Gentlemen you have heard about the old cock grouse. The name of the nominal plaintiff in this case is Kennedy; he is an humble, honest, industrious poor farmer; think you that it was his hard earnings that went to fee that strong bar of lawyers; but I will tell you, Gentlemen, continued Mr. P. with a most significant nod and gesture, the money was the old cock's—roars of laughter—but he will have reason to crow on this occasion—laughter. No, Gentlemen, you will never lend yourselves to any upstart—to any mushroom of yesterday—to any—

The Court, rising: Mr. Pennefather, I cannot listen to this language; it is disrespectful, and calculated to produce a breach of the peace.

Gentlemen of the Jury, continued Mr. P., this frivolous case is merely a cover for this prosecution. Think you it is because he shot the grouse on Lord Stradbroke's mountain that Lysaght Pennefather is to be crushed? No, Gentlemen, but it is because he fearlessly maintains principles which this lord, that lord, or any other lord shall never be able to put down; and though his counsel may endeavor to make a noble lord *a cock grouse*, gentlemen, I have no doubt but I could, with your assistance, show that he is only a *goose* (great laughter).

Here the Court again interfered, and Mr. P. sat down.

Councellor Fogarty, on the part of Mr Pennefather, rose and made some legal objections to the proceedings.

The Judge summed up the evidence, and the Jury having retired to their room for half and hour, returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff—6d. damages and 6d. costs.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

DUBLIN AND KINGSTON RAILWAY.

The jury appointed to estimate the amount of damages accruing to houses and lands lying in the way of this great undertaking has been sitting for a considerable time, and it is but justice to the company to state, that every claim has been entered into with patient minuteness, and with the greatest apparent anxiety to adjust and equalize the interests as well of the claimants as of the company.

There are few of our readers who will not feel interested in whatever tends to throw light on the objects of this undertaking, or on the means to be resorted to for its accomplishment. We know no better way of gratifying their laudible curiosity than by furnishing with an accurate analysis of the very luminous expose which was made on Saturday last, in Morrison's great rooms, at the request of several gentlemen present, by Mr. Vignolles, the company's able engineer.

Mr. Vignolles commenced by defining the nature of a railway.—The object of a railway, he said, was to construct a road for the conveyance of goods and passengers, in the most convenient and expeditious manner. For this purpose the first object to attain was to diminish the friction and resistance of a carriage as much as possible. For this purpose a series of iron bars, (about a yard each in length) smoothly laid, and strongly fastened in granite blocks, would be of obvious utilty. Mr. Vignolles explained himself more fully by exhibiting the model of a railway; he produced a wheel, formed similar to that of a locomotive engine wheel, and showed how the latter ran on the former. In most of the English railroads, he said, that the outer part of the wheel, called the *plange*, was objected to as not projecting sufficiently. This objection the company intended to obviate my making the depth of the plange in their machines an inch and a quarter; the usual depth was three-fourths of an inch. In ordinary wheels, the wheel revolved round the axle; in locomotive engines the friction was greatly diminished, by making the wheel and axle revolve together. The resistance occasioned by gravity would be in a great measure overcome by laying the road as horizonal as possible. With these advantages, carriages could be conveyed with twenty times greater rapidity and economy than with horse power; one locomotive engine would draw after it 20 or 30 carriages, laden with goods or merchandize, and a number of passengers besides, which, on occasions of great public interest, would amount to two or three hundred people. The learned gentleman then exhibited models of carriages for passengers, beautifully constructed at Liverpool. The carriages would be fitted up tastefully, and principally with a view to the convenience of passengers. The prices had not been yet fixed by the company, but they would not exceed the fares now paid on the road. He next proceeded to explain the direction which the railway would take and all the points at which it would pass. It would start at Westland row, beside Dr. Blake's new church of All Hallows; it would pass by the Grand Canal Dock, then run where the Irishtown Circular roads meet, then by means of a viaduct of great architectural beauty, over the river Dodder; it would pass in front of Lord Cloncurry's house: then through Lord Harcourt Lee's demense; then by the Martello Tower at Monkstown, and would terminate at the old harbour of Dunleary; its whole length would be only 5 1-2 English miles. The act of parliament provided for the safety of the public that the railway in and near the metropolis should be considerably elevated.—It would be raised in Dublin 20 feet, and the streets would pass under it. At every point where it would cross a public road, lodges or station houses would be erected, in each of which there should be a room for passengers to sit, and at some of these the engines would stop for a short time. He remarked, that it was a singular advantage, provided by the company, that no straggler could easily get on the railroad; and if any such person should be found there, he would be treated legally as a common trespasser. He remarked that the engines could move, with great ease, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and that the motion would be much less felt than in mail coaches going on a smooth road, at their ordinary rate. A quarter of an hour would be the ordinary time for passing from Dublin to Kingstown. As to accidents arising from engines crossing public roads, no misfortune had occurred in that instance, unless to persons who had no business to stop there. Going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the engines could always be stopped in a minute and a half; and when the velocity, and consequent momentum were diminished, the time would be proportionably lessened. There would be two parallel lines of road on the railway—one for carriages going out, and the other for thnse returning. Between the two tracks there would be a distance of eight feet. The carriages would overhang a little, but there would be five feet left, so that two or three persons might stand abreast and uninjured between two carriages passing at the same point. Mr. Vignolles then adverted to the accidents which had occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The melancholy death of Mr. Huskisson, he remarked, was admitted to be solely owing solely to that gentleman's want of presence of mind. The carriage which killed him was going only at the rate of four miles an hour at the time. The late unfortunate accident, on the same road, by which three or four persons lost their lives, was also owing exclusively to a want of discretion on their parts; and if all the accidents which had occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, from the time of its opening, were added together, Mr. Vignolles said they would not amount to the number killed before, on the same road, within the same space of time, by the upsetting of carriages, and similar accidents. The most singular casualty which he recollected to have occurred to a straggler on that road, was one which was fatal to—a poor hare! It occurred in the following manner—the hare was going before one of the engines, and finding it coming up rather rapidly, it doubled, but did not perceive another which was passing on the second track, and was run down. Mr. Vignolles concluded by saying, that, as a public work, he had no hesitation in asserting, that the contemplated railway would be one of the greatest public works in Europe. As a measure of public utility, he had said enough on that subject, and would merely add that it would employ 5000 persons for a considerable time in its erection. As to the cartmen who would be displaced by it from their employment, he would say what was generally admitted, that the life which they led was far from being desirable; besides, they would have employment in other directions, and would facilitate public conveyance in quarters where it was very much wanted. A number of questions were asked of the learned gentleman, and answered clearly and satisfactorily. The models which he exhibited were executed in Liverpool, with a view, he said, to having the engines themselves, and every thing belonging to them, manufactured in this country, an object which the company was most anxious to have effected. Considerable satisfaction was also afforded by Mr. Vignolles' exhibition of his several drawings and plans of every part of the proposed work.

BELFAST MUSEUM.

The fifth public meeting, in the present Session, of the Natural History Society, took place in the Museum, on Wednesday evening, 12th April, when a paper was read, by one of the members, on "Forest Trees. The paper was confined to a description of the oak, chestnut, pine, and some other interesting species; and many useful and amusing remarks were elicited. The Secretary announced the receipt of the following donations:—A medder containing butter, dug up in a bog, in the estate of the late Archibald Hutchinson, Esq. of Stranocum House, County Amtrim, presented by Mr. James Hutchinson, Stranocum; an antique set of brass weights, enclosed in a case, and a brass spear head, found several feet below the surface of Glenone bog, Portglenone, from Mr. John Young, Shamrok Lodge; a ball of hair, found in the stomach of a sow, from the same gentleman,; two parts of *The American Journal of Science*, from Professor Siliman, the Editor; the pouch and belt of Tuskina, the chief of the Creek Indians, in the United States, made by his daughter, from John Hagan, Esq. New Orleans; a sea eagle, *(Falco albicilla,)* from George Dunbar, Esq.; a Madagascar broom, and paper made in India from the bamboo, presented by Captain Fayrer, R. N.; from the same gentleman, several specimens of mammalia, and birds from Scotland; specimens of the snow hunting, from the Rev. George M. Black, Newtoncrommelin. The treasurer announced that, on the 11th December last the subscriptions to the Museum, and the sale of shares, had amounted to £738. 11s.; since then, the sum had been augmented to £848, 2. being an increase of £109. 13s. It was mentioned, in the course of the evening, by one of the members of Council, that the idea had lately been entertained by that body, of rendering the Society more extensively useful, by allowing a wider range to the subjects of its papers and researches; and, that it had been proposed, in place of limiting these, as heretofore, exclusively to Natural History and the Topography of Ireland, to add the various branches of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. This plan will not, however, we understand, be decided upon, until the opinion of the majority of members of the Society, and shareholders of the Museum, be ascertained.

happy conviction filling every Irish mind, and actuating all Ireland with one universal impulse; and, indeed, it is the first duty, as it is the chief interest, of every honest Repealer, to promote that consummation from which alone our country's welfare and happiness can or ought to be derived.

It will be seen, then, that I anticipate a defeat in the House of Commons—a defeat in which the majority will be immense, the minority few and unimportant. I anticipate this result, and publish my anticipation, that the honest Repealers of Ireland may be prepared to derive strength from their defeat, and to exert all their energies for the next struggle, with the firmness and serenity of men who know they deserve, and will ultimately command, a better fate.

Let us, then, review the parliamentary force which we can rely on, and make a rapid but distinct sketch of the present power of the enemies to Irish constitutional independence in parliament.

As to the Repealers in parliament, no man can be more conscious than I am how deficient they are in point of leader-ship, for on this topic I call myself the leader. Alas! how I wish that duty were in adequate hands.

Then, as a party for the Repeal, we are not sufficiently organised or knit together. There is no reason why men of independence and talent should submit to my guidance on this or any other subject. Accordingly, we are not *compact*—our want of combination is to be deplored, but cannot be remedied—we must go to battle disconnected, as we cannot organise a combined operation. This is, indeed, a great disadvantage, and, therefore, I do not expect that upon any division we shall this year muster more than about forty votes.

On the other hand, all the parties in the house will combine against the Repeal. We must be prepared for this. The anti-national Irish will lead the van. Spring Rice and Luttrell Lambert will be followed and supported by some of the high Irish Protestant partizans. We shall then have Peel chiming in chorus with Stanley—Lord Althorp playing second fiddle to Goulburn—Sir Robert Inglis figuring at the head of English and Scotch Radicals—and the smaller fry of Whiggery and Toryism in a shoal, swelling the majority into a mountain in contrast with our mole-hill. I expect that the numbers will be somewhere about four hundred and fifty to forty.

Let us be prepared for this event. I repeat there is nothing in it

be fought? These are questions material to those immediately interested, and which must engage the speculatist, even where interest does not impel. We pretend not to be wiser than our neighbours on this subject, we however claim the common privileges of exercising our private judgment, and expressing our opinion, without however the intention of controlling the opinion of others.

The advance of the press towards maturity, has been slow, but it must be observed that it has been always onward, and that as it advances, it not only gains strength but also rapidity in motion. It could and did effect twice as much in the second than it did in the first half century after the discovery of the art of printing, and the readers were proportionably increased in number; in the last half century it has effected, perhaps it may be said, a thousand times more than it did in the first half century; within the next half century it will effect perhaps one hundred times as much as it has done in the last half century. If our position be sound, may we not be permitted to prophecy, that popular, by which we mean democratic, government will reign throughout Europe, within the present century? We offer no argument, because none seems to us necessary, to prove that the last battle must be decisive in favour of a free press and a free people. The press is so active, its conductors so courageous, its advocates so numerous and so much on the increase, that no surveillance can embrace the whole subject, no police can encounter its entire power, no number of jails, that can be provided, will be sufficient to imprison all the violators of the law. In proportion as the press is interdicted, the desire to read will increase, and, increased to a certain degree, the intelligence of the people will swell to a magnitude that will set armies at defiance, and laugh at stamp-duties, restraining laws, and ex-officio prosecutions.

It is difficult to say what portion of the people of Europe are most in advance in the travel to liberty, or where or in what form the first successful blow will be struck. Certain it is, that one country of Europe having attained popular government, monarchy could not be supported in any other part of it. The countries most prominently before the citizens of this republic, are those of France and England, because with them we have the most frequent and extended intercourse.

The French and English people are alike anxious for liberty, but their course is varying, and therefore unfavourable to co operation. The French seem to have but little idea of any expedient short of *active* resistance, the English incline to the modern expedient of *passive* resistance. Either pursuced by the people of both nations, simultaneously, would scarcely fail to give freedom and peace to Europe, but our predilection is for the English plan, which they derived from the Irish who first devised and tested it by successful experiment. We prefer passive resistance because it is not so bloody and because we deem it less fallible. The loss of a single battle in active warfare may produce exhaustion which a generation may not be sufficient to remedy; not so with a defeat in the action of passive resistance, the supply for its maintainance is always at hand, and perfectly inexhaustible. The ruling government of France and England seeing their danger, are in close alliance with each other, with the sole view of crushing liberty in both countries. Could the people of France and England be as connected in the *plan* of becoming free, as they are in the *resolution* to be so, we would look even by every arriving packet, for the consummation of the general wish. As things are, we can only say, as we verily believe, that the day of European regeneration cannot be very distant.

We had an intention to say something on the wars in Spain and Portugal, but the allotted space which our columns can afford, will not permit our proceeding further at present in our speculations on European politics. We must confess, we feel little interest in a peninsular contest, in which liberty is so little to be affected. The present contest goes to decide who will rule, and the prospect is pretty certain, that the victor will be a tyrant.

ORATORIO AT CHATHAM-ST. CHAPEL.

This musical entertainment passed off to the satisfaction and delight of a very numerous audience. The several performers executed such parts as were assigned to them skilfully, and left no cause for complaint. Mr. and Mrs. Wood as usual, sung charmingly; the lady in particular, enraptured her hearers with her unrivalled voice, and matchless execution of many difficult passages. Such a musical treat can very seldom be enjoyed in this city.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

We regret that the nature of our engagements for the past week, prevented us from visiting this exhibition, and continuing our notices of the paintings, &c., in pursuance to a promise made in our last. We will, however, next Saturday make up for this omission, and we request our readers not to suppose that we are neglecting them.

RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE.

We notice with sorrow in our foreign files, that the much respected and highly gifted Prelate is fast decling into such a bad state of health as to require an assistant in his Diocese. The Roman Catholic Clergy at Carlow have nominated a Co-adjutor Bishop, and the choice has fallen on Dr. Nolan of Carlow College.

THE POLES.

The amount collected in the various Roman Catholic Churches of this city, on behalf of the Poles, was *Nine Hundred Dollars*, which sum the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, the Bishop of the Diocese, has paid over to the Committee. This affords another evidence of the *liberality* of Irishmen.

The Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Waterford has appointed the Rev. Michael Power, P. P. of Carrickbeg, to the Parish of Stradbally, vacant by the death of the Rev. Patrick Wall.

A Chapter of the Knights of St. Patrick was held in Dublin on Thursday the 10th of April, when the Earl of Leitrim and Donoughmore were invested with the insignia of the order. One of the vacancies had been offered to the Duke of Leinster, but "Ireland's only Duke" declined the honor on the ground of the "utter vanity and worthlessness of these distinctions."

The parishioners of Bannow, Wexford, have subscribed Sixty Guineas which they have presented to their late Curate the Rev. Mr. Harper, on being appointed to a parish in the county by the Right Rev. Dr. Keating.

The Irish papers announce the death of the well known and somewhat eccentric Peer Lord Blaney. By his decease a vacancy is created in the representation of the county Monaghan.

At Naples by the latest accounts wheat was so abundant that the government had it in contemplation to grant a bounty on its exportation.

The Common Council of Dublin met on the 11th ulto. when Alderman Perrier was elected Lord Mayor, and Mr. Hyndman and Carolin were chosen Sheriffs of Dublin for the ensuing year.

The *London Morning Chronicle*, a Tory Journal, alledges that "so open a rupture has taken place between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Littleton that it is impossible they can continue in office any longer."

The *Cork Chronicle* states there are Repeal Petitions in the course of signature in that city from the following societies:—The Knights of St. Simon. S. S. Peter and Paul, The Shamrock, The Cross, St. Patrick, St. Mary, St. John, St. Dominick, St. Michael, The Benevolent Society, The Loyal Brothers, The Co-operation Society.

The public debt of Great Britain in the Year 1770 was *under* ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS STERLING; in the year 1834 it is *upwards* of *Eight Hundred* Millions, *Five Hundred* Million of which were created in paper; and the interest of this enormous Debt is now actually paid in Gold.—so much for national debts—and National Banks.

The General History of the Christian Church from her Birth to her final trimphant state of Heaven.—By Signor Pastorini —John Doyle, New York, 1834.

This valuable work which should be in the hands of every true friend of Religion, will be fully noticed next week.

The Baron, an excellent work republished by Mr. Owen Phelan, 57 Chatham st., shall likewise receive attention.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Catholic Marriages.—Scotland.—A Bill has been introduced into Parliament, *repealing* so much of the Acts of Charles II. and William III. "as prohibits the marriage of Roman Catholics, by Roman Catholic Clergymen in Scotland." Heretofore—and, indeed, such is the law, till this Bill shall pass—"Roman Catholic Clergymen celebrating marriages, and, *persons married by* those Clergymen, in Scotland, are rendered liable to certain punishments, pains, and penalties!"

We have received Bombay papers to the 9th October. Subscriptions, it is said, continue to pour in, for the purpose of effecting a steam communication with Europe. The Rajah of Duttiah, and the Rajah of Thansi, have each of them made a munificent donation of 10,000 rupees to the fund.

The *Wurtemberg Gazette* declares itself authorised to contradict the report that Earl Stanhope has offered a reward for the discovery of the assassin of Caspar Hauser, and adds, "On the contrary, his Lordship had many reasons for these eighteen months past, to entertain doubts of the truth of Caspar Hauser's history, and it also appears to him that in the account given of the alleged assassination of the unfortunate young man, there are many suspicious circumstances"

Extraordinary Death of a Robber. Mr. Goodshaw's flour mills at Leixlip, were attacked on Friday night by four or five men, who belong to a daring gang of robbers, which has long infested that neighborhood. By the merest chance the mill-wheel was set going, and caught three of them within its shafts. One of the men was killed upon the spot, and another so much hurt that he was unable to get off with the others, who effected their escape, and was left in the hands of the workmen belonging to the place, who were awakened by the noise made by the wheel. In consequence of information obtained from this man, the remainder of the party were arrested.

A meeting has been held in Limerick, for the formation of a floating dock for the shipping in the river Shannon.

The fine brig Penelope sailed from Youghal, for Quebec, with 230 passengers. The Recovery also sailed with 200 more voluntary exiles for the same destination.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The Russian Journals give a statement of the present population of St. Petersburg. The number of male inhabitants is 291,290, and of females 153,845; total amount, 445,135. In this number, 1,968 are ecclesiastics, 38,994 belong to the nobility, and 47,548 to the army.

The Irish Post-office intends henceforth to do away with the charge of a penny on papers and letters delivered in the country towns.—*Evening Post.*

An iron steamer, of the largest class, was launched at Killaloe, on Lough Derg, on the river Shannon, on the 4th of April. This vessel, which is 130 feet long, and furnished with two engines, of 45 horse power each, is considered as beautiful a model, as any ever constructed of timber. The novelty of the scene, in the interior of Ireland, excited a great curiosity.

Canmoney Anti-Tithe Meeting.—On Saturday last a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Canmoney and Ballylinny, was held on the purpose of petitioning Parliament against tithes and *all com-*

Teller.

had to such a dominion [illegible] the consideration of the more important and practical part of the subject—namely, the right she had acquired over Ireland since. He knew he was addressing an unwilling audience on this subject; he felt convinced of it long before he had experienced that interruption, which he would almost characterise as indecent, that had occured ere he had completed his first sentence. But he felt he had a great, and a high, and an im- [illegible] that he was embarked in the cause

friend, and will, we are sure, be interesting to many of our readers:—"About 1764, the company who occasionally visitted Belfast, were from the town of Drogheda, and were called, to their bills, '*Drogheda Company of Comedians.*' Their playhouse was an old cellar, called the Vaults, at the foot of Ann-Street, then called, also, Catherine-street. In 1770, Mr. Ryder, manager, bid adieu to the Vaults, and erected a kind of wooden Theatre, on a piece of waste ground, near the Mill-gate, adjoining to where the present Northern Bank stands. In 1783, Mr. Atkins, manager, fitted up a temporary Theatre in Rosemary-lane or street, which was opened to him in January, 1784, and continued to be the only public Theatre, until the present one opened in October 1786. Mr. Atkins' company occasionally adjourned to Londonderry and Newry; and they also commonly attended for about a week, at each Assizes held at Carrickfergus. It appears, that the usual amount of benefits in Belfast, between the years, 1784 and 1789, varied from 40*l.* to 50*l.*, a considerable sum in those days, when we consider that the town only contained between 15 and 16,000 inhabitants. From the later period, the taste for the Drama, in Belfast, has declined."—*News-Letter.*

[illegible] the year 1640, and in the time of Henry the Third [illegible] peared, by reference to the history of that time, that a considerable number of Irish people had applied to the British Crown to be admitted to the benefit of British Government and British law. A mandate was issued by thy Crown, under the Great Seal of England, to a certain English Baron, who had been given by the Crown a large district of Ireland, to introduce British law into that district; but, owing to the opposition and suggestion of the British settlers, whose object was to be unrestrained by the restraints of law, from following a course of rapine and marauding violence, the mandate of the Monarch was first disobeyed, and afterwards procured to be [illegible] *nated by name, in the revolution of the Board, as is shown in the Report of the Government Directors.*

DIED—In this City, on the 13th inst. of Consumption, Daniel O'Brien, aged 26 years; son of John O'Brien, Esq.; formerly of Ballinacraggy, Parish of Kyldysart, County Clare, Ireland.

Yesterday, Susan Martin, aged 6 years, daughter of Mr. John Martin, corner of Franklin and Orange-streets.

D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST,
LAST-MAKER AND FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER,
(75 John-Street, New-York.)

☞ Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain.

☞ Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted.

ALSO—CORK BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MANLY,

Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable.

TERMS.

Junior Class, per quarter,			$3 00
2d	do.	do.	4 00
3d	do.	do.	5 00
4th	do.	do.	8 00

Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5.

References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of obtaining a situation as an Assistant Clerk, or Tutor in a private family; he is well qualified to teach Arithmetic and the Classics. Please apply at 64 Duane-street. 1t May 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF RICHARD AND JOHN NANGLE, natives of the County Westmeath, and Parish of Main, Ireland, who left Ireland five years ago. John resided some time ago tn New-York or neighborhood; and Richard, when he first landed, worked on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road. Any information respecting them, will be thankfully received by Mrs. Margaret McGuire, Williamsport, Md.
May 24 3t

OF JOHN DOWNEY, who sailed from Cove of Cork for Quebec, in April, 1832. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his uncle, John Sullivan, Newark, N. J. at Messrs. Camfield & Co. Coachmakers, or to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, New York. May 24

OF ELIZABETH FENLON, ANNA BYRNES, and SALLY REDMOND, natives of the County Carlow, Ireland. The former left Ireland seven years ago, and the two latter four years. Elizabeth Fenlon's sister having arrived from Ireland, is desirous of meeting with her. Any information respecting the above parties will be thankfully received by Lawrence Hyland, No. 4 Benson-street. N. York. Anna Byrnes, previous to the two last months, lived at No. 4 Murray-street. 3t May 24

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CARRICKFERGUS.

The Bill to Exclude the Town and County of the Town of Carrickfergus from sending a Burgess to serve in Parliament.

Whereas the most gross and scandalous bribery prevailed at the late election for the town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus*, and a great proportion of the constituency, composed of freemen of the Corporation, were influenced solely by bribery in giving their votes at the last corrupt election; and similar corrupt practices have prevailed at former elections for the said town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus*, and it should therefore be excluded from hereafter returning a burgess to serve in Parliament; be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preent Parliament assembled. by the authority of the same, that the town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus* shall cease to elect and return a burgess to serve in the High Court of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The following new regulations respecting medical degrees have been lately agreed to:—"A Bachelor of Arts shall be entitled to a *liceat ad examinandum*, for the degree of Bachelor of medicine, on producing certificates of his having attended the following eight courses; if the certificates show that during each of four sessions he attended one and not more than three of the courses which begin in November. The degree may be conferred at the July commencements of his middle bachelor year:—The courses: The six courses of lectures, delivered according to act of Parliament, in their respective department, by the six Professors in the School of Physic. One year's atttendance on the practice of Sir Patrick Don's Hospital; six months' Clinical lectures in the same. A course of lecture on Midwifery, by the Professor of Midwifery of the College of Physicians."—The effect of these regulations will be to shorten the length of standing, and increase the amount of lectures required.—*Athenæum.*

DOAGH ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH.

Was held on 25th March, in a field of Mr. Jamison's, Ballyhamage, where twelve ploughs started, and performed their work in a masterly manner. The Judges of the day were Messrs. Alexander M'Burney, Antrim Steeple; Alexander Sherlock, Dunadry; and William Wilson, Rashee.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. James M'Burney, Templepatrick; the second prize to Mr. Robert Wilson. Doagh; the third prize to Mr. John Alison, Donegore; and the fourth to Mr. Shaw, Ballywalter, near Doagh. The ploughs, in this class, were held by the owners. *Second Class*—the first prize was awarded to William Doherty, ploughman to Mr. Alexander Smith, Ballybone; second prize to Wilson plowman to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Ballybentra; third prize to William Wilkinson, ploughman to Mr. William Beck, Islandreagh; and the fourth prize to Thomas Sales, ploughman to Mr. William Fulton, Standing Stone, near Doagh.

The ploughing, in some instances, was excellent, in both classes. After the business of the field was over, a large party withdrew to Mr. John Farrell's, Doagh, where the com[illegible]ny part[illegible]

ORATORIO.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a grand Oratorio of Sacred Music will be performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, the 25th inst., for the benefit of the LADIES' ASSOCIATION, attached to the Prince-street Orphan Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have, in the kindest manner, consented to give to this sacred cause, the aid of their distinguished talents.

Mr. Penson (leader of the Park Orchestra,) has also disinterestedly given his services to arrange and conduct the performance. The assistance of several other eminent professors is expected, whose names will appear in a future advertisement. Tickets $1,00: to be had of the Right Rev. Bishop, and Clergymen of the Catholic Churches, and at the Music Stores of Geib & Walker, J. L. Hewitt, Dubois & Stodart, and E. Riley, at the Book-stores of Bartlett & Raynor, 76 Bowery, John Doyle, 12 Liberty-street, James Ryan, Broadway, Owen Phelan, Chatham opposite Chamber-street, Daniel Geary, 140 Bowery, and at the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street.

MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

☞ The Members of "The Mechanics Benefit Society, will celebrate its first Anniversary by a public dinner at the O'Connell House, 338 Broadway on Monday the 9th June next. Tickets can be obtained from the following places:—John McDermott's 71 Catharine st. John McGrath 346 1-2 Broadway, Timothy O'Gorman 51 Washington st. Cornelius Cronin 105 1-2 Mulberry st. James Alexander 206 Sullivan st. Patrick Daley 21 Duane st. Joseph Keeler 130 Anthony st. at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin st. and at the Bar of the O'Connell House. JOHN McGRATH, Pres't.
Joseph Keeler Sect'y,

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, opposite Chambers-street, whore he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School, and Miscellaneous Books. of every description, which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. May 24

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM QUARTER, and the Rev. T. Mc GUIRE, have removed from 27 East Broadway to Ridge-street, one door from Grand-street, opposite St. Mary's Church.

☞ REMOVED.—CHARLES McDERMOTT, *Marshall*, has removed his residence to No. 64 Duane-street, one door south-west of Elm-street, where, or at the Marine Court, he will be happy to receive commands from his friends, to whom he tenders sincere thanks for the kindness and confidence manifested towards him in his official capacity, as well as in his other avocations.
New-York, May 3, 1834. 4t

REMOVAL.—DR. C. C. RICE, has removed his Office from No. 10 Delancey-street, to No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge-streets, 3d block east of Bowery. May 10

REMOVAL. DANIEL KEARNEY has removed to the City Hall House, No. 13 Park Row. May 10—6t

CRONLY'S HOUSE, No. 5 Chatham-street- ☞ Societies accommodated with one or two Rooms. Terms moderate. May 17

JAMES EDGINTON, Constable and Money Collector, No. 69 Spring-street, will attend to such orders as his friends may give him. May 17

GARDINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWARK, (N. J.)
BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution commenced as usnal on the first Monday in May.

The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught:

The government is mild and parental, yet sufficienty energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxtion they are under the immediate care of the Principal The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healthy situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.

TERMS—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—$25. per do.,—payable in advance. No deduction will be made for a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books, Stationary. and the French Language.

REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Dinn Madison-St.

LETTERS may be addressed to the Principal, No. 123 Washington street Newark. f 3m

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors. that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schilen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.
Dated the 20th day of March 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings: Doway Testaments, 12mo. in half binding: do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket edition. ☞ The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Granhan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceromonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power. Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian'e Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul: True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; ☞ The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrege de la Doctrine Chretirne; La Devotion des Confreries, ou recueil des Pratequies et Prieress; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgemeat of the Christian Doctrine 18mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book: Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life, (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controvercy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitau Catholic callender and Laity's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuett's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter: Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori, Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments: The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale, The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2vols 13mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers 1 vol, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine, or the Holy Land. from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations; illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms, in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders-almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commis-ion

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.
Oct. 1. 246 Pearl s

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND & ENGLAND.

The Subscribers engage to bring passengers throughout the year from Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Sligo, and Cork—in first rate vessels, commanded by careful captains. Persons who wish to send for their friends, can do so, either by calling at the office or writing, if they live at a distance: letters (post-paid) from all parts of the United States will meet with immediate attention. Small drafts on England and Ireland, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may wish to remit money to their friends.
Apply to
ABRAHAM BELL, & Co.
April 26 33 Pine-street, New-York.

COAL—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal.—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.
☞ Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
March 8 JOHN QUIN.

HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.—JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its various branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m—May 24

M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call. ts May 24

JAMES GALLIGAN, Grocery Store, No. 4 Madison-street, N. York. GROCERIES of every description at the lowest cash prices. 3mg May 24

JAMES CONRON has opened a CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowest cash prices. May 17

DR. J. WALSH, Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Dublin, informs the public that he may be consulted every day at his Office, No. 13 Ann-street. ewtf May 17

EDWARD B. FITZGERALD'S, Land and Loan Office, is removed from 56 Wall-street to 45 William-street, between the Bank of America and the office of the Evening Star, where he will as usual attend to borrowing Money on Bond and Mortgages. Also the sale and Exchange of Houses and Lots, and vacant Lots in this City. Also, to the sale and exchange of improved and uninproved. Lands in this State, and in every State in the Union.
E. B. F. begs leave to mention, that having been many years a merchant, he will be glad of any business in that line committed to his Agency and management, and pledges himself to give his friends herein entire satisfaction. 3m—May 10

BOARD. A few young men can be accommodated with Board; and Shoemakers with the privilege of a good shop, at No. 37 Elm, near Pearl-street, by P. DUNN.
May 10—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES SCULLY, of Stradbally, in Queen's Co. Ireland.—When last heard of, he was residing at No. 46 Leonard-street, New-York. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Catharine Whelan, or his niece, Mary Scully, at Chatham, Mirimichi, New-Brunswick. May 24

OF JAMES McGEARY, a native of Market-Hill, County Armagh, who emigrated to North America, in 1826. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Bridget McGeary, directed to No. 422 1-2 Broadway. Apply at the office of the *Truth Teller*, No. 58 Franklin-street. May 24

Of ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEARRY, who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller New York, by their Mother, Sister and Brother. ap 26—3t

Of JOHN DONOVAN, A native of the Parish of Dorris, and County of Cork, Ireland who landed at Quebec. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Michael Donovan, Utica New York. A. 26 4t

Of THOMAS FARRELLY, by trade a Mason, a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast for St. John's, N. B., in 1829. When last heard of was in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother and Sister, Charles and Rosanna Farrelly, Troy, N. Y. ap19

OF MARGARET MULLEN, a native of Lisburn, County of Antrim; sailed from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm-street, New-York. 3t May 10

Of JOHN EARLY, Waiter, a native of the County of Westmeath, Parish of Street, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in the year 1826. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Michael Early, directed to No. 244 Mott-street, New-York, to the care of Joseph Kearney.
May 10—3t

OF PATRICK BURKE, aged 19 or 20, who landed at Quebec on the 14th day of May, 1832, from the city of Limerick, Ireland—since which time he has not been heard of by his widowed mother, Catharine Burke, now residing in this county. Any information which may be given of this young man, by addressing a letter to L. A. Spalding, of this village, will be thankfully acknowledged by his distressed parent.
Lockport, April 21, 1834. May 17—2t

OF DANIEL McMAHON, a native of the county of Tyrone, Parish of Clogh, Ireland. When last heard from, was Pedling in the State of Mississippi. Any person knowing of the same, whether he be dead or living, will confer a favor on his brother, Bernard McMahon, by communicating such knowledge as they possess to the office of the Truth Teller, No. 58 Franklin-street, addressed to Charles McMahon. May 17

Of ELLEN REILLY, a native of the land of Derryvacnay, Parish, Drumbane, county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in 1825. When last heard of, she was residing in Buffalo, State of N. Y. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Brother, Terence Reilly, if directed to Patrick Leonard, 103 Broome-street, New-York. ap19 6t.

Of CATHARINE PINE, wife of James Pine, Shoemaker, a native of Killuer Co. Cork, Ireland. The last place heard from was New-York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Sister, Johanna Pine, Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-street, Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of FREDERICK EASTSTAFF, a native of St. John's Newfoundland. When last heard from was in New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents in Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-st. Quebec. Ap 19—6t

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.
TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE Truth Teller

MAGNA · EST · VERITAS · ET · PREVALEBIT ·

had to such a dominion ... the consideration of the more important and practical part of the subject—namely, the right she had acquired over Ireland since. He knew he was addressing an unwilling audience on this subject; he felt convinced of it long before he had experienced that interruption, which he would almost characterise as indecent, that had occured ere he had completed his first sentence. But he felt he had a great, and a high, and an im- ... that he was embarked in the cause

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31. 1834. NO. 22.

IRELAND.

TITHE PETITIONS.

The following document has already met the public eye. It is one compiled by Mr. Finn, M. P., and used with excellent effect by that honorable member some weeks ago in Parliament. There is no tithe petition sent forward from places in which the Catholic population is greatly predominant that should not contain a statement of its numerical strength as compared with that of the Protestant population. The object of course is simply to ascertain what *work* the Established Church has to perform—a point of manifest importance when it is proposed to make a new and "final" adjustment of its enormous income. We need not enumerate the counties which furnish materials for still more remarkable tables than that now before us :—

Parishes.	Population in 1731.		Population in 1831.	
	Total inhabitants.	Total Protestants.	Total inhabitants.	Total Prostestants.
Killcoan, . .	83	none.	No. Return in 1831	none.
Ballygurram, .	214	none.	693	none.
Kilbride, . .	74	none.	937	none.
Kilmackamogue	250	23	1,027	1
Kilcollum, . .	300	49	2,129	none.
Rathpatrick, .	490	67	1,627	none.
Killculliheen, .	422	92	1,352	6 families. or twenty-four souls.
Rathkyran, .	445	34	1,511	none.
Aglishmartin, .	148	none.	1,485	none.
Porthescully, .	638	23	no return	none.
Poleroan, . .	697	38	1,246	6
Tubrid, . .	71	6	1,103	none.
Ballytarsna, .	201	32	no return	none.
Clonmore, .	227	27	1,147	3 families.
	4,253	381	14,278	49

ELECTION PLEDGES—MR. STANDISH BARRY.

It will be seen, by a letter we give below from Mr. Standish Barry, that his resignation has been postponed until the 15th of next month, (April) one week previous to the day fixed for Mr. O'Connell's motion on Repeal. The constituents of the fickle minded-senator took a manly and decided course, which left no room for shuffling on his part. They adopted resolutions, declaring that he had pledged himself to vote for Repeal, and that the violation of his pledge would be aggrevated by resignation at a time when the discussion of that question was about to take place. Mr. Barry, thus forced into a corner, takes a new ground of defence for his breach of contract, which, if allowable, would destroy all confidence between the people and their representatives. He does not now deny the existence of a pledge, but boldly asserts his right to retreat from a solemn engagement, entered into with a full conviction of the nature and importance of the obligation! He holds it that "when a representative cannot redeem the expectations—*even pledges*—held or given by him to his constituents, no dishonor can attach to his resignation." The principle of pledges has been condemned by theorists as unconstitutional; but it remained for Mr. Barry to justify a deliberate violation of them. He finds himself assailed by his indignant constituents for a breach of faith, and he excuses his individual tergiversation by a wholesome advocacy of the expediency of breaking pledges, when circumstances might render the observance of them disagreeeble or inconvenient. At first the ground of controversy was, whether a pledge had been given; but all doubt on that point having been removed, the right to depart from it is openly proclaimed by Mr. Barry. The people will loose a vote in favor of Repeal by the dereliction of their representative; but Mr. Barry forfeits all title to political consistency. He can never more be trusted by the most credulous of any party.

"London March 26, 1832.

"My Dear Sir.—I had the honor to receive the resolutions adopted at a highly respectable meeting of the Electors of the Country, held at the Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st, inst., over which you presided—expressive of their opinion, that they consider me, pledged to vote for a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

"Finding that such is the opinion of a porton of Friends and Constituents, for whom I entertain so high a respect, and that my conscience and calmer judgment will not allow me to bind myself to give that measure my support, whenever it shall be brought forward, I beg through you, to announce to the Electors of the County, that on the 15th of the next month, I shall accept of the Chiltern Hundreds; unless in the mean time my Constituents shall by some unequivocal act, leave me to my own discretion and judgment, rather than continue to hold a trust which appears to place me in collision with the sentiments of the Constituency, and debars me from exercising that trust as my own reason would completely sanction and approve.

"I must entirely dissent from the inference conveyed in the last resolution, as I hold it, that when a representative cannot redeem the expectations—*even pledges*—held or given by him to his Constituents, no dishonor can attach to his resignation.

"I beg leave to express my best acknowledgments for the approval of my past Parliamentary conduct. In conclusion, I assure you, that I am solely influenced by a regard for the best interests of the Constituency of the County, in postponing my resignation, thereby allowing them the amplest possible time for a selection of a future Representative.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, with feelings of great personal regard for yourself, and the highest sentiments of respect and gratitude to the Constituency at large.

"Your's very faithfully,
"G. STANDISH BARRY.

"Edward Roche, Esq., Kilshannick.

LIGHT-HOUSES IN THE SHANNON.

The Talbert Rock light will commence burning next Monday night, and we have been informed by our friend Mr. Steele, that it is his intention to make immediate application to the Belfast Board of Dublin, and the Trinity House of London, for another light in the beacon tower on the Beeves, which he has also strongly recommended in his work on the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon. He has already got the memorial of the Royal Western Yacht Club, of which he is an honorary member, powerfully recommending the light which he proposes; and memorials from the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce of this city will, as a matter of course, be given our fellow-citizen whenever he may require them.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN DROGHEDA.

The flax mill now building, it is calculated, will be at work early in July. It is 270 feet in length, 45 feet in beadth, 5 stories high, and when in full work will employ from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, consisting of men, women and children. The chimney, 130 feet high, will be in the form of an octagon, built of brick and stone, and will be by far the most splendid object in the town. The engines is of 70 to 80 horse power, and will move about 2,000 spindles. We hope the enterprising proprietors will be amply rewarded for their exertions; and that ere long, other mills, cotton, flax or worsted, will be seen rising round us. The port is admirably situated for trade with the interior or with England, and only wants investment, with a reasonable prospect of success, to give employment to our men of business and capital, and to place it in point of commercial prosperity and importance, on an equality with any other in the island.—*Drogheda Journal.*

We have been given to understand that the firm of Messrs. Lees and Powell, eminent millrights and engineers of Manchester, who are at present putting up a first-rate condensing steam engine, of nearly 80 horse power at the flax mill now erecting in this town, purpose forming an establishment here, which, aided by the works and apparatus in Manchester, will enable them to execute any orders for machinery on the most modern and improved principles, and on the most reasonable terms, thus putting our merchant manufactures on a footing with any in the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.

Tuesday morning a feat of a very extraordinary character was attempted. A gentleman bet fifty sovereigns that he would walk blindfolded from the Crescent on Clontarf to the Pigeon-house—that is from one side of Dublin to the other—having to cross in his course six bridges, one of them a draw-bridge, and undefended by any wall. The time given for the performance of the feat was three hours and a half. The gentleman started at five o'clock, and walked the entire distance, about six miles, in an hour and fifty-six minutes. Bets of two to one were readily given that he would not be able to accomplish the undertaking. Crowds of the poorer classes collected around the gentleman when he reached the Pigeon-house, and wanted to chair him into Dublin, for the honor of old Ireland.

The above we have received from a gentleman on whose veracity we repose the greatest confidence, but we suspect that the blindfolding cannot have been affected by a very expert hand.—*Dublin Register,*

"ANTIQUITIES" OF THE BELFAST THEATRE.

The following curious historical notices, relative to the Theatre of this town, has been handed to us, by a learned friend, and will, we are sure, be interesting to many of our readers :—"About 1764, the company who occasionally visitted Belfast, were from the town of Drogheda, and were called, to their bills, '*Drogheda Company of Comedians.*' Their playhouse was an old cellar, called the Vaults, at the foot of Ann-Street, then called, also, Catherine-street. In 1770, Mr. Ryder, manager, bid adieu to the Vaults, and erected a kind of wooden Theatre, on a piece of waste ground, near the Mill-gate, adjoining to where the present Northern Bank stands. In 1783, Mr. Atkins, manager, fitted up a temporary Theatre in Rosemary-lane or street, which was opened to him in January, 1784, and continued to be the only public Theatre, until the present one opened in October 1786. Mr. Atkins' company occasionally adjourned to Londonderry and Newry; and they also commonly attended for about a week, at each Assizes held at Carrickfergus. It appears, that the usual amount of benefits in Belfast, between the years, 1784 and 1789, varied from 40*l.* to 50*l.*, a considerable sum in those days, when we consider that the town only contained between 15 and 16,000 inhabitants. From the later period, the taste for the Drama, in Belfast, has declined."—*News-Letter.*

... peared, by reference to the history of that time, that a considerable number of Irish people had applied to the British Crown to be admitted to the benefit of British Government and British law. A mandate was issued by thy Crown, under the Great Seal of England, to a certain English Baron, who had been given by the Crown a large district of Ireland, to introduce British law into that district; but, owing to the opposition and suggestion of the British settlers, whose object was to be unrestrained by the restraints of law, from following a course of rapine and marauding violence, the mandate of the Monarch was first disobeyed, and afterwards procured to be withdrawn. This was the first proof he should offer that the Irish were not recognized as subjects, that the King's intention to make them such, was defeated by the cupidity and animosity of the British settlers to the native people of Ireland. His second reference would be to a document of 1298, containing an offer from the Irish, of a certain district to the British King, of 800 marks, to purchase the privilege of being governed by the British law. Upon this topic it appeared the King took the advice of the Prelates and his Ministers; but, strange to say, again the intentions of the Sovereign were defeated. In illustrations of this view on the subject, he should refer to the House to similar offers, and applications, made in the time of Richard the Second, to Lord Thomas of Lancaster, and in the time of Henry the Eight, to Sir Henry, and Sir Arthur Chichester; both which requests were met by similar refusals by this country. The next document was of the date of 1584, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when by the death of the Earl of Desmond, a chance appeared to be offered of regulating the government of Ireland upon a better footing. Representations to this effect were made on the part of the Irish to the British Crown, when a sinister jealousy displayed itself to the Government, of the chances of Ireland becoming too powerful. It was ... sions of the

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"There is one sort of *tea*," said Cobbett to Mr. Finn, the other day, during the discussion on the tea trade, "that ought to be heavily taxed." "What is that?" inquired the member for Kilkenny. "Absen-*tee*!" replied Cobbett.

The prosecution of the propietors of the *True Sun* by the Whigs cost the country 181*l.* 16*s.* In Ireland, the business of putting down newspapers and incarcerating writers is more profitable to the Attorney-General and the Martleys. They and their friends pocketted, amongst them, 702*l.*, for sending the proprietor of the *Pilot* to gaol.

Captain Barton, a subaltern, two sergeants, and 52 rank and file, 36th Regt., marched from Nenagh, on the 11th, to assist the civil power at Ballinaclough, in collecting tithe due to Mr. Holmes, the lay propietor.

Charles O'Connell, Esq., M. P., has planted 17,320 ash larch, fir, alder trees, Iveragh, Kerry.

The Right Hon. T. S. Rice, M. P., has presented the Limerick Institution with a digest of all the accounts relating to the population, production, and revenues, arranged by J. Marshall.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mrs. Long Wellesley has returned to England, and resides in Cecil-street, Strand. The arrangement made with her husband has not been carried into effect, and her situation at this moment, approaches to absolute destitution.—*Sunday Times.*

At a special tithe sessions, which was held in the town of Tipperary, on the 5th April, no attorney could be found to act for the tithe claimants.

Emigration from Waterford.—Our city is in the same periodical bustle with emigrants in which the other ports of Ireland are described to be. The passengers this year appear to be rather better clad, and of somewhat superior class, than what

we generally see quit our shores, and to judge by the number of their heavily laden baggage carts, they transport along with themselves some considerable share of chattel property. Indeed, they look to be of that description of pensantry which can least of all be spared from our rural districts.—Besides those who take shipping here direct for the New World, there is scarcly a packet leaves this for Liverpool without bearing away some people about to sail from that great emporium in quest of better fortune.—*Waterford Mirror.*

should therefore be excluded from hereafter returning a burgess to serve in Parliament; be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled. by the authority of the same, that the town and county of the town of *Carrickfergus* shall cease to elect and return a burgess to serve in the High Court of Parliament.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Speech of DANIEL O'CONNELL on this question occupies a large portion of this day's paper. We have given it to our readers entire because any garbling of it would detract from its value: every line glows with patriotism, and truth, it is in our opinion a convincing, nay, an incontrovertible argument in favor of the Repeal of the Union, and demonstrates to every sensible and unprejudiced man that Ireland has an undeniable right to demand that measure. MR. O'CONNELL commenced his address in a very simple manner by stating that a member had asked him when the question of Repeal was to be discussed, when a gentleman present stated the Canadas were endeavoring to escape from England, "America had escaped but Ireland should not escape." This statement by O'CONNELL elicited an interruption which he mildly animadverted upon, and with such effect that he was not again interrupted in the progress of his remarks. He well said that he was addressing an unwilling auditory, no one can doubt *that* he was addressing those who had determined to support the British government in all its measures however oppressive or unjust, and to represent all the past conduct of England towards Ireland however treacherous, bloody, or despotic, as proper and just. Truly they could not be the willing auditors of an incorruptible Irish patriot commenting on the many wrongs of his native land, and recounting the almost innumerable scenes of carnage, blood-

to Mr. Shaw, Ballywalter, near Doagh. The ploughs, in this class, were held by the owners. *Second Class*—the first prize was awarded to William Doherty, ploughman to Mr. Alexander Smith, Ballybone; second prize to Wilson plowman to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Ballybentra; third prize to William Wilkinson, ploughman to Mr. William Beck, Islandreagh; and the fourth prize to Thomas Sales, ploughman to Mr. William Fulton, Standing Stone, near Doagh.

The ploughing, in some instances, was excellent, in both classes. After the business of the field was over, a large party withdrew to Mr. John Farrell's, Doagh, where the com[illegible] ny part[illegible]

ORATORIO.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a grand Oratorio of Sacred Music will be performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, the 25th inst., for the benefit of the LADIES' ASSOCIATION, attached to the Prince-street Orphan Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have, in the kindest manner, consented to give to this sacred cause, the aid of their distinguished talents.

Mr. Penson (leader of the Park Orchestra,) has also disinterestedly given his services to arrange and conduct the performance. The assistance of several other eminent professors is expected, whose names will appear in a future advertisement. Tickets $1,00: to be had of the Right Rev. Bishop, and Clergymen of the Catholic Churches, and at the Music Stores of Geib & Walker, J. L. Hewitt, Dubois & Stodart, and E. Riley, at the Book-stores of Bartlett & Raynor, 76 Bowery, John Doyle, 12 Liberty-street, James Ryan, Broadway, Owen Phelan, Chatham opposite Chamber-street, Daniel Geary, 140 Bowery, and at the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street.

MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

☞ The Members of "The Mechanics Benefit Society, will celebrate its first Anniversary by a public dinner at the O'Connell House, 338 Broadway on Monday the 9th June next. Tickets can be obtained from the following places:—John McDermott's 71 Catharine st. John McGrath 246[illegible]

to effect the Union. His arguments on this point prove his great research and his intimate knowledge, not only of the history of his country, but of the laws of nations. While proving this assertion, he quoted in support of it the opinions of Pitt, Lords Plunkett and Bushe and the present Earl Grey all of whom agree in MR. O'CONNELL's assertion, and declare that the Union *was not a contract.* MR. O'CONNELL then proceeds to shew that even if Parliament had the power or right to effect the present Union, the circumstances connected with its formation, rendered it entirely void and of no effect. Here MR. O'CONNELL went to shew the nefarious, and wicked policy pursued in order to procure the unholy Union and asks: "*How was the Union procured? By the familiar use of torments, by the terror inspired by a military force amounting to* 129,000 *men* EACH OF WHOM WAS JUDGE, SHERIEF AND EXECUTIONER AND BY DRUM HEAD COURTS MARTIAL." This is an uncommonly expressive sentence, and contains within it a perfect history of the bloodshed and massacre by which the fields of Ireland have been so often deluged with innocent blood; it tells of the poor and unoffending Irishman torn from his family on the slightest suspicion of his being *a patriot*, condemned and executed by his accuser before the eyes of a distracted wife, and children; it tells of women and children butchered by night without cause, of the poor Catholics surrounded engaged in prayer and hurried into eternity, of the blazing farm house, the deserted hea th, the separation of beloved friends, the destruction of thousands.

Mr. O'Connell then shews that the union was effected by bribery, that those who advocated and ultimately procured it, were destitute of the least spark of honor or truth, and unworthy of a soul, who lent their aid in the butchery of thousands and the entailment on millions of beggary and oppression merely for lucre—for base gold. We need not however pursue Mr. O'CONNELL's coursein his truly eloquent, argumentative and logical address; every one who really feels an interest in the affairs of Ireland should and no doubt will peruse it. How men can hear such convincing, incontrovertible proofs of the propriety and necessity of a measure without acquiescing in and supporting it, is a mattar of surprise, but shows that their hearts are bad, their minds corrupt, their souls impure, a man who will not acknowledge and bow to the dictates of truth, deserves the hatred of his fellow creatures. And now to what does the question of repeal revert? It is simply this. A great and illustrious nation demands the liberty of legislating for itself, from a nation inferior to it in many respects; it advances in support of its claims that the comfort and happiness, nay the personal liberty of its people cannot be secured until the right of legislation is granted; it proves that it has been deprived of that right by treachery, bribery, and blood-shed, and that it can never be prosperous until it recovers it, as a reason for refusing this, the nation applied to advances that it would be *a bad speculation* and they *would loose money by* it. This, and this alone is their reason for withholding from Ireland the repeal of the Union. How can any man say it should be withheld? Mr. O'CONNELL may not succeed at present, but the question of repeal will be agitated until it shall be obtained. This will and must, take place—it is impossible that Ireland can always remain a dependent and enslaved nation. We request our readers to read Mr. O'CONNELL's speech attentively; it is one of the most eloquent, clear, and powerful speeches he has ever delivered and deserves to be printed in letters of gold

THE ORATORIO.

The Oratorio for the benefit of the "Ladies' Association attached to the Orphan Asylum" took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, on which occasion that large edifice was well filled. Every thing passed off to the complete satisfaction of the numerous audience; the orchestra consisted of some of our most celebrated musicians, amongst whom were, Cioffi, Cuddy, Christian, Trust, &c. and was ably and effectively led by Mr. Penson. Mr. and Mrs. Wood having volunteered their invaluable services, assisted on the occasion, and also Mrs. Franklin and other celebrated vocal performers. Mr. and Mrs. Wood acquired additional celebrity on this occasion; the former was in good voice and sang extremely well. The anthem "Hear my prayer, O God," which he sang with Mrs. Wood was given in the most melodious and beautiful style. Mrs. Wood had a full opportunity to display her matchless voice and evince her exquisite taste in the two songs "What tho' I trace," and 'In sweetest harmony," and was listened to with attention and delight. Her low swelling notes are uncommonly fine and astonish while they enrapture us, but it is unnecessary to praise her voice, or singing, all who have heard her agree that she is a lady of most extraordinary abilities. Mrs. Franklin has a good voice and sang very well. The chorus under the direction of Mr. Thornton were very effective. The solos on the Harp (Trust) and Thornton were admirable, particularly the latter. Mr. Cioffi is a perfect master of this difficult instrument, and plays with much skill. Those who have not heard him can form no idea of the sweetness of the Trombone, or of his merits as a musician. The other performers all exerted themselves to the utmost to render satisfaction, and were entirely successful. Much credit and praise are due to Mr. and Mrs. Wood and the other vocal and instrumental performers at the Oratorio, who all kindly volunteered their valuable services. While on this subject we feel much pleasure in stating, that the Asylum have received a very munificent donation of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS from our present much respected Mayor, CONELIUS W. LAWREENCE. Every one must admire this generous and charitable act; it does Mr. Lawrence much honor, and will procure him the thanks and blessings of thousands.

THE DUKE--OF SO-HELP-ME-GOD-MEMORY.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that some time after the decease of the Duke of York, it was resolved to erect a column in London to the memory of this bigotted member of the Royal House of Brunswick. The column having been completed, we hear from our London files that this durable memorial of the degeneracy of the age: a brazen statue of the Duke of York has been hoisted with military honours, upon the top of the column in Carlton place, erected by public subscription, to perpetuate the name of that peculiarly conspicuous son of an English King. The scion of royalty stands elevated, in effigy at least, to those skies which the poor man is taught enthusiastically to believe are the natural abode of none but the honest, the virtuous, and the pious. The strength and ornament of a Tory Peerage is glorified to the astonishment of the English people; and if the life which he led is not imitated—if the actions which he loved to perform are not emulated, and the course which he ran is not outrun by the rising members of that nobility, of which he was long the head and most observed example, the fault will not be with the aristocracy in Church and State, who at their proper cost have raised this impudent libel in stone upon the honesty and good character of the great men of Britain. For who and what was Frederick Duke of York, who is thus ostentatiously held up to the admiration of posterity? He was an officer, and being a King's son, was rashly made a General without having seen service. In that capacity he was entrusted with the command of two expeditions, and was ignobly beaten under circumstances of military ignorance which would have disgraced the meanest soldier in his ranks: notwithstanding, he became Commander-in-chief of the British army; and while he held that hight post, the commissions to which none but the brave and honourable had a claim, were basely sold to the unworthy by prostitutes and parders. He was full forty years a legislator, but HE NEVER GAVE A LIBERAL VOTE, OR SPOKE ONE WORD FOR FREEDOM, during that time. He was a married man, and he lived unblushingly in open adultery. He was the most inveterate horse-jockey at Newmarket, and the deepest gambler at St. James's. Year after year he received tens of thousands of the public money, and he died hundreds of thousands in debt to private individuals, the bulk of whom were hard working tradesmen and their families. But he was a bigot in religion, and a Tory in politics; and Lords and Bishops have gathered together money to perpetuate his memory, and impiously consecrate his vices, while the children of hundreds in England,whom his complicated immoralities have reduced to want, are execrating both his name and his order.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the Bank of the United States, is before the public, signed by a majority of the Commitee. A counter-report signed by a minority of the Committee, is also before the public; that public will decide on the merits and relative value of these documents. In submitting our observations on thisengrossing subject, we seek not to lead or mislead any portion of the community, we have no special interest in the subject, or any interest, except what we must feel in common with all, who view the question of "Bank or no bank" as one, the decision of which may also be a determination of the fearful question, shall democratic government be maintained by public opinion, or must it yield to the vigorous assault of an aspiring aristocracy? We entertain no special dislike to the Bank of the United States, except so far as it presents strong appearances of corrupt acts or designs, but we view all monied monopolies with distrust, to be permitted with caution when pubic affairs may render them necessary, but to be always restrained in their invariable tendency to obtain and to abuse power. A banking institution may possibly be useful to the community, the Churchis undoubtedly so, but even the Church becomes destructtve to liberty, when allied to the State, and so would a banking institution, if so allied. We all cry loudly against the introduction of "Church and State" government, but it seems we are not all equally fearful of a "Bank and State" government, yet as regards civil l berty, their design and influence differ in no respect. It will be said that the Bank question, as now presented, is not that of Bank and State government, for that the bank and government are at variance, in a state of direct hostil ty to each other. True, they are so, and we possibly owe to a degree of virtue in the President of the United States, such as is not always, and we fear, too seldom the attribute of man, that such a state of things exist. But are we certain that the mantle of JACKSON will fall on his successor? We could give the name of at least one individual, who aspires to the office of Chief Magistrate, and who doubtless, would have no objection to the holy alliance.

The report of the majrity is certainly a plain, unvarnished statement of facts; the repot of the minority is a most *laboured*, ingenious, and we will add, talented defence of the Bank, as much a *defence*, as studiously pursued, and artfully managed, as if it came from the able pen of the counselof the bank. We mean no disrespect to the Committee of Congress,our object is to do justice to their talents, and not to impeach their moive.

No doubt our readers by this time have perused both reports. We have not the power, and least of all the disposition to discuss the *legal* right of the Bank to refuse delivering books and papers to the Committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to investigate and examine the transactions of the Bank. We care not whether the charter conains a clause authorising the investigation into its affairs or not. We stand on the common honesty of the matter, and we do say, in our opinion, a more flagrant contempt of the House—a more complete defiance of the wishes of the representatives of the people cannot be conceived than the conduct of the officers of the Bank. As far as stated, it appears that the officers of the institution made themselves the Judges, at what place, at what time —in what manner the investigation should he made, and what questions ought to be asked and what answers they ought to give— They may have the law, but certainly under the flimsy cobweb work of technicalities the integrity of the concern cannot be very safe from public suspicion? If the institution has not acted corruptly —If it has been misrepresented in its conduct—If the representation as to its abuse of its power be false, why not invite investigation? Does honesty screen itself from scrutiny?

The great mass of thepeople will see the course of the Bank with ordinary eyes. Let ingenuity do what it can, and attempt what it may, the upshot of the business is this, *the Bank will not permit its concerns to be made public* and why? Certainly not because the exposition would redound to the honor of the Bank, but for a reason which our readers will easily discern. The Bank draws around itself every fence that can be applied; it confessedly avails itself of every advantage the law will, even by the most subtle implication admit; it will do nothing in the way of accounting with the representatives of the people, which the law cannot enforce; and it will resist every attempt at enforcement, by subterfuge, by procrastination, and by the sophistry of the special pleader. Corruption, rank corruption alone can wish for concealment, and with such a report as the majority one, we have no fears but the seal of condemnation will be put by an honest community on an institution which has dared to use its wealth to corrupt, and its power and influence to overawe the governmentof a free people.

The House of Representatives may, for what we know, be foiled in its effort to draw the deeds of the Bank from their lurking place, but there is a tribunal before which the Bank must appear, a tribunal before which subterfuge and sophistry are alike unavailing, before

ich *suspicion*, if not removed by the suspected, is *proof* of guilt;—s, a tribunal which will insist that *the accused purge himself*, the nk may say that it is not bound to furnish evidence against itself, l this may be a good plea in a court regulated by formal statute, it y be good as between the Bank and the House of Representatives t there is that tribunal before which, such pleading will avail ught, where the criminal who, refusing to furnish evidence, if in power, even against himself, will not be held guiltless, from this unal there is no appeal, let the Bank then purge itself, or listen to sentence of PUBLIC OPINION.

ARRETT AND THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

The Liberty of the Press is the surest safeguard of the peo-e's rights, the readiest enemy of their oppessors. Where it mains unshackled, the people are generally happy, when we d it under restrictions which prevent the free expression of inion, and the dissemination of iberal principles we may be re that a Tyrant is near, exercising his oppressive and un-olesome power. The liberty of the press should ever be as trammelled as the thoughts of man, and where it is otherwise erty cannot exist. Look at Ireand, see how the "Whigs" ve persecuted the press for the last three years; witness the e of BARRETT who for re-publishing a letter which originally peared in an English paper, and only contained fair and just mments on the treachery, and tyranny of the English govern-ent, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and visit-with a fine of One Hundred Pounds Sterling. Even this d not satisfy the prosecutors of the Press; they have refused stamp the "Pilot" and prohibitel its publication. When the ws of Barrett's sentence came to the free Shores of America, here the liberty of the press is considered holy-inviolable, the iends of Ireland, and of freedom consentaneously spoke of it s an almost unparalleled act of tyranny; they sincerely com-iserated Barrett's situation and determined to assist him in is distress. He well deserved their exertions; he acted through-ut the whole prosecution against him like a firm and unflinch-g friend of Ireland, an incorruptible editor, and an honest an; and after his conviction when he might have sav-d himself from his punishment by acknowledging, or disclos-g the author of the letter for the republication of which he ad been convicted—a letter written by O'CONNELL, he indig-antly refused to purchase his own ease by betraying his friend. uch a man well deserves our praise and admiration, our thanks nd our assistance. The friends of Ireland met, and unani-nously determined to render him the greatest service in their ower, by paying the fine imposel upon him; no one refused is mite, every one generously contributed to the fund, and ow after a few meetings we have the unspeakable satisfaction f informing our readers that, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STER-ING HAS BEEN REMITTED TO EUROPE TO PAY MR. BAR-ET'S FINE. This act will be a severe comment on the con-uct of those who consigned him to prison; it will be very leasing to the republicans of Great Britain, shewing them that he friends of Ireland in America view their oppression under which they groan, with abhorrence, and prove to Irishmen hat we are willing to co-operate with O'CONNELL in his ex-ertions, for the melioration of his country and countrymen.

BLASPHEMY.

When a body of corrupt men are engaged in a political contest, their opponents have a right to expect from them every spe-cies of abuse and vituperation; and consequently, when the disorderly supporters of a corrupt Bank, calling themselves "Whigs," arrayed themselves against the Constitution of the United States, the present Administration, and correct princi-ples, we were fully conscious that their conduct would be cor-rupt, indecorous and disgusting. We were prepared to hear the most foul calumnies uttered against our patriotic and in-corruptible Chief Magistrate and his cabinet, by desperate and reckless politicians, and to find the "Whig" prints filled with the most false, and odious slanders heaped upon the Democra-tic Republican party; but we did not suppose that the deluded "Whigs" would have carried their misconduct so far, as to be guilty of the grossest violation of God's commands, and mingle the pure attributes of religion in their fulsome speeches, and billingsgate composition. We were not surprised to see them congregating in all quarters to uphold and disseminate the most dangerous doctrines; but we were astonished on learn-ing that two of their leading spirits (Webster and Binney), had dared to profane the Holy Sabbath by delivering political and electioneering addresses, and reiterating their slanders of the President, in the streets of Baltimore, on that holy day. We were not surprised to hear Andrew Jackson called *a pick-pocket*, and his mother by a *more odious title*, but we cannot re-strain our wonder, or withhold our indignation when we find the authors of such slanders, persons guilty of such disor-derly and abominable conduct weak, corrupt, and misled men, we mean these self-styled "*Whigs*," comparing them-selves at a public carousal, and in one of their "regular" toasts to the son of God—the Saviour of mankind.

The following regular toast was drunk at the "Fifth Ward celebration of the Whigs of Albany, on the 15th instant, Mr. John McDowall in the chair, and Dr. Amach acting as secre-tary:—

"*The Fifth Ward of the City of Abany—Like our Saviour, they have defeated the plot of their Judas.*"

This is the very climax of presumption and insolence—a horrid and revolting specimen of foul blasphemy. We can scarcely find words sufficiently sarcastic and severe wherewith to deprecate this "toast." Where will the "Whig" outrages of peace, decency, and truth end? They have not been sa-tisfied with the scope of earth, but must climb to heaven for a subject for a toast. Under the influence, perhaps, of liquor, they have been sufficiently audacious to compare themselves to our Saviour. We need scarcely animadvert upon their in-solence—it carries with it its own condemnation, and makes good men shrink from its loathsomeness. Our readers, while they read this "toast," must recollect, that after it had been drunk, and the revellers had become satiated with food and wine, they paraded through the streets of Albany, crea-ting noise and uproar, violating the rules of decency, filling the air with their bachanalian shouts, and as the correspon-dent of the Times observed (an extract from whose letter we published a few weeks ago) "beat and wounded the Irish wherever they could find a single one." These are the men who assail the venerable and dignified President of the Union with slander and vituperation. These are the men who call us "Tories," and say that the "Irish" are not so well enti-tled to vote as blacks; that "Papists" should not be allowed to hold office; these in fine, are the derperadoes who com-pare themselves with the Son of God. We will only say, in conclusion, we are sorry men can be found sufficiently pre-svmptuous and wicked to put themselves in competition with the author of all good.

"THE TRUTH TELLER."

We find an announcement in one of the daily papers that a new weekly journal, bearing this name, has been issued in West Tennessee, edited by one McMahon, and advocating the princi-ples of the old Federal party, or self-styled "Whigs." We are sor-ry to find a good name attached to a journal which upholds and dis-seminates the most corrupt and illiberal doctrines; and the signet of truth stamped by a counterfeiting hand, on what is false. Mr. McMahon, whoever he may be, had better at once give his paper a new cognomen; we do not wish the title which ours has borne for years to be disgraced by being appended to a recreant and pre-judiced print. "The Truth Teller" has always been hailed by Irishmen with delight as the advocate of their country and her rights. Mr. McMahon has bestowed this appellation on a print which en-courages that party who wish to prevent Irishmen from becoming American citizens, and are every day assailing them with slander and vituperation. We disown and disclaim this miscalled bantlings and call upon the public to do so; it has nothing good about it but it, name, and that—like the *last* name of the party whose cause it es-pouses—is stolen.

YEARS PAST.

WANTED.—Colonel Webb's opinion of Major Noah.—Major Noah's opinion of Colonel Webb,—Webb's opinion of Colonel King.—Colonel King's opinion of Colonel Webb.—Colonel King's of Major Noah.—Major Noah's of Colonel King.—Webb's opinion of General Duff Green.—General Duff Green's of Colonel Webb.—Colonel Webb's opinion of Redwood Fisher.—Redwood Fisher's opinion of Colonel Webb. We regret in such a military array, we cannot dub Mr. Fisher with some title, for his *gallant* and *courageous* services at the Arsenal,—he ought to have received on the battle field the rank of CORPORAL Fisher. The above information can be gathered from the files of the different papers. There is no want of the opinion of good Democrats of the whole squad. Politics "make strange bed-fellows."

THE CITIZEN KING.

It is stated in the *Lovdon True Sun*, that LOUIS PHILLIPPE is in no small state of alarm, from an apprehension lest an embargo should be laid upon the private funds of the citizen King, which he is known to possess to a large amount on this side of the Atlantic.

A TOUCH FOR THE WHIGS.

Many who seem to carry the liberty of the citizen highest, serve them like Trouts—tickle them till they catch them.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. DUBOIS administered, on last Sunday, in Christ Church, the Sacrament of Confirmation to 95 persons, among whom were several converts. To-morrow, he will repair for the same pur-pose, to St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge-streets.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Delivered in the British Parliament, April 22d, 1834.

Mr. O'CONNELL commenced, in a subdued tone of voice, to state that it happened to him, a few days ago, to hear a gen-tleman, a Member of that House, address another, with whom (he Mr. O'Connell) was in conversation in one of the passages about the House, thus:—"The Canadas are endeavoring to slip through our hands—America has thrown off the yoke, but Ireland shall not escape us." He recollected, too, that during the time when the Coercion Bill was debating in the House, an hon. member, alluding to the efforts then making to save Ireland from the degradation of such a law being passed, de-clared to him with an oath, "that despite of all the efforts now making' Ireland should not escape us"—(murmurs and great disorder followed this anecdote.) "Ah!" said Mr. O'Connell, "it is rather too early to begin to display an indecorous impa-tience of a question of this importance." He sincerely believed this desire of domination over Ireland was, if not the real source, the greatest source of all the evils inflicted by Eng-land on Ireland for centuries past. He could not conceive a greater error or mistake, than that any one should conceive, that any right of dominion of England over Ireland rightfully existed, or that the latter had been ever subjugated to the for-mer. He sincerely wished that the hon. members for the coun-try would, whilst engaged in discussing this important subject, endeavor to divest themselves of that overweening desire of supremacy and dominion over Ireland, for which there was neither in treaties nor in history a pretext. His first object would, on this occasion be, to prove that England had no title to that dominion over Ireland, in consequence of its subjug-tion, and that it had acquired no such right either before the Union or since it. He would first, examine what right England had to such a dominion before the Union, before he went into the consideration of the more important and practical part of the subject—namely, the right she had acquired over Ireland since. He knew he was addressing an unwilling audience on this subject; he felt convinced of it long before he had expe-rienced that interruption, which he would almost characterise as indecent, that had occured ere he had completed his first sentence. But he felt he had a great, and a high, and an im-portant duty to the public—that he was embarked in the cause of justice, and pleaded to-night for his country and prosperity. He would implore those who heard him, to give up the pride of power, in order that their minds should not be pre-occupied with a feeling which would blunt and enfeeble the powers of the mind, and render it incapable of yielding to reason or convic-tion. He was disposed to make a rapid survey of the ptelimi-nary part of the next immediate branch, in order that he should arrive the earlier at the more important part of the argument, and that upon which he mainly meant to insist. He would ob-serve, that it was in the year 1174 when this country sent forces into Ireland, it was only 220 years since Ireland had actually been recognised by England as part of the dominion of the Crown of England. Previous to the last two hundred and twen-ty years, the most objectionable and insulting distinctions had been taken up and maintained between the English residents there, and the Irish, who were not considered by them at all as subjects of the same crown. It was in the year 1814 that first the power of England had been recognised in Ireland. This crown had required since then no right or title by con-quest or war, no such title as was acknowledged by any jurist or international lawyer, nor was there any recognition pre-vious to that period of the Irish people as subjects of this crown. He was conscious that he was not speaking for the present occasion merely, but for futurity, and future objects—this was the first step, perhaps, towards the independence of his native country, and he was, therefore, disposed to lay the foundation of his present motion deep and wide, as the future basis of the future fabric of Ireland's legislative independence. The first document he would refer to was found on record in the year 1246, and in the time of Henry the Third. It ap-peared, by reference to the history of that time, that a con-siderable number of Irish people had applied to the British Crown to be admitted to the benefit of British Government and British law. A mandate was issued by the Crown, under the Great Seal of England, to a certain English Baron, who had been given by the Crown a large district of Ireland, to intro-duce British law into that district; but, owing to the opposi-tion and suggestion of the British settlers, whose object was to be unrestrained by the restraints of law, from following a course of rapine and marauding violence, the mandate of the Monarch was first disobeyed, and afterwards procured to be withdrawn. This was the first proof he should offer that the Irish were not recognized as subjects, that the King's intention to make them such, was defeated by the cupidity and animosity of the British settlers to the native people of Ireland. His se-cond reference would be to a document of 1298, containing an offer from the Irish, of a certain district to the British King, of 800 marks, to purchase the privilege of being governed by the British law. Upon this topic it appeared the King took the advice of the Prelates and his Ministers; but, strange to say, again the intentions of the Sovereign were defeated. In illustrations of this view on the subject, he should refer to the House to similar offers, and applications, made in the time of Richard the Second, to Lord Thomas of Lancaster, and in the time of Henry the Eight, to Sir Henry, and Sir Arthur Chi-chester; both which requests were met by similar refusals by this country. The next document was of the date of 1584, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when by the death of the Earl of Desmond, a chance appeared to be offered of regulating the government of Ireland upon a better footing. Representations to this effect were made on the part of the Irish to the British Crown, when a sinister jealousy displayed itself to the Govern-ment, of the chances of Ireland becoming too powerful. It was recommended to connive at the disunion and dissensions of the Irish people, to prevent their improvement, and this policy was soon found to have got possession of the British Parlia-ment. That injurous and cruel policy had been followed up with an unrelenting spirit, which was to-day as active, and as much alive, as it was in that Queen's time. At this period, it should be rememberd, that Ireland had its separate Parlia-ment, and her parliament of the Pale was acknowledged and refer-ed to by the Queen's Government. Even so early as the reign of Edward the Third, the Irish Members had been summoned to attend on the English Parliament; but as the English would not allow them to vote on money questins, they had felt their attendance would be fruitless, and declined coming over to join the Parliament. These facts proved, first, the anxiety of the Irish to be governed by the same laws as the people of Eng-land, in preference to the laws of Ireland, and that they had been refused the privilege they selicited. Hence it appeared there had been no title of domination acquired by England, in consequence of her having ever subjugated Ireland, though she had displayed a disposition to submit herself to the English law, as a distinct people and country with a distinct and sepa-rate Parliament. Why then was that disposition resisted? Sim-ply because of the disposition of the English settlers, whose object it was to have Ireland and the Irish at their mercy when opportunies occured to plunder and rob the unhappy Irish, which they suspected they could not do with equal chance of impunity under the English law. The policy had the effect of lessening the power of the Crown, and by degrees enabled these lawless individuals to assert a claim to, or possess them-selves by arms of the land of, the natives of Ireland. It was not until the reign of James I. that the entire of the inhabitants of Ireland were amalgamated under our government. The re-cords of the mode in which that amalgamation had taken place would be found to be stained by the perpetration of crimes, on the part of the English, at which the mind revolted with horror.

The powerful were set up and supported against the weak—the O'Connells against the O'Neills—the illegitimate sons against the legitimate son of O'Neill, and the entire county of Tyrone was invaded, and yielded to the former, on the alledged ground that it had been forfeited. It was this cruel policy, to which he was painfully bound to allude, that by degrees an inroad was made upon the property of the Irish inhabitants, and by these means the entire rule of the country was attained, not by warfare, battles, or subjugation, but by the most horrible cruelties ever inflicted by one class upon another portion of a community. The history of the Spaniards in South America was moderate in the extreme compared with the crimes perpetrated in Ireland during the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I. (Hear, hear.) He relied for his authority in these respects, not upon the Catholics, but the writers of the then ascendency party and he hesitated not to charge these periods of the history of Ireland as marked with the greatest crimes and atrocities that ever disgraced a nation. ("Hear, hear," from a portion of the Irish members.) In the year 1577 the narrative of the horrible massacre of upwards of 100 of the Irish gentry invited on public faith, and under the protection of the Government, to a fete was fully described in Morrison's *History of Ireland*. The hon. and learned member here read a long extract from the work to which he referred in corroboration of his statement, and proceeded to observe that of this number not one single person escaped from the lines of English horse by which, to the extent of four or five, they suddenly found themselves surrounded. The hon. and learned member also read a long extract from the same work descriptive of the destruction of the garrison of Kilkenny in 1583, which surrendered on terms of mercy to Lord Deputy Grey, and the subsequent grant of 40,000 acres of their land to Sir Walter Raleigh, and also of the destruction in the same year of O'Neill and wife and family, by which a great portion of the lands of the counties of Down and Louth were usurped. In the same manner the possession of property in the county of Monaghan was secured in the year 1590. The further progress which was made towards the entire dominion of Ireland was made and sustained by crimes of the highest magnitude, leading to the complete devastation of property. It was painful and melancholy to have to state these facts, but he was firmly convinced that it was his duty to bring them forward in this part of his address, in order that he might thereby establish some degree of favour in the minds of those he addressed for the motion with which it was his intention to conclude. From the year 1582 to 1590 this system prevailed, and the consequent distress was at once horrible to contemplate and appalling to witness (Hear.) Morrison in his history states that Sir Arthur Chichester himself witnessed the spectacle of three children of very tender years feeding upon the flesh of their dead parents. The dead lay on the road sides, with their mouths quite green, from having fed upon nothing but nettles and wild herbs, and the computed number of those who died from starvation in one district within a very few months exceeded 3,600 persons. Thus it was that the spirit of the Irish chieftains was completely broken. Another extract taken from Morrison's *History* states that in Munster, which a short time previous had been a rich district for cattle, the people were to be seen crawling upon their hands out of the woods and hiding places, their legs been unequal from want of food to support them; that the living eat the dead, and in some cases fed upon each other. He rejoiced in the possession of these documents, as they enabled him to show the house how ignorant it was generally of the woes and misfortunes of the people of Ireland, and the great crimes which had been perpetrated towards that country. The hon. and learned member again referred to and read at length an extract from Morrison's *History*. stating the feuds, and attempted assassination during Lord Mountjoy's dominion of John Fitzthomas. Were these the kindly feelings, these the acts that gave authority to any nation to encroach on Irish independence? He felt it exceedingly unpleasant to be forced to refer to such documents, but he did it to show that no title could have been gained for England by battle or conquest, either by submission on the one side, or recognition on the other. It was to this part of Irish history that he had chosen to refer, because it could not be made a question between one religion and another. He went into this detail, as he intended to make it a basis for future argument, to shew that England had no charter to the obedience of Ireland, unless it were founded on the brief outline of crimes by which this illegitimate power had been first attained. He had considered in his own mind whether he should bring such an argument forward at all, but after an attentive examination of the reasons that suggested themselves, the impression remained that England and Ireland ought both to know what the nature of the connexion, the original connexion was. ("Hear" from a portion of the Irish members.) He would pass to the period of 1633. (Hear, hear.) From that period the connexion between England and Ireland had become part of our domestic history. They then existed as two nations with one Sovereign. Many and many a crime was then committed, but that was part of our domestic history. The history of the reign of James I. was one of rapine, duplicity, and wretchedness, but that was part of our domestic history. The conduct of Strafford, his tyranny and misrule, which at last proved fatal to himself and to the master who sent him (hear, hear), was a part of our domestic history. The continued progress of misrule—the crimes committed by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and the thousands of acres which he took from the poor men who had bled for his father (hear, hear)—all these things were also a part of our domestic history. Without dwelling on Poynings law, whose provisions had four times been repealed, and as many times re-enacted, he would assert that what he had said fully proved that Ireland had not been a subordinate, but for the whole period through which he had rapidly gone a separate and distinct nation, with a separate sovereignty. ("Hear, hear," from the Irish members). This right of Ireland to a separate Legislature had never been affected; it had continued to the year 1778—he loved to dwell upon that year. (Hear, hear.) The deliberations of the Legislature had indeed been, previous to that time, sometimes fettered by the authority which had been interposed, unjustly controlled (hear, hear), by reason of the weakness of Ireland; and the interference of the Parliament of England was, and was recognized to be, an act of usurpation. [Hear, hear.] But in the year to which he had referred opportunity was given to the resources of Ireland to develope themselves, for the wealth of Ireland—and the remark has been made as far back as the time of Edward I. the wealth of Ireland had followed the growth of Irish independence. [Hear, hear.] Now what was the result of that beneficial step to which he had alluded? The trade of Ireland, thanks to the combined efforts of the Irish people, and the effect of the consolidation of Irish power, was thrown open. This was the effect of a popular influence prevailing in the councils of two great nations, each of whom had much to give, and each much to receive. [Hear, hear.] The freedom of trade necessarily followed an increase of power given to the people. But this formed only one feature of the principle thus surrendered. In 1782 Ireland worked out this principle (hear)—the principle of a full legislative and judicial independence. Never was there a revolution so glorious, so ennobling to the persons who achieved it. (Hear, hear.) There was not a crime, there was not a stain, not a spot upon it (loud cheers from the Irish members); it was the work of the most perfect patriotism (renewed cheering), unpolluted by the admixture of any degrading or deleterious matter whatsoever. (Loud cries of "Hear.") He held in his hand the King's message—the message, it should not be recollected, of a King of Ireland to an Irish Parliament, which was delivered on the 16th of April, 1782. In this message His Majesty stated to each of the Houses of Parliament, "that being concerned to find discontents and jealousies prevailing amongst his loyal subjects in Ireland, he earnestly recommended to the house to take the same into their most serious consideration, in order to such a final adjustment as would give mutual satisfaction to both kingdoms." Here, at least, there was no act of rebellion; let hon. gentlemen recollect what the Irish people had been contending for—to be considered as a separate people; and let them then consider what must must be their feelings when they found the power of legislating conceded to them, and that without reserve, by princes, peers, prelates, and people. (Hear, hear.) Many and many and unjust usurpations had been committed on their rights, and among these might be placed foremost the appellate jurisdiction from the courts of Ireland to those of Westminster-hall. It was a fine thing indeed to tell the poor Irish peasant that he might look for redress from injustice committed in his own country to the equity of an appellate jurisdiction sitting at Westminster. This formed one of the principal grievances of Ireland, and had been felt to be one of the principal barriers to the indulgence of the feeling of complete national independence. He had the King's message: he would not read their unanimous answer. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The Minister would have introduced alterations in the wording of the reply, but so strong was the prevailing feeling in the house, that he did not dare to press his amendment and interfere with the address. This address was moved by Henry Grattan. (Loud cheers.) The address contained these expressions:—Encouraged by his Majesty's Royal interposition, we beg leave, with duty and affection, to lay before His Majesty the cause of our discontents and jealousies; to assure His Majesty that his subjects of Ireland are a free people; that the crown of Ireland is an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain, on which connexion the interests and happiness of both country's essentially depend, but the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom. ("Hear," from the Irish members), with a Parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof; to assure His Majesty that we humbly conceive that in this light the very essence of our liberty exists. (cheers).—a light which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland, do claim as their birthright (renewed cheering), and which we cannot yield but with our lives. (Hear, hear.) Let gentlemen mark the tone of this address. He would defy the congregated world (he spoke it advisedly) to prove that in one instance any contradiction to these sentiments had been promulgated by the Irish people. These sentiments were not unknown or unavowed; he had thrown away a hundred such documents, and he was glad he had, and, he repeated, he would defy any one to prove that in one single instance these sentiments had been repudiated. The address which embodied these sentiments came from the Irish gentry, and the leaders of protestant families. Oh, there was many and many a name amongst them, which was then regarded with affection, and now lived in the recollection of the Irish people. (Hear.) Many and many a man dwelt with pride and exultation on the circumstance that his father or grandfather had voted for this address. (Hear.) He had known this recollection often the violence of political animosity,—he had known much forgiven to the descendants of that band of patriots. The liberty of Ireland was nobly asserted; they had not forfeited it, they had not given it up; it was their charter then, it was their charter now (loud cheering), and it could no more be blotted out of their recollection than it could out of their affections. [Hear, hear.] The proceedings which followed this manifesto were a compact between the English and Irish Parliament. The English Parliament passed an act giving up any right of interference with the internal affairs of Ireland, and the Irish Parliament denied that it ever existed. Those who denied this were bound to make out the contrary. He threw the burden of proving that part of his case upon them, though he did not mean to leave it there. [A laugh.] But of that anon. Those were alive who had seen that liberty, thus asserted, rested from the Irish people; he was one who survived to tell it [hear]; but if he did not look for a time when it might be recovered when he was alive, his existence would not be worth preserving. [Cheers.] The struggle for its recovery did not depend upon him; whether he abandoned it or not would be immaterial to its eventual success. [Cheers.] With this he would close the first part of his case. He would proceed to the second portion of this argument, first protesting he had thrown on others the burden of proving what broke up the final adjustment recommended in His Majesty's message. The independence of Ireland was obscured, but it was not lost. The poet said—

"For forms of government let fools contest,
"Whate'er is best administered is best."

That might be his opinion: he did not agree with him. A bad government could not be well administered. On this principle it might be well to show the effects produced on the internal condition of Ireland during the continuance of her independence. He could prove from documents, which had not been manufactured for the occasion [a laugh]—he understood that certain returns to prove the prosperity of Ireland were in the course of being drawn up, as if its welfare could be conjured up by a series of arithmetical calculations:

"Gentle dullness always loves a joke."

He could show from these documents what had been the effects of Irish independence on Ireland. Let him, by the way, remind hon. gentlemen that this experiment of legislative independence had been made under the most unfavorable circumstances—that it was not tried under a reformed or a popular Parliament. [Hear, hear.] Forty boroughs had been created in a single day, and thus the Parliament was not the Parliament of a whole nation, but only half of it. No circumstances, therefore, could be more unfavorable for the experiment. But it was the Parliament of Ireland. [Cheers.] It had its crimes and its corruptions, but it had also its examples of excellent virtue. It sometimes left the Minister in a minority, and thus some check was given to Ministerial profligacy. If it was not altogether insensible to corruption, at any rate, it did not receive court favors. It was not guilty of such excesses as marked the conduct of the English Parliament. It never voted in favor of the expedition to Walcheren. [Hear.] It did not imitate the English Parliament when they outvoted the multiplication-table—[a laugh]—they never voted that a £1 note and shilling were equal to a guinea, when on going outside the door of the house a man might get 27s. for every guinea he had. They had infinitely more independence than the English Parliament. This they showed on the Regency question, when the English Houses of Lords and Commons voted Mr. Pitt official regent, which was in reality the effect of the bill they passed. In Ireland, on the contrary, they held that he who was entitled to the crown, if of full age, when the body of his predecessor was dead, was also entitled to assume the authority of regent when the mind of the living body was masterless. He saw a note being taken of that: he wished the hon. gentleman joy of it. [Hear, hear.] When the mind was dead of what use was the carcass? He who in Ireland was regent in effect, was also regent *de jure*. That occasion led to the first instance of English meddling with the executive power, and, with the executive power lodged in hands determined to retain it, the termination of that question was easy indeed. Another topic was furnished him by absentees. [Hear.] The residence of the gentry of Ireland was one ingredient in its prosperity. When Ireland was prosperous they were to be found there. That Ireland had been prosperous he should now proceed to prove. He considered himself standing there as counsel for the Irish people, and the first witness he would summon was Lord Clare. [Hear.] The hon. and learned member proceeded to read with great rapidity the statement of Lord Clare that Ireland had advanced between the years 1782 and 1796, in cultivation, in agriculture, and in manufactures. The hon. member proceeded. Lord Clare was a chancellor in his day; there was another chancellor to whose opinions he should refer in corroboration of the prosperity of Ireland. (The hon. and learned gentleman here read the document referred to.) This was Lord Chancellor Plunkett. Here we had a living chancellor following the dead, the testimony of the one following and corroborating the other.—There was also another authority on his side. He was a chancellor too, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer,—Mr. Pitt. That gentleman in the debate on the union, referring to Mr Foster's account, stated that the imports of Irish produce into England amounted to 2,500,000*l.* in value, nearly all of which passed duty free, while Ireland raised a revenue from the million of exports which England sent for the Irish market. It appeared, according to the same authority, that from 1782 to 1797, the produce of Ireland had greatly increased, and that in 1797, the value of linens exported was 3,000,000*l.*, and that between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* was exported in cattle and corn.—Here was Mr. Pitt's description taken from Mr. Foster's account, although his object was to destroy the independence of Ireland. He was an adverse witness, and his testimony was therefore the more valuable, But he had yet another, whose depositions would be very favorably received by a part of that house. That witness was Lord Grey; and let it be observed that it was the Lord Grey of 1834, who was working out the principles he advocated as Mr. Grey in 1792. [Hear.] He had been taunted with the prosperity of Scotland under its union with England, and he denied that since the year 1782, the prosperity was comparatively so great as that of Ireland. There, then, was the testimony of Lord Clare, Lord Plunkett, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Grey. all bearing witness to the effects of the independence of Ireland on her internal prosperity. But there was another document he possessed, which he derived from the report on the condition of commerce in Ireland, which had been drawn up on the motion of the hon. member for Cambridge. He would show that the consumption of Ireland had increased considerably above that of England in the same time. He would take these articles—tea, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and wine. Within this period, from 1782 to 1797, the consumption of tea in Ireland had increased 84 per cent.; while in England it only had increased 45 per cent.; that of tobacco had increased 100 per cent., and in England but 45. The consumption of wine had increased in Ireland 74 per cent.; in England 22; while the increased use of coffee in Ireland was proved by figures stating the increase at 600 per cent., England being left with an addition of only 75. These were evidences of the increase of prosperity, and he could not be suspected of preparing these proofs. [Hear.] They proved this fact completely, the considerable extent in Ireland of the use of the luxuries of life during this period. He would then advert to another topic, although he confessed that it would be at least equally pleasing to him to dwell upon the effects of legislative independence in Ireland. There was not a man in Ireland who did not know that not a particle of that independence had ever been surrendered.—[Cheers from the Irish members.] He was a young man in 1782; he had seen Ireland expand, he had witnessed her decay, and he only wished to live to see her revive. [Cheers.] Let not hon. members show him an act of Parliament. There might be an act of Parliament to confer the crown of these realms on Louis Philippe, but we should not be the less bound to resist it to the death, [hear] not merely for the tyranny he would exercise, but for the principle. If the people, indeed, chose to do it, they would have both the power and the right, but a Parliament was not competent to such an act.—On the part of the people of Ireland he protested against the competency of a Parliament to effect so violent a change. [Hear, from the Irish Opposition members.] A Legislature had, indeed, power to make laws but not Legislatures. The French Chamber of Deputies had not the power to tax the people of England, although 160 English members might take their seats in the Chamber, nor would the English Parliament have had a right to tax the people of France on the same conditions. The principle was the same when applied to Ireland. George III. was King of France, as well as Ireland; he bore the title, there was not the least difference between the circumstances. The treaty of 1782, such he would call it, was unviolated by any thing that had the sanction of regular authority. But on this question he did not wholly depend on his own general views, or on the deductions he made from general principles. In support of his argument he would quote a writer who was a great authority with the Whigs—Mr. Locke. (The hon. member here read the passage to which he referred.) But that authority did not dispute the power residing in a Legislature to model itself. This, however, was very different from what had been done. He would quote another authority of acknowledged weight—the former Attorney-General of Ireland, Mr. Saurin. That gentleman asserted that if the union were attempted to be carried it might be resisted, but that the exhibition of that resistance would be a mere question of prudence. He (Mr. O'Connell) assured the house that the people of Ireland would wait for an opportunity to recover their rights. He had therefore the opinion of Locke in favor of the position for which he was contending. He was also supported by Attorney-General Saurin, who was made Attorney-General, not before he pronounced the speech from which he had just quoted, but five years afterwards. That

earned gentleman never retracted the opinion which he then expressed; and he would venture to assert that Mr. Saurin was not ne man to disavow or retract what he had once deliberately uttered, ven if, as a reward for doing so, he had been promised the permission to quarter his family on the people, or to gorge his children with livings in the church, or with pluralities in the law.—Hear, hear, hear.] He would now quote the opinion of another individual in support of his views on this subject. [Hear, hear.] The hon. member here read a quotation from a speech delivered in ne Irish Parliament, which was to the following effect:—"The peaker denied in the most express terms the competence of Parliament to do this act (viz, to effect the union of England and Ireland). He warned those whom he was addressing not to dare to lay their ands on the constitution; he told them that if, in the circumstances n which they were then placed, they passed this act, it would be a here nullity, and no man in Ireland would be bound to obey it. He ade that assertion deliberately—he repeated it; and he called on ny man who heard him to take down his words. They had not een elected for that purpose; they were appointed to make laws nd not legislators; they were appointed to act under the constitution, but not to change it; they were appointed to exercise the funcons of legislators, and not to transfer them to other persons; and if ey did so, that act would of itself be a disolution of their governent; it would resolve society into its original elements, and no man the land would be bound to obey: he stated doctrines not merely ounded on the immutable principles of truth and reason; he stated ot merely the opinions of the ablest and wisest men who had writ. n on the science of government; but he spoke of the practice of ne constitution as settled at the time of the Revolution, and of prinples from which the family of Hanover derived their title to the rone: the King had no right to transfer his crown, he might abdiate, and then the crown would descend to the next heir, and if all ne heirs refused to receive it, it would at last revert to the people. he man who arraigned this doctrine must arraign the reigning overeign as an usurper. Could they transfer their legislative funcons to the French Council of 500, or to the British Parliament? e answered, no! If they transferred them, they abdicated their ower, and the original trust reverted to the people. They might xtinguish themselves, but Parliament they could not extinguish -it was enthroned in the hearts of the people—enshrined in the anctuary of the constitution; and the frantic suicide might as well ope that the act which destroyed his miserable body would extinuish his eternal soul. He again warned them not to lay hands on ne constitution, it was above their power." This was the opinion of ord Plunket; who was made Attorney-General in Ireland, appoined Master of the Rolls in England, promoted to the Chief Justiceip of the Common Pleas, and lastly to the Chancellorship of Ireand. before he retracted. if ever he had retracted, the sentiments hich he had just quoted. What authority could be appealed to hich would have equal weight in the mind of the people of Ireland ith that of Attorney-General Saurin, or the opinion of Lord Chanellor Plunket, expressed in the days of his untainted consistency? What argument could be opposed to their reasoning, but that of the ayonet and the musket? He was justified by their declarations in aying that the Parliament of Ireland was incompetent to effect the nion, and though Grattan said that he had watched over its cradle, nd followed it to its grave, the Irish Parliament was not dead, but nly slept. He repeated that he denied the competence of Parliaent to pass the Act of Union, and he implored the house to bear in mind how deeply engraven on the hearts of the people of Ireland, of ords Grey and Plunket and Attorney-General Saurin, must have een the conviction that the act must in its nature be void. Earl Grey told the people of Ireland to wait for a fit opportunity to recoer their rights; and however hopless he (Mr. O'Connell) might ave been on entering the house of being able to carry his motion, e did trust that the good sense of the house would convince them hat the way to conciliate the affections of the Irish people was not y haughtily and by a triumphant majority rejecting his proposition or inquiry. The next assertion that he made was that the union was not an intentional contract; or admitting that it even had the olour or shape of a contract, he maintained that it was procured under circumstances which made it void. But he distinctly denied that the Act of Union possessed any of the characters of a contract. He knew that it had been said "that the Act of Union was a bargain. n respect of which Ireland got some consideration: tha tsome persons thought the consideration great, while others thought it small! But it was not a question of much or little, the fact being that the Act of Union was a contract by which Ireland got something, and by which she was therefore bound." He was ready to admit the obligatory nature of a contract with respect to those who were parties to it: they could not void with justice, yet there existed exceptions in every law. A *femme couvert*, or a person of deranged intellect, could not make a valid contract, and those which were entered into by trustees for their own benefit were not binding on the parties for whom they were trustees. He repeated however, that the union had not any appearances of a contract, and though it was not skilful in a man addressing a public assembly to promise more than he could afterwards perform, yet he had no hesitation in declaring that if an inquiry was granted him, he had materials to show that there never had been committed before such enormities as those by which the union was brought about. He had already mentioned some of the crimes perpetrated in the early periods of Irish history; but he undertook to prove that atrocities equal in magnitude to those had been committed shortly previous to the union, and though the chief means by which that act was consumated were intimidation, bribery corruption, treachery, and blood. He would show, that rebellion was fomented, that divisions were kept up, that religion was distorted from its high and holy purposes, and perverted into an instrument of discord and assassination; he would trace these calamities to the promoters of the union, to effect which they set the Catholic against the Protestant, and the Protestant against the Catholic, and made the country one universal Bedlam, on purpose that they might assume the office of keeper, and turn it to their own profit and emolument. Could they then call the union, effected by such means, a contract? He should be obliged to detain the house some time while he laid these facts before them; but the subject was important, and it was fitting that the nature of the case of the advocates of the repeal of the union should be fully explained to the Brittish Parliament and the Brittish public. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Every species of taunt, contumely, and ridicule, had been thrown on them; as base a press as ever existed had been turned against them; and they who were only advocating the rights of their country, had been made the objects of the bitterest calumny. He only said this, that he might now appeal to universal Britain, through her representatives, to hear the real state of the case with respect to the object of the extinction of the Parliament of Ireland. His own conviction was that the object of that measure was to enable the Brithish Government to obtain a complete controul over the revenue of Ireland. Whether this was a wise speculation was another consideration, but that it was the speculation he entertained not the least doubt. He was aware of the formidable advantage he was giving the right hon. Secretary of the Colonies by this avowal. He knew what the right hon. gentlemon's estimate was of English generosity and Irish beggary; yet he had not the least doubt that he should be able to prove that the union was brought about for the object he had mentioned.—England had engaged in a most expensive war, and her debt amounted to 420,000,000*l*. The debt of Ireland did not exceed 25,000,000*l*., even including that which she ought not to be called on to pay—the wages of her own sin. Yet Ireland was called on to hand over her resources, to a nation by whom she had for centuries been treated with oppression. It was asserted by Mr. Pitt that "Ireland had always been treated with injustice and illiberality," and Junius said that "Ireland had been uniformly plundered," and in these expressions might be found the history of Ireland for centuries. The British had uniformly checked the development of her resources, paralysed her exertions, and ridiculed her pretensions to commerce. They had never made any concession to her which they had the power to withhold, or granted any favour without reluctance. All the advantages which Ireland had obtained from England had been wrung from that country like drops of her heart's-blood. Whose sentiments were these? The sentiments of Chief Justice Bushe. The house knew how he (Mr. O'Connell) would be taunted if he ventured to speak in the same strain; yet how feeble was his language compared with the emphatic expression of Chief Justice Bushe? For twenty years that learned gentleman filled the office of Solicitor-General; he was afterwards made Lord Chief Justice; and now let the house hear his description of the motives which actuated the promoters of the union. [The hon. gentleman here read part of a speech delivered in the Irish Parliament by Mr. Bushe, in which he stated, that if the Irish Parliament consented to the union, they would stultify themselves by declaring that they were incapable of governing the country, and asserted that the English Parliament were anxious to promote it from intolerance of the prosperity of Ireland.] This he (Mr O'Connell) asserted was the real fact, and he called Lord Chief Justice Bushe to bear witness that England promoted the Union from intolerance of Irish prosperity. He would now proceed to quote an opinion of some importance, for it was his good fortune to be arguing the question not only with the authority of Lord Clare, and Lord Chief Bushe, but also with that of the present Prime Minister, Earl Grey. He was not, therefore, supported by men of doubtful principles, but by the great lights of the country, whose unquestioable talents had raised them above their fellow-men. The hon. member here read the following quotation:—"27 counties have petitioned against the measure. The petition from the county of Down is signed by upwards of 17,000 respectable independent men, and all the others in proportion. Dublin petitioned under the great seal of the city, and each of the corporations in it followed the example. Drogheda petitioned against the Union, and almost every other town in the kingdom in like manner testified its disapprobation. Those in favour of the measure possessing great influence in the country, obtained a few counter-petitions; yet, though the petition from Down was signed by 17,000, the counter-petition was signed only by 415. Thoegh there were 707,000 who had signed petitions against the measure, the total number of those who declared themselves in favour of it, did not exceed three thousand, and many even of these only prayed that the measure might be discussed. If the facts I state are true, and I challenge any man to falsify them, could a nation in more direct terms express its disapprobation of a political measure, than Ireland has of a legislative union with Great Britain? In fact, the nation is nearly unanimous, and this great majority is composed not of fanatics, bigots, or Jacobins, but of the most respectable in every class of the community." He had the authority of Earl Grey, then, for saying that the union with Ireland was not a contract. It appeared that in Lord Strafford's time the value of the different estates in Ireland was directed to be assessed by jurors of the country Troops of horse-soldiers were sent to the parts where jurors met, to be lookers-on, and if they did not perform their task to the satisfaction of the parties in power they were at once seized and thrown into dungeons. Now, it struck him that the union of Ireland was partly effected, under the same sort of surveillance and military intimidation, for in 1707, at which time a rebellion threatened to explode in Ireland, the military force amounted in number to 78,994 men, and in 1798, when the rebellion was put down, the military force had increased to 91,000 men; in 1798 it was not less than 114,000 men;—and in 1800, two years after the rebellion, it had augmented to 129,215 men. Thus the army had gone on increasing precisely in the same proportion as the necessity for its augmentation had diminished. They were undoubtedly good lookers-on, and were accordingly employed in the service for which they were intended—viz., in suppressing meetings. They suppressed a public meeting which was to have been held in King's county, and another which was to have taken place in Clonmel, though the latter had received the sanction of the sheriff. He recollected that the first public meeting which he ever attended was one convened to agree to resolutions against the Union. That meeting assembled in presence of a large military force. Part of the scheme adopted for carrying the Union, was to persuade the Protestants that if it were once effected, the Catholics would never be emancipated, and to persuade the Catholics that they would be emancipated as soon as the union took place. (A laugh.) Mr. Pitt was at the head of that detachment of the ministry which was disposed to make concessions to the Catholics, and so accordingly a letter was published, written to Lord Fingal, in which it was stated that a measure in favour of the Catholic claims would be introduced to Parliament by Lord Clonmel. He (Mr. O'Connell) believed Mr. Pitt to have been sincere in the promises he made at that period, for he afterwards resigned beeause he could not carry them into effect. It was under these circumstances that the Catholics met in the city of Dublin, and great difficulty was experienced in getting a chairman to preside, in consequence of the apprehension inspired by the presence of the military. This difficulty was no sooner got over than the proceedings were interrupted by the military.—Some of the persons present, after a parley with the officer on duty, proceeded to the Lord-Lieuteuant, and obtained leave to continue the meeting, only because it was held in a place contiguous to the Castle. These facts were mentioned in *Plowden's History of Ireland*. Having quoted from the speeches of so many individuals, he might now, perhaps, be allowed to read two or three lines from one of his own. [The hon. and learned gentlemen here read a passage from the speech delivered by him on the occasion alluded to, in which he declared, that he would rather consent to the re-enactment of the penal code. and throw himself on the mercy of his Protestant brethren, than consent to the political murder of his country.] Resolutions were passed at that meeting, declaring that the improvement of Ireland during the last twenty years was to be ascribed to the independence of its Legislature, and pledging those present to persevere in their exertions to maintain it so long as they live; and he for one had persevered. (Hear, hear.) He had shown, then, that the military force had been augmented, and that public meetings were suppresed by its means, Give him but a committee of inquiry, and he would prove that the rebellion had been fomented and brought to a head for the purpose of carrying the union. It might, if the Government had chosen, have been easily suppressed. In its origin a Jacobinical revolution, it was disgraced by being perverted into a religious contest at its close. Among the Presbyterians of the northern part of Ireland it raged to a considerable extent; but he repeated that he possessed the most convincing proofs, demonstrating that it was fomented and made to explode, in order to ensure the carrying of the union; for instead of the leaders of the rebellion being arrested, or their treasonable meetings, of which the Government had full knowledge, being prevented, the population of the country was irritated and goaded into disaffection by the cruelties exercised by the soldiery against them. In 1797 the military command of the country was intrusted to an officer of the highest character, Sir Ralph Abercomby. The army as might be expected, from its having been let loose on the people, was demoralized to such a degree, that on the 27th of February, of the same year he published his celebrated general orders, in which he declared, that the army was formidable to every one but the enemies of the country. This was a fact which could neither be gainsaid nor denied; neither could his assertion that the rebellion was fostered with the view of causing the Act of Union to be passed.—This statement he had often heard made in the Irish House of Commons, and in a document marked No. 14. in the appendix of the report of the secret committee, which sat in the year 1798, he found it recorded, that Nicholas Macquine, a member of the provisional committee, and colonel in the military organization of the United Irishmen, from time to time reported to the Reverend John Cleland, a magistrate, the proceedings which took place at every meeting of the United Irishmen he attended, gave up the names of the captains, and disclosed the places appointed for the purpose of meeting. The Government then were in possession of every information respecting the proceedings of the United Irishmen; and all they had to do was to seize the leaders, in order to prevent their plants being carried into execution. Could any reason be given for the Government not following this obvious course, except that it answered their purpose better with reference to the union, to allow the rebellion to ripen and explode? Would any man say that the union could have been carried without the rebellion? That was necessary to give to the differences of parties the tinge of religious hatred and animosity. He could appeal to authority on this point which no man could controvert—he meant that of Lord Chancellor Plunkett, who accused the Government of fomenting the rebellion, and arraying the Protestants and Catholics against each other, for the purpose of carrying the union. Was it not then some cause of exultation for him to find, while pleading in that house the cause of his country and of national independence, that he was supported by such great authority? How was the union procured? By the familiar use of torments, by the terror inspired by a military force amounting to 129,000 men, each of whom was judge, sheriff, and executioner, and by drum-head courts-martial. He was almost afraid while he mentioned these things, that he should subject himself to be taunted for having survived the independence of his country; but he put it to English gentlemen, whether any man who might have taken up arms against the union would not have been considered, if a Catholic, as only actuated by a desire to attack the Protestants, or if a Protestant, as being allied with the Papists? The excuse, then, which the advocates of the repeal of the Union had for surviving the independence of their country was this,—that no man could have died without dying with disgrace in a cause contaminated by religious dissension. Under these circumstances, the union was carried, and he implored the house well to consider this important part of the case. But other means besides those he had mentioned were resorted to for the purpose of procuring the union, and he defied any column of figures that could be found in the Government offices to disprove the facts he was about to mention. Intimidation was not the only means employed,—the grossest bribery was resorted to. (Hear, hear.) Yes; he repeated, the Irish unreformed Parliament was corrupt; but yet in its dying struggle, amidst all its corruption, it showed more virtue than had ever been exhibited by the English uureformed Parliament, and offered a strong resistance in 1799 to all those artifices by which the Minister was enabled to procure a bribed majority, but not a majority composed of Irishmen, to work his purpose. If the Parliament had been left to itself, and had not been intimidated, it would have rejected the proposition of Government. It was stated by a person well acquainted with all that passed at that period, that the Irish House of Commons consisted of 300 members, of whom 120 were strongly opposed to the union, two-thirds of the number being county members. 162 members were in favor of the union, 116 of whom were place-holders. English generals on the staff without a foot of ground in Ireland, and entirely dependent on the Government, and all persons holding office under Government, even the most subordinate servants were stripped of their employments if they exhibited any indisposition to support the proposition for the union.—The hon. and learned gentleman then quoted other passages from speeches delivered by Chief Justiee Bushe, and Lord Plunkett, condemnatory of the union, and the means employed to bring it about. Mr. Grattan told Lord Castlereagh to his face, that 3,000,000*l*. had been given to carry the Union, and the statement remains uncontradicted. Now for more practical details. 37 peerages were created as rewards for services rendered in carrying the union, namely, 4 marquises, 6 earls, 5 viscounts, and 22 barons. Eight lawyers were made judges, although five of them were no more fit to be judges, than professors of Hebrew. He would not enter into any details with respect to the promotions which took place in the army and navy, and church on the same account; suffice it to say, that twelve bishops and a frightful number of admirals and generals were made for union votes. It now remained for him to allude to one of the most important means resorted to for the purpose of effecting the union—namely, the purchase of Irish rotten boroughs. The sum paid on this account was upwards of 1,000,000*l*., and Lord Shannon received for his share 37,000*l*., and another Lord 45,000*l*. No person was entitled to a single penny of that money. Did Parliament give a penny to the owners of the rotten boroughs in schedule A. on passing the Reform Bill? Certainly not. Why, then, should money have been given to the owners of Irish boroughs? No defence could be made for this transaction without acknowledging that the proprietors of the boroughs in schedule A. had been plundered. He had shewn the incompetency of the Irish Parliament to pass the Act of Union—he had detailed the horrible means by which that measure was carried. He now came to the terms upon which the union was adopted, and he thought he should be able to prove that they were fraudulent in their nature. First, with respect to the financial terms. His proposition was, that there never was any thing more unjust than those terms, and amongst other mischiefs of which they had been productive, they had given rise to a number of useless calculations within the last week. He might quite consistently argue this part of the case, as if the union were a valid compact, though of course, he did not admit that to be the case. In arranging the financial terms of the union, no commisioners nor committee were employed to determine this point. The matter appeared to have been settled by the bribed Parliament as it were, hand over head, and it was arranged that Ireland should provide for 2-17ths of the expenditure, the other 15-17ths being furnished by Great Britain. In 1800 the debt of Great Britain was 420,000,000*l*., and that of Ireland 26,000,000*l*.—Now, the question being, how much of the joint expenditure each country ought to pay, upon what basis ought the calculation to have proceeded? England had been getting into debt for more than a century previously to 1797, and an union was proposed between a country very much, and a country very little in debt. Under these circumstances, if the Irish Parliament had acted honestly, it would have taken care that Ireland did not pay more than her fair share of the joint expenditure of the two countries. It was otherwise, however, and Ireland was charged with 2-17ths, while 1-17th would have been the fair proportion. Some of the Irish Lords at the time made this calculation—they estimated the balance of trade at 29 to 2; the current cash at 12 to 1, and the revenue at 13 to 1, which gave a mean of 1-18th as the proportion of expenditure which Ireland ought to have paid. However, the English ministry determined that Ireland should pay 2-17ths of the expenditure, and they did so, because their name was Lion, and they had the power. (Hear, hear.) He possessed demonstrative proof that the proportion assigned to Ireland was too great. Ireland had not been able to pay it. His opponents said that the union had benefitted Ireland, and yet that country, thus benefitted, was unable to pay the 2-17 hs of the expenditure. The benefit which Ireland was alleged to have derived from the union, in fact, strengthened his argument. The result was, that Ireland had been made to share in the entire amount of the debt of Great Britain. Every thing which had occurred since 1800 spoke "trumpet-tongued" for the necessity of Ireland having a Parliament to protect her interests. A statement had recently been published of the number of millions which England had paid on account of Ireland. Had this been the consequence of sparing Ireland—could it be pretended that she had been spared? No; the united Parliament had taxed her as much as it possibly could. It added 5,000,000*l*. to the taxation, and

by so doing, had rendered the revenue less productive than before, If, however, England had, as alleged, paid 330,000,000*l.* of separate taxation, the inevitable conclusion was, that the proportion of expenditure assigned to Ireland was too great, because the generous separate expenditure of England did not take place until Ireland had been taxed to the utmost extent. This was a point upon which he would meet the hon. member for Cambridge, "foot to foot, and breast to breast, in fair argument, founded on impartial and correct documents. England, by imposing such heavy taxes, stood the confessed delinquent—her hands were stained with blood—the spoliations, the frauds, had gone too far, and she had to pay the difference out of her own pocket. Let the right hon. gentleman take volumes on volumes of calculations, and make the most of them, but these facts he never could gainsay. Sir Joseph York said, it would have been well for this country if Ireland were sunk under water for twenty-four hours! He would not say twenty-four hours, but he would suppose twenty-four years, and reckoning sixteen millions a year, which Ireland had paid, the deficiency would be five hundred and forty-four millions. He had cause to complain, too, of the conduct of the government on the score of returns. There was no impartiality shown. The returns he had moved for last Session were laid on the table only on Wednesday last, while the returns moved for by the right hon. gentleman, on Thursday, were laid on the table on Friday. (A laugh.) Why should he not have had time to consider the documents? If they did not wish to defraud Ireland, they ought to blush for such conduct. The same might be said of the returns of Crown rent, moved for by Mr. O'Dwyer—indeed that case was worse, for they had not been laid on the table yet. No doubt, when the right hon. gentleman produced his statements, and quoted from returns, when he came to the figures—there would be such hallooing, such cheering—and yet they had detained the documents which he had moved for so long, that he could not adduce them in contradiction. That was another specimen of national faith. It was said that Ireland, from 1823 to 1826, had received a bonus of 39 millions from England, by the remission of taxes; but the accounts adduced in proof of this were fraudulent, and no man knew this better than the right hon. gentleman. England had added to the taxation of Ireland, but Ireland could never pay those taxes; and how could the remission of taxes she could not pay be called a bonus? If Ireland had her own Parliament, such taxes never would have been imposed. All these she owes to the Union. They were dropping off year by year, and the timber duty he believed, was the only one left. There was another grievance, the absentee rents. Pitt calculated them at one million a year—they were now three or four millions, and what became of these rents? They were transmitted to England, and improved the revenue of England. Ought not Ireland to have credit for these rents? It was hardly necessary, however, to go on with every article, for there was hardly one article of the Union that did not stare one in the face, as fraught with injustice, and procured by corruption. He had referred to Marshall's tables, and the right hon. gentleman, no doubt, would give extracts from them in reply; but he must tell the House that the book was full of inaccuracies. In the first column he had found six millions unaccounted for, and on turning over the page he had found forty-four discrepancies. He had referred to Marshall's tables, for the purpose of showing in what manner it might "happen" that accounts could be erroneous, that might be referred to as accurate. It was a fact that in the public accounts, £15,000 had been charged for "Union compensation," and this £15,000 was charged to Ireland. So that Government had purchased the Parliament of Ireland, and had made Ireland herself pay the price of the bargain, ("hear, hear," from the Irish members.) [In support of this observation, the hon. and learned member referred to the finance account of 1811, p. 13.] In the report which was given out on Wednesday, there was the gross fallacy of crediting Ireland with a relief of seven millions, which was abated in the duty upon hops, of which England alone derived the advantage.—[The hon. and learned member then quoted a passage from a letter of the chairman of the finance committee of 1823, in which the writer stated, "The inference is irresistible that Ireland is entitled, that she has an irresistible claim for the remission of taxes to a much greater amount than she has as yet received." Such was the observation of Sir John Newport—[hear, hear, from the Irish members.] By two official returns which were sent to him (Mr. O'Connell) the other day, it appeared that within a certain period, there was a reduction of taxes in England of 47 millions, and in Ireland of one million and a half; or even, according to the right hon. gentleman opposite, a reduction in England of 41 millions, and in Ireland, of one million five hundred thousand. And upon this part of the case he should just observe that the reduction of certain of these taxes, while advantageous to England, was most destructive to Ireland. There were, for instance, the taxes upon printed cotton and upon soap, the reduction upon which was fatal to the trade of Ireland. In the soap trade, from the peculiar arrangement to which it was subject from the system of drawbacks, the whole Irish market was open to the English manufacturer, to the destruction of the Irish trade. To these topics he had referred for the purpose of showing that these frauds had their basis upon the financial arrangements which were made. Having gone through the fifth proposition of his statement—namely, that the financial terms of the Union were highly unjust, he should next proceed to show that the legislative terms were equally so. Upon this part of the subject he could assure the House he should not be so tedious nor so dry as upon the last. He would insist that had the bargain of the Union been a fair one, so would have been the legislative terms of it. What was the first of the legislative terms? Ireland had 100 members sent to the British House of Commons to represent her. This number was founded upon a calculation of Lord Castlereagh, from which he inferred that, looking to her population, Ireland was entitled to 200 members; looking to her experts, she was entitled to 100, and looking to imports and her revenues she was entitled to 104, making a total of 404. Taking a mean, then, to all these numbers, he concluded that she was entitled to 108 members; and yet the very first act of injustice is to strike off the eight and give her only 100—[loud cries of hear, from the Irish members.] By Newenham's tables, however, it was incontestibly proved that Ireland was entitled to 165 members. The number, he admitted, was inconvenient, yet it was what she was entitled to. But, without detaining the House on this part of the subject, should simply ask what legislative advantage had England conferred upon Ireland, [hear.] Oh, yes, they had by one Act of Parliament given the landlord a power which he possessed not before, and which tended considerably to increase agrarian disturbances. They had given him the power of distraining the growing crops, and of evicting the tenant for a few shillings. Since the Union the Insurrection Act had existed in Ireland—from 1800 to 1805, again from 1807 to 1810, from 1814 to 1818, from 1822 to 1825, and the first Algerine Act from 1825 to 1828, which was followed by another Algerine Act, and then came the Coercion Bill, which was in force even at the present moment—[Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] Thus for more than a quarter of a century after the Union were penal Statutes successively passed to oppress the people of Ireland. Martial Law followed by Insurrection Act—that succeeded by martial law again—then came the Insurrection Act again—then the Algerine Act, and then the climax, the Coercion Bill. For more than 20 years was Ireland absolutely shut out from the Constitution. Talk, after that, of a Union. Yes, it was the union of the slave with the tyrant—of the oppressed with the oppressor—[hear, hear, from the Irish members.] For more than 20 years there was in Ireland a complete prostration of the law. The country was, and still is, covered with a permanent police, not inaptly called a standing gens d'armerie. The right of carrying arms was taken away, though the Bill of Rights gave it to the "freemen," as the Protestants were then termed. But at present there was no such privilege given to the "freemen." All were equally degraded—neither Protestant nor Catholic has the right to carry arms. He should now come to his next topic, which was, the more immediate effect which the Union had upon Ireland. The first great injurious effect was the great increase of absentees. To be sure, absenteeism existed before the Union, and one of those fallacious arguments urged in support of that hateful measure was that it would have the effect of diminishing absenteeism. Such was the extent of evil inflicted by absenteeism upon Ireland, that this was held out as one of the greatest blessings which the Union could bestow. But was it necessary for him to detain the House with going into a detail, to show that absenteeism had greatly increased since the Union. But it was said that even if absenteeism had increased, the country had prospered. This he emphatically denied. But, for argument sake, supposing it was the case, he would beg to remind hon. members that *post hoc* was not always *propter hoc;* and even if they were, by any possibility, able to prove that Ireland has prospered in any one respect since the Union, they should, to make the argument of any avail, trace the cause of that prosperity to the Union. And, upon the other hand, he felt that in calling attention to any particular instance of decay, he would be obliged to show that not only it followed the Union, but was caused by it. The decay of Ireland was manifest—it could not be denied. To be sure an hon. member might say that Belfast had not declined; and, for his (Mr. O'Connell's) part he knew not why Belfast should be excepted from every other part of the country. But he should not stop to contend that absenteeism was aggravated in Ireland by the Union. The man who denied it must be grossly ignornnt of the state of the country, and was hardly worthy of having an argument wasted for his conviction—[hear, hear.] He should therefore dismiss that part of the subject, for he did not anticipate a denial to either of the facts, that absenteeism was a corroding evil to Ireland, and that it was an evil greatly increased by the Union. The disadvantage was the increased scale of taxa ion. In England taxation (as we understand the hon. and learned member) increased 100 per cent., while in Ireland it increased 80 per cent. in the same period. (The hon. and learned member then read extracts from the report of a Finance Committee, drawn up in 1815, from a speech of Lord Lansdowne, and from a letter of Sir John Newport, in which it stated that "in Ireland there was a beggared gentry and a ruined peasantry," for the purpose of showing that Ireland had fallen considerably into decay since the Union. The same idea, he continued, was taken up by the President of the Board of Trade on the 26th of March, 1830.) Then with respect to relief from taxation, Ireland, he had shown, had only derived relief in proportion to England, as 1 to 25; and that, forsooth, was their two-seventeenths—[hear.] There was another point in which the Union was most injurious to Ireland—he meant the diminution of expenditure. There was to be sure, a saving of money, but it was a saving to the credit of the British Exchequer. To mention one instance—the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant was decreased from £68,000 to £16,000. [Hear, hear.] He liked economy, but he did not like such an application of it as that. He would now refer to the tables of 1830 to show what was the consumption of various articles after Union; and in doing so, he would just remind the House that he had referred to them before, for the purpose of showing what was their consumption previous to the Union. After the Union the consumption of the following articles increased in the following ratio:—

Tea,	in England,	25	per cent.
Do.	in Ireland,	24	do.
Coffee,	in England,	1,800	do.
Do.	in Ireland,	400	do.
Sugar,	in England,	26	do.
Do.	in Ireland,	16	do.
Tobacco, (the poor man's luxury,)	in England,	27	do.
Do.	in Ireland decr.	37	do.
Wine,	in England incr.	24	do.
Do.	in Ireland,	45	do.

This statement would show in the most forcible manner, the effects which the Union had upon all classes in Ireland. He would beg hon. gentlemen to compare the relative consumption of the article he had mentioned, both before and after the Union. They would find that after the Union the consumption of tea in England had increased 20 per cent, while that of Ireland had decreased 60 per cent. Upon the article of Coffee, the consumption of England had increased 1725 per cent, and that of Ireland only 400 per cent. The consumption of tobacco had increased in England 37 per cent; while in Ireland it had decreased no less than 137 per cent. The consumption of wine in England increased 50 per cent, while it decreased in Ireland more than 100 per cent. In thus speaking of the relative consumption of these articles in these two countries, he meant merely to show by how many prr cent their consumption in England after the Union exceeded their consumption before the Union, and *vice versa*, with respect to Ireland, by how many per cent their consumption before the Union exceeded their consumption after the Union. It was not to their absolute increase or decrease he referred, for to that he had called attention before, but to their increase and decrease relatively to the two periods preceding and succeeding the Union.—These statements were collected from documents drawn up by the Right Hon. the Member for Cambridge. The Hon and Learned Member then referred to the consumption of raw silk, and bark used for tanning, in further illustration of his argument. If evidence were wanted as to the condition of the people, he could refer to authorities from every part of Ireland. To the statement drawn up by Surgeon White, he would refer to for the condition of the poor of Dublin; to the letters of Dr. *M'*Hale as to the condition of the people in the west of Ireland; aad he would also refer to the statements of Major Millar from Skibbereen. But he did not deem it necessary to go into proof of what was matter of too melancholy notoriety. The Union, he contended, had not given Ireland happiness or comfort; it had not given her tranquility. To be sure Hon. Members might attribute her want of repose to him He was prepared for the taunt, and he despised it. The Union had not given Ireland the blessings of freedom—it had not increased her manufactures or commerce. If, indeed, there had been any increase of mere imports and exports, there had beeen no increase of valuable commerce. The exports had consisted of those of raw material, and the imports of the manufactured articles—but this fact did not prove the existence of a valuable trade. There had been, it was true, a spirit in trade during the last two or three years, as regarded spinning-mills, and, perhaps, that would be dwelt upon as a test of the flourishing condition of the trade of Ireland. Perhaps the tonnage of the shipping of the ports in Ireland, might also be quoted to prove the fact; and if so, it was clear that it would be found by the same reasoning, that the port of Newcastle was more prosperous than that of Liverpool, because there was more tonnage in the former port. By the accounts of the Right Honourable Gentleman, it was clear that the foreign commerce of Ireland was not prosperous. Taking the average of two years, it amounted at one time, to one million and a half imports; in January, 1832, they reached 1,491,000*l.*, and in 1834, they fell to 1,300,000*l.* Indeed the very notion of Irish prosperity had been ridiculed for a long time past. Sir John Newport, in the memorable debate in 1822, laughed at the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) for speaking of the rising importance of Ireland. If this subject were discussed in Ireland, indeed, "circumspice" would be the wily answer to be made. The report which had been laid before the House, showed that the Irish labourer was ready to work for two-pence, three-pence, and four-pence a day. These were the effects of the Union; he had shown the effect of her maintaining her independence. The evil of the Union, extended not to Ireland only, but to the artizan and labourer of England, and to the poor-rates of this conntry; for the poverty of Ireland interfered with the wages of the English artizan, because the distress of the Irish lahourer preyed upon him. These were the blessings of the Union. But no, it had not bestowed blessings, and the case only went to demonstrate that the Union had laid Ireland in such a situation, that she was supposed to exist (as we understood the Honourable and Learned Gentleman) upon the bounty of England. The next most prevailing topic was, what were to be the consequences of the continuance of the Union; and upon this he asked for inquiry. His own opinion was, that this was a matter of prophecy, for no man can speak with confidence of what might be done hereafter. But the House must know that there was not a men in Ireland, who does not know what benefits she ought to derive from her national independence; and he pitied the man who had not the feeling of national independence. He pitied the man who would think any country should be more independent than his own!—(hear, and cheers.) He prophecied not what might be the results of the continuance of the Union, but he believed them to be essentially dangerous. He valued highly the British connexion with Ireland; he could tell the advantages of an Irish Parliament; he could not tell any good which could arise from the separation of the two countries, and he had never heard of any man who had attempted to prove such a result. No man could be an advocate for the separation of the two countries, and every man must know the value of the British connexion. Let them, then, endeavour to preserve the connexion, even against the taunts of those who might laugh at it. But it was not his opinion alone that the Legislative Union must endanger the separation of the two countries. Here the hon. and learned man read an extract from a speech of Earl Grey, who, at the time declared, in alluding to the Union, that he trusted the Minister would not be able to triumph over the Irish; that if the Union were effected by such means it would endanger the separation. Again, a Noble Lord, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, had warned the Ministers of the coutry against pursuing the system they had adopted. For his country he was ready to do any thing. That Noble and Learned Lord had said that every man would clasp to his heart the independence of his country. For his own part he (Mr. O'Connell) was convinced that though it might not assuredly happen in his time, still he was equally sure that the continuance of the Union would lead to the separation. He proposed the federal continuation of the connexion, that so the two countries should be a protecting to each other—that as Ireland required to export linen, England should export manufactures to Ireland. He proposed, and it was one of his chief objects, the restoration of the Irish Parliament. It was entire now in its law—it only wanted the Constitution of the House of Commons. Should they make it a question to arrange the representation—they had the power—let them place it on the basis of the reformed Parliament, and the Irish people would sanction it. This was what he prayed for. He had shown then that Ireland was entitled to her independence—he had shown the effects of the Union—he had shown the utter incompetency of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland. The Union was not a compact, but it was carried by a train of crime which was unparalleled; the financial terms were unjust; destructive to Ireland, and ruinous to this country. He had shown that the legislative terms wers equally unjust, and rested on the same machinery. He had shown the effects of the Union, as depriving Ireland of her Constitution, and the people of the means of existence! He had shown that the English labourers and artizans had suffered by the poverty of Ireland; and he had shown what would be the probable consequences of the continuance of the Union were those which would tend to effect a separation. He had shown and suggested to the House the facility with which the connexion between the two countries might be placed on a basis of right and justice. We have been enable to govern Ireland to our own satisfaction; for during two-thirds of the period since the Union we had set the law at defiance and had ruled Ireland by a despotism! we had not made Ireland prosperous, and in the name of Ireland he called for the restoration of her national Legislature. The Hon. and Learned Gent., concluded by moving for a select Committee, to enquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, when—

Mr. SPRING RICE, rose and said that he would put it to the House, whether at that late hour of the night he should proceed to reply to Hon. and Learned Gentleman's speech. He wss ready if the House wished it, to go on; but as he must of necessity keep the attention of the House for a considerable time, he would wait their decision.

The call for adjournment was almost unanimous, and the debate on this question was postponed until next day.

GREAT REPEAL AND ANTI-TITHE MEETING IN THE COUNTY MEATH.

The most important meeting that has yet taken place upon the above subjects, was held on the 12th of April at Navan. The requisition by which it was convened, included the names of many of the respectable landed proprietors and farmers of the county, and was signed by five or six magistrates and most of the parochial clergy of the diocese. Towards two o'clock, the town became thronged by persons who were pouring in from all directions, in order to attend the meeting—and it having been announced that Mr. Wm. Sharman Crawford had just arrived from Belfast, to be present at it, an immense crowd assembled in front of Brady's Hotel, when he was stopping, and by the manner in which they greeted that gentleman upon his appearance in the street, evinced the popularity which he deservedly enjoys amongst the honest and independent men of Meath, for his late advocacy of the Repeal question.—Mr. Henry Grattan, one of the Representatives for the county, arrived soon after, and was received by the people with the most enthusiastic cheering. It was at first contemplated to hold the meeting in the large room at the hotel, but the gentlemen of the committee were compelled to adjourn it to the Chapel-yard, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day, in order to accommodate the vast crowds that were continually adding to the assemblage, which amounted altogether to about three thousand men, a great proportion of whom were substantial farmers. An addition was made to the police force, usually stationed in the town—but we are happy to state that the conduct of the people was characterised throughout by the most perfect observance of decorum and order, and the services of those "peace-preservers," were not, in a single instance, rendered necessary, as the people immediately retired to their homes after the conclusion of the meeting. At three o'clock—

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., was called to the chair, and, on taking it addressed the meeting in the following terms:—This meeting has been called pursuant to a requisition, to which upwards of 140 signatures have been af-

ixed, including the names of several magistrates of the county, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for repeal of the ct of Legislative Union, and for the total and unqualified abotion of tithes. Before we commence the proceedings of the ay, I will take the liberty of offering a few observations. You are assembled here, gentlemen, to discuss two of the most important questions which ever affected the interests of rishmen—the one connected with the great principle of relious freedom, and the other the maintenance of your civil ights. (Hear.) It is not necessary for men to say any thing which would excite your feelings upon the subject of tithes—cheers) but as a Protestant and a member of that church for whose benefit and use this unjust impost is levied, I feel mperatively called on to enter my protest against it.—(Great cheering.) Protestants pride themselves upon being the supporters of civil and religious liberty, but I deny that they can ever be so while the church to which they belong requires support from individuals who profess a different creed.—The essence of religious freedom consists in allowing every man to worship God according to the dictates of his heart, and while the professors of any form of faith are obliged to contribute to the support of another, I deny its existence, and, as a Protestant, I protest against the principle, and assert, that a Catholic, as well as a Protestant, ought not to be compelled to support a religion which he does not follow. (Cheers.) I shall not dwell further upon this subject, and now, with respect to the other question before you, I admit that at a former period I was opposed to it, when I thought its introduction injudicious and ill-timed. (Hear.) And why? Because I then conceived that Ireland had hopes from a reformed ministry and parliament that could obviate the necessity of the great change now proposed—for this reason I opposed it; but I have been since convinced that the true interests and happiness of this country can only be promoted by a resident domestic legislature. (Cheers.) I did hope that when a ministry which had made so many professions of anxiety for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland for several years previous, came into power, and that she would have been consequently benefited, but I found that in a reformed parliament she was denied her fair share of representation; I did hope that measures would be introduced for the amelioration of the country, but in that I was also disappointed, and the only measures which were introduced affecting her, were aimed at the destruction of her rights and liberties. (Cheers.) I admit that outrages of every sort ought to be put down, and that when gentle means are found to be ineffective, strong ones ought to be resorted to; but I do assert, that if proper measures had been taken for amelioration of this country, coercion would not be necessary. When I recollect, gentlemen, the prophecies which were utterred by the opponents of the Union, I have this strong feeling of their accuracy in the fulfilment of the consequences then likely to result from them. I must refer you to the words of that immortal patriot and truly great man, Henry Gattan, the father of the gentlemen whom I see here this day. What did he say? "The proceedings of the imperial parliament," said he, "teach you that you have grievances to redress, but they also teach you that any attempt to redress them must prove abortive." While I also look to the proceedings of the imperial parliament—while I reflect that under the present system you must remain a military province of England, and a nation of beggars, I am to resist the wishes of my fellow countrymen, in refusing to come forward to assist them in the achievement of their legislative independence? (Cries of "no, no," and loud and long-continued cheering.)—I am told that the Union is necessary for Protestant Security. I deny it is based upon any other ground than the rights and happiness of Ireland. If Protestants protect those rights, they place their security upon a rock which cannot be overturned; but if they permit the degradation of their country, they will no longer be secure. (Chee.s.) On those grounds do I come forward as an advocate of this measure, and I place my own security out of danger by doing all in my power to ensure the happiness and prosperity of my country. I wish to impress upon you all that one of the greatest impediments we have in effecting those intentions is the system of unlawful combination and illegal violence which, I regret to say, has excited for some time past. If persevered in, it will render powerless the efforts of those who are endeavoring to serve the country, and will disgust those upright and honest friends of your cause who are at present acting with you. Let me entreat of you, therefore, as soon as this meeting is over, to disperse quietly to your homes, and to avoid intoxication and every other circumstance which might tempt you to commit a breach of the law. (Cries of "we will, we will.") Depend on it, you could not give your enemies a greater triumph, or a readier pretence for crushing you with a military force. If it be not the fault of the people, I have but little doubt that our object will be speedily achieved. Every thing depends upon their conduct, and I trust that I shall not be disappointed in the expectation which I have formed of it. Mr. Crawford concluded amid the repeated acclamations of the meeting.

Doctor Mullen, upon being appointed secretary, said, I feel justly proud of being nominated to act as secretary to a meeting convened by the most respectable and numerously signed requisition which has ever gone forward from this country. I regret that the high sheriff. Sir William Somerville, should have felt it his duty to refuse calling this meeting—(hear)—acting, I presume, in obedience to the recommendation of the going judge of assize, Baron Smith, to the grand jury, when he told them that unchecked agitation leads to crime, and they were all bound to repress it. I am sorry that the honorable baronet is not here this day, as he would be convinced that every effort to repress agitation only causes it to rise more triumphantly—(great cheering)—and that we only laugh at their endeavors to crush it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Just in Time.—Two hundred and ninety-four emigrants from Londonderry arrived in the Great Britain to Hicks, *Laurence* & Co.—His Honor is early in the field —*Evening Star.*

Don't be annoyed Major Noah at the prospect. The Democracy will receive the exiles with open arms although we have no doubt that if you could, Major, you would send them back, and Col. King as in duty bound would have no objection to o movement.

☞ We have received a variety of documents concerning a case of extreme hardship, relature to the illegal seizing of certain goods belonging to a respectable citizen of Rochester. As far as we have as yet been able to look into the matter, we consider the person alluded to, to have been ill-used, and we shall recur more fully to this matter in our next.

To Correspondents. The *crowded* state of our columns necessarily compels us to omit many communications intended for this day's paper. Our advertising friends must also excuse us. The "Card" from the Ladies' Association, and our friend Mr. Lasala's communication will certainly appear in our next.

NATIONALACADEMY OF DESIGN.

No. I. Falstaff Playing King—*G. Flagg.* A bad picture, with nothing to recommend it, but some correctness in drawing. The design is not good, and the characters are not as familiar to us as they should be—the subject being one with which every reader of Shakspeare is well acquainted.

II. Portrait of a Gentleman—*J. Whitehome, N. A.* This is not a good painting, the countenance is not strongly developed, and the colouring is too faint.

III. Fish—*S. A. Mount, A.* This is a beautiful little picture, representing two perch and a trout, which have all the appearance of life, and are very natural. We like to see a simple subject handled with talent and skill, and for that reason find much to admire in this small picture.

IV. Portrait of a Lady—*J. Hendrick Fisher.* Not worthy of praise, but not the worst in the oxhibition.

V. View taken at Evereux—*Miss Breton.* Altogether too much marked by unnatural colouring, and not remarkable for any beauty when closely examined.

VI. View of Catskill Fall.—*J. W. Bennett, N. A.* This bears the impress of talent but seems unfinished. Mr. Bennett is well known an accomplished artist; this is not equal to many of his former efforts, but is still above the common order.

VII. Portrait of a boy, in Crayons and Wax—*P. Copman.* A very pretty drawing.

VIII. Portrait of a Lady—*Thomas Thampson.* This picture entitles the artist to very little credit. if we judge of it by the colouring and general execution. It may be a good likeness, but of that we cannot judge. At all events, those portraits which have nothing to recommend them but their similarity to their originals, might better be kept at home. We can see abundance of living faces superior to this, by walking through any of our streets. We visit the exhibition of the N. A. to see paintiugs.

IX. View in the Pyrenees—*Miss Breton.* Somewhat supe rior to No. 5, by the same Lady, but still nothing uncommon.

X. View of Carisbrook Castle—*G. Oakley.* A Painting of no merit, on which colors ars bestowed profusely and fantastically Entirely different from any thing in Nature that we have ever seen.

[To be continued.]

THE LADIES' COMPANION.—*A Monthly Magazine—Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts. Published By William W. Snowden, 58, Wall-Street, at $3,00. per annum.*

We have been favored with a copy of the first number of this work. It is somewhat in the style of the Ladies' Book and contains numerous selections; tales, poetry, &c., which are well calculated to please those for whom it is particularly intended. The selections are made with good taste, and very properly arranged. On the whole we think the Ladies' Companion worthy of patronage; it is very cheap, and will no doubt be greatly improved after a few numbers shall have been issued inasmuch as the publishers very liberally offer one dollar a page for such original contributions as they may think worthy of publication. We wish the publishers every success.

PASTORINI'S HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Mr. John Doyle, of Liberty-street, has published a very cheap, neat, and truly accurate edition of this work. Having heard much of the merits of Pastorine's History, we perused it with great attention. Our anticipations have been more than realized, for in truth, we did not expect to find so much erudition in so small a compass. The value of this work may be known from the character given of it by the famous Abbe Feller, which is found in page 4. of the preface.

To this and to what the illustrious Milner has said of Pastorini, we should think it presumption, in us, to add a little.—In his reply to Sir Robert Musgrave, Milner says that "it is a most ingenious and learned exposition of the book of Revelations, calculated to excite all Christians to a holy life, and to prepare for the coming of the awful Judge.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Opera.—The company has for some time been delighting the *dilletanti* of Philadelphia, but with little profit.—The magnificent piece of the *Arabs in Gaul* was performed in this city, by the corps, on Saturday evening, as the first representation since their return to this city. Fanti, as usual, was charming—*Bordogni* has improved manifestly, but is still wanting in expression and in force; and as for the remainder of the *artistes*, they should be under many obligations to us for our silence as to their merits. Touching the orchestra we should (as far as our ears are concerned) prefer less sawing on the *contre bassa.*

Teller.

L.

1. NO. 23.

in your way, (Continued cheering.) Your struggles are not unheeded; your cause is not disregarded; you have friends throughout England, who will sympathise and co-operate with you. In Liverpool a petition for Repeal has obtained 20.000 signatures. Manchester and Stafford branch associations have been formed to second your endeavors, and to prepare petitions upon the subject. (Great cheering.)—This is a question in which all Irishmen are interested, rich and poor, of every denomination and class; and a prospect of the countless blessings which it will confer upon you is enough to call forth every energy which you possess for its attainmet. I have witnessed the sneers and taunts which have been levelled in a British parliament against the independent reprentatives of my country; and I have longed to remove them from the unpleasant scene of their exertions, I alone cannot effect that; but it remains for you men of Meath and of Ireland, to redeem your honor, thus insulted in the persons of your representatives, and to restore to your country the blessings of a resident legislature. (Continued cheering.)

senting it but cannot succeed, the author is all to unmerced. together "Life in New York" offers no attraction which should induce one to visit the Bowery and witness its representation.

DIED—In this city, on the 28th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Doran, aged 44 years, a native of Wexford Co. near Fearns, Ireland. During a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, her edifying and pious manner was truly moral to those friends and relatives, who now deplore her loss; the family she has left can only be consoled by the exemplary virtues which her life has always exhibited; Mr. Doran, the partner of his much to be lamented wife, is the only individual who can justly estimate his loss; the tears of children, the consolations of friends, and the prayers of the poor and the orphar, can only add to the poignancy of the sorrows which afflict him, and were he present, he could only say, May she rest in peace.

NOTICE.

☞ A regular Monthly Meeting of the *Roman Catholic Benevolent Society*, will be held To-Morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after Vespers.

PETER McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

A CARD.—The subscriber having removed her Seminary to 88 Orange-street, between Walker and White, begs to tender acknowledgments to her friends for their hitherto kind patronage, and to assure them and the public, that the most strict attention shall be paid to all children consigned to her care.

Terms as usual, moderate.

C. CONWAY.

N. B.—A French Class will be formed from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
May 31

LAW NOTICE.—HUGH TONER, Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn., will punctually attend to any business entrusted to him in the line of his profession.

References—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, U. S. Senate, Washington City,
Hon. Henry Baldwin, Philadelphia,
Hon. Charles Shaler, Pittsburg, Penn.
Wm. Denman, Esq. New-York.

May 31—6t

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholics works published in this country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them they can have there every Catholic Book for sale in the United States, at the lowest prices they can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country, containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale book-selling and publishing business, he receives orders for works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and lower for cash than any other bookseller in New York.

Country merchants will find it their interest to call; his stock of School books Stationary, Blank Books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty St., near Maiden Lane, New York.

EUROPE.—The Subscriber a member of the American Bar has again arrived in the United States and will proceed on an Eighth Voyage to Europe. Leaving Pittsburg on or before the first day of September next and sailing from New York about the middle of said month and returning to the United States in the spring of 1835, making a general tour of England Ireland and Scotland. Transacting every description of business (as heretofore) requiring legal intervention or otherwise. Money Remittances, Recovery, Collections, and adjustment of Property, Legacies, Debts, Rents, Accounts, &c. &c. and every act which can be done under power of Attorney by one as representative of another &c. Every information given by applying personally or by Letter POST PAID to the Subscriber. Address H. Keenan, European Law and General Agent—Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. Y. May, 50th 1824

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CUL MURPHY, a native of Kilket, county of Monahan, Ireland, who left Belfast for Quebec, May 10th, 1832, in the ship Royalist, and proceeded to Albany. When last heard of he was in Utica. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Patrick Murphy, Shoemaker, Lowell, Mass. May 31

OF RICHARD KEARNS, a native of the vicinity of Kelly, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, who emigrated to this country about 5 or 6 years ago. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his brother, John Kearns, now residing in Wareham, Mass. The last accounts from him to home was from Renulnenia, Alleghany Mountains, Pennsylvania. May 31

by so doing, had rendered the revenue less productive than before, If, however, England had, as alleged, paid 330,000,000*l.* of separate taxation, the inevitable conclusion was, that the proportion of expenditure assigned to Ireland was too great, because the generous separate expenditure of England did not take place until Ireland had been taxed to the utmost extent. This was a point upon which he would meet the hon. member for Cambridge, "foot to foot, and breast to breast, in fair argument, founded on impartial and correct documents. England, by imposing such heavy taxes, stood the confessed delinquent—her hands were stained with blood—the spoliations, the frauds, had gone too far, and she had to pay the difference out of her own pocket. Let the right hon. gentleman take volumes on volumes of calculations, and make the most of them, but these facts he never could gainsay. Sir Joseph York said, it would have been well for this country if Ireland were sunk under water for twenty-four hours! He would not say twenty-four hours, but he would suppose twenty-four years, and reckoning sixteen millions a year, which Ireland had paid, the deficiency would be five hundred and forty-four millions. He had cause to complain, too, of the conduct of the government on the score of returns. There was no impartiality shown. The returns he had moved for last Session were laid on the table only on Wednesday last, while the returns moved for by the right hon. gentleman, on Thursday, were laid on the table on Friday. (A laugh.) Why should he not have had time to consider the documents? If they did not wish to defraud Ireland, they ought to blush for such conduct. The same might be said of the returns of Crown rent, moved for by Mr. O'Dwyer—indeed that case was worse, for they had not been laid on the table yet. No doubt, when the right hon. gentleman produced his statements, and quoted from returns, when he came to the figures—there would be such hallooing, such cheering—and yet they had detained the documents which he had moved for so long, that he could not adduce them in contradiction. That was another specimen of national faith. It was said that Ireland, from 1823 to 1826, had received a bonus of 39 millions from England, by the remission of taxes; but the accounts adduced in proof of this were fraudulent, and no man knew this better than the right hon. gentleman. England had added to the taxation of Ireland, but Ireland could never pay those taxes; and how could the remission of taxes she could not pay be called a bonus? If Ireland had her own Parliament, such taxes never would have been imposed. All these she owes to the Union. They were dropping off year by year, and the timber duty he believed, was the only one left. There was another grievance, the absentee rents. Pitt calculated them at one million a year—they were now three or four millions, and what became of these rents? They were transmitted to England, and improved the revenue of England. Ought not Ireland to have credit for these rents? It was hardly necessary, however, to go on with every article, for there was hardly one article of the Union that did not stare one in the face, as fraught with injustice, and procured by corruption. He had referred to Marshall's tables, and the right hon. gentleman, no doubt, would give extracts from them in reply; but he must [illegible]

[*For the Truth Teller.*]

"If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading."

SIR JOHN HERSCHELL.

To cultivate a taste for reading in our early days has ever appeared to me to be the surest way of freighting our life with happiness and tranquillity, and rendering it more of a pleasure than pain. Happy, thrice happy is he who can retire into the shade of solitude and there with a good book forget the world and its vanities and minister to his mind the sound and salutary instructions of some mighty genius who perhaps has retired from the stage of life leaving to posterity the immortal productions of his mind, to attest the glory and utility of his sojourn on earth. There is a spell, an amulet connected with reading which experience alone can make the ignorant sensible of, and convince them that it is the only source from whence they can derive that happiness and pleasure which is the idol of all, and of which so few, strictly speaking, are partakers. We have its utility and pleasure inculcated and enforced by every author who has written for the benefit of mankind, and who has felt an anxiety in the promotion of intelligence and felicity among all classes. How many temptations—how many troubles—how many misfortunes of every kind may be avoided by being fond of reading. How those individuals are to be pitied whose greatest gratification consists in mingling in company of the most depraved kind, how they are to be pitied who perhaps by so doing disinherit their children of that education and moral instruction which alone can make them members of society, leaving their homes lone and desolate bringing ruin, misery, and disgrace, not only upon themselves, but upon those who should be their fondest and dearest care. How is it that the domestic hearth is such a prison of tortures—how is it that in the midst of smiling innocence there is such a langour and irksomeness—how is it that the domestic circle ceases to enchain the finer feelings of the parents heart—how is it that he is negligent of watching over the formation of his childrens young minds with tender solicitude—how is it that he feels no heaven born pleasure stir within his bosom as he sees them progress in the paths of improvement. It is because he has neglected reading those productions which tend to make every man good and wise, and indiscriminately rushed into every company until alas his heart has caught the infection and made it insensible to every thing which has for its object moral and intellectual elevation. When such is the case as is unfortunately too often; censure is seldom or ever of use. The mind that would before listen to the gentlest lesson of reproof, ceases now to heed the most open and severe admonitions. The advice of friends is disregarded, he travels on in his own course until perhaps an untimely death sweeps him into the gloom of the grave. Oh man, when such is thy course of life what misery attends thee on earth, and what are thy hopes when thou leavest, what bitter tears of sorrow dost thou often drain from the eyes of thy relations and friends. How often is thy fair partner in life seen to weep in anguish of heart and soul as she beholds thee pursuing thy degrading and profligate career—how are her hopes crushed in their spring time as she sees thee leaving thy offspring to be the victims of the chilling blasts of poverty and misfortune, and when thou ceasest to be, what are the recollections linked with the remembrance. Oh, not of that pure and spotless life which wastes itself in the pursuit of virtue and mental improvement, not that life whose characteristic features are associated with every thing that is good and great. The mother cannot point to thine as an example for thy children to follow, no, she must hide within her own breast thy defects though they should rend it asunder.

The man of reading on the contrary enjoys all the blessings of a tranquil life, its surface may be sometimes ruffled and disturbed by a wave, but it soon passes off leaving it still more beautiful. The calm serenity of the setting sun may be justly compared to his life. In solitude he is improving the mind to be the admiration of those kindred beings with whom he may sometimes associate. They delight in his company, the young and old alike drink the pure principles which drop from his lips, he is truly happy in the most accomplished and polished society, his modesty will be always a shield against intrusiveness and loquacity. When a subject is broached he is always sure to be at his post, delivering his opinion in that bland and sensible manner which will not call forth hardly a contradiction even from those who may happen to differ from him, he advances nothing in that dogged manner which puts conviction at defiance. If properly convinced of an error he bows with respect to his superior, congratulating him upon his success and returning him cordial thanks for his kindness in making him more perfect. You will not find him in those companies which are a disgrace to human nature. You will never find him pouring forth this fulsome language so prevalent at the present day, which bears the indelible marks of a corrupt heart and uncultivated mind. You will often find him, if a man of family, enjoying all those sweet pleasures which consist in being the monitor of his children, you will often hear him harrangue them upon the beauty and excellence of virtue and the misery and degredation of vice. When you visit him his countenance does not pourtray that surliness of disposition which engenders disgust, and a wish that you had stead home. No, you will find him all that is pleasing, hospitable, and good, you will glean something from his conversation which will be of use to you. Hour upon hour will imperceptibly steal away, and when the hour arrives which necessity ordains that you should retire, you will leave with regret and wish soon again to return. In all ages, and at all periods, reading has always been considered as condusive in a great degree to man's happiness, and when we view it in a philosophical light we unhesitatingly admit the truth of it. Reading combines useful edification with a pleasure and an amusement which is not ephemeral. In prosperity or adversity it is alike the comforter and exhilerator of the heart. We cannot say of it that, it is a pleasure which blooms alone in the hour of sun-shine and withers when the gloom of winter passes over it, It is as lasting as our existence and as immutable as immutability can make it.

SARSFIELD, Junr.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated the 18th March:—"The town thinned considerable after the Carnival ended, but we expect to have it as full as ever before Easter. The arrivals are increasing daily. Though the gaiety has diminished in consequence of Lent, yet parties are tolerably frequent. The Ambassadors for the most part, receive once a-week, and one or two English families do the same. The Irishmen, who muster strong here, celebrated their patron Saint's day, by a splendid dinner at the Europa Hotel last night. The invitations comprised many of the principal Englishmen now in Rome. The chair was taken by the Hon. C. F. Clements, who filled the station admirably. The first toast of course, was "Old Ireland." The applause was so vehement, that it was encored amidst loud cheers. The President said he would propose what, after their country, was generally uppermost in an Irishman's thoughts, "The Ladies of Ireland." "Our noble guest, the Marquis of Anglesey, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." The noble Marquis returned thanks, and proposed, "The President." The hon. gentleman, in returning thanks, said, that he trusted that the good feeling expressed towards Ireland by all parties would long continue to exist.—"Lord Alfred Paget, and the Army." Lord Alfred hoped that the state of Ireland would speedily be so much altered as no longer to require the presence of so large a portion of the body to which he belonged. Various other toasts were drunk, and the company did not entirely break up till a late hour. Mr. Ingram's house has been opened for the last two or three Wednesdays, and charades got up with considerable taste have been acted before approving audiences. The principal performer is Mr. Milnes, author of *A Tour in Greece*. The weather has been most delightful; for more than a month we have not had a drop of rain. The Queen Dowager of Naples, arrived here last week. Her presence will ensure a girandola, which has been of late years omitted, on account of the expense. It is to be hoped that the fine weather will continue till after Easter. A few weeks more and Rome will see the conclusion of the gayest winter remembered here."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

THE 88TH REGIMENT, CORFU.—We have been favored with the perusal of a well-written letter, of the 7th ult. from a member of the above distinguished corps to a relative here, giving a very minute description of the presentation of new colours to the brave Connaught Rangers, on which very interesting occasion the nobility and principal gentry of the place, with all the military, were in attendance. The day was beautiful—it was the anniversary of the battle of Orthes, where the 88th took some of the numerous trophies which were on this occasion exhibited. Lady Woodford, the consort of Major General, Sir W. Woodford, presented the ne colours, and after due honor to the old, the General made an animated speech, after which the gallant Colonel O'Malley addressed the corps in an eloquent strain. A sumptuous banquet was given after the ceremony to upwards of 600 persons at which the governor, Lord Nugent and lady, Sir A. and Lady Woodford, and the nobility, civil and military authorities of the Island, attended. The officers gave a splendid ball and supper in the evening, at which Lord Nugent delivered a very splendid speech. This fine and gallant corps of brave Irishmen enjoy the best health and spirits.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND. The Proprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.

Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to

May 10 DOUGLAS. ROBINSON & CO.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No, 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias. Velvets. &c. &c.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a sharge of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF RICHARD AND JOHN NANGLE, natives of the County Westmeath, and Parish of Main, Ireland, who left Ireland five years ago. John resided some time ago tn New-York or neighborhood; and Richard, when he first landed, worked on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road. Any information respecting them, will be thankfully received by Mrs. Margaret McGuire, Williamsport, Md.
May 24 3t

OF JOHN DOWNEY, who sailed from Cove of Cork for Quebec, in April, 1832. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his uncle, John Sullivan, Newark, N. J. at Messrs. Camfield & Co. Coachmakers, or to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, New York. May 24

OF ELIZABETH FENLON, ANNA BYRNES, and SALLY REDMOND, natives of the County Carlow, Ireland. The former left Ireland seven years ago, and the two latter four years. Elizabeth Fenlon's sister having arrived from Ireland, is desirous of meeting with her. Any information respecting the above parties will be thankfully received by Lawrence Hyland, No. 4 Benson-street. N. York. Anna Byrnes, previous to the two last months, lived at No. 4 Murray-street. 3t May 24

OF JAMES SCULLY, of Stradbally, in Queen's Co. Ireland.—When last heard of, he was residing at No. 46 Leonard-street, New-York. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Catharine Whelan, or his niece, Mary Scully, at Chatham, Mirimichi, New-Brunswick. May 24

OF JAMES McGEARY, a native of Market-Hill, County Armagh, who emigrated to North America, in 1826. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Bridget McGeary, directed to No. 422 1-2 Broadway. Apply at the office of the *Truth Teller*, No. 58 Franklin-street. May 24

OF MARGARET MULLEN, a native of Lisburn, County of Antrim; sailed from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm-street, New-York. 3t May 10

Of JOHN EARLY, Waiter, a native of the County of Westmeath, Parish of Street, Ireland. who sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in the year 1826. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Michael Early, directed to No. 244 Mott-street, New-York, to the care of Joseph Kearney.
May 10—3t

OF PATRICK BURKE, aged 19 or 20, who landed at Quebec on the 14th day of May, 1832, from the city of Limerick, Ireland—since which time he has not been heard of by his widowed mother, Catharine Burke, now residing in this county. Any information which may be given of this young man, by addressing a letter to L. A. Spalding, of this village, will be thankfully acknowledged by his distressed parent.
Lockport, April 21, 1834. May 17—2t

OF DANIEL McMAHON, a native of the county of Tyrone, Parish of Clogh, Ireland. When last heard from, was Pedling in the State of Mississippi. Any person knowing of the same, whether he be dead or living, will confer a favor on his brother, Bernard McMahon, by communicating such knowledge as they possess to the office of the Truth Teller, No. 58 Franklin-street, addressed to Charles McMahon. May 17

Of ELLEN REILLY, a native of the land of Derryvacnay, Parish, Drumbane, county Cavan, Ireland who emigrated to Quebec in 1825. When last heard of, she was residing in Buffalo, State of N. Y. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Brother, Terence Reilly, if directed to Patrick Leonard, 103 Broome-street, New-York. ap19 6t.

Of CATHARINE PINE, wife of James Pine, Shoemaker, a native of Killuer Co. Cork, Ireland. The last place heard from was New-York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her Sister, Johanna Pine, Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-street, Quebec. Ap 19—6t

Of FREDERICK EASTSTAFF, a native of St. John's Newfoundland. When last heard from was in New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents in Quebec, addressed to John Teed, Merchant Tailor, Champlain-st. Quebec. Ap 19—6t

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

THE
MAGNA·EST·VERITAS·ET·PREVALEBIT

Truth Teller.

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834. NO. 23.

IRELAND.

GREAT REPEAL AND ANTI-TITHE MEETING IN THE COUNTY MEATH.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Mr. Martin Ryan felt honored by being called on to second a resolution of such importance. The Coercion Bill was a blow aimed by the British ministry at that spirit of democracy which had effected so many and beneficial changes throughout Europe; but it was a wild experiment, from which they could never hope to derive any advantage. (Hear, hear.) He did not much regret the collision which had taken place between the King and the English people, not because he loved England less, but because he loved Ireland more. And if the cause of freedom and independence gained ground from the moral connection of sentiment which existed between the Trade's Unionists in England and the Repealers in Ireland—the two great classes which formed the population in both countries—he did not see why he should blame such a conjunction. (Hear, hear.) Were the English people once convinced that Repeal would be beneficial to them (and he thought they were becoming very much of that opinion), the question would be soon carried.

Mr. Lawrence Cruise Smith, J.P., moved the next resolution. It commences, he said, with the words used by Mr. Stanley, in speaking of tithes, and I trust that you will convince him that you believed him for once, when he said that "The tithe system has been a fruitful source of anarchy and bloodshed throughout the country." (Laughter and cheers.) I am confident that you will, by adopting this resolution, apply the real meaning to his words, and take the course by which you can alone terminate this unjust and atrocious system.

Mr. William Forde—The resolution just read contains a notorious and palpable truth, although uttered by Mr. Stanley, who, though he may have libelled Ireland grossly in other things, has veracity of the most unimpeachable character stamped upon this assertion. (Laughter and cheers.) It is a melancholy fact in the history of this country, borne out by Mr. Stanley's own words, that the maintenance of religion has been carried on by a system of bloodshed and extortions. (Cheers.) I do not mean to trespass on the time of the meeting; but before I conclude I must advert to the other important topics, for the discussion of which, this meeting has been called together. Without travelling out of the country, we can trace at every step the baneful and ruinous effects of the Union. Almost the first object which strikes the eye on the road from Dublin to Navan, is the deserted Mansion of Sir Frederick Faulkner, who nobly refused the bribe offered by the minister of the day, to corrupt his fidelity to his native country at the time of the Union. (Cheers.) Dunboyne Castle, Rowley Hall, and Summer Hill, are all but in ruins. The noble mansion at Ballinter, and Meredyth Hall, the ancient resident of the Somervilles, are now inhabited by rooks—(laughter)—and the dwelling place of the Conynghams has one servant left in it to maintain its former princely style of magnificence. I ask, can we, with such fearful evidences before our very eyes of the consequences of the Union, for a moment doubt that its repeal would be advantageous to the country—nay, absolutely necessary for its welfare? I remember myself when several of the shopkeepers of Navan kept their packs of hounds, but the case is now altered not only with them but with the inhabitants of every other town similarly situated throughout the country. Would there be nine splendid mansions tenantless in Meath alone, if we had a domestic legislature to keep their proprietors at home? (Great cheering.) Previous to the Union, the most barren part of the entire county was Oldcastle; it is now the most flourishing part of it, owing to the residence of its proprietor, who has built a splendid house there. If such benefit result from the residence of one individual, what might we not expect from that of the eight proprietors who spend those fortunes in a foreign country which would confer such incalculable advantages at home? (Hear, and cheers.) I think that this simple argument is sufficient to convince any thinking man of the necessity of Repeal. (Hear, and cheers.) Mr. Forde commented forcibly on the injustice of a system of legislation manifestly founded in ignorance of the real state and condition of the people, as evident in the proceedings at quarter sessions, where the most despotic and arbitrary powers were placed in the hands of the landlord who wished to oppress his tenantry, and where the punishment of offences was quite disproportionate to the crimes committed. He cited several instances in which these courts had sentenced to twelve, eighteen months, and two years' imprisonment and hard labor—(hear)—and he contended that such powers were most unjustly exercised, and were too unlimited to place in the hands of the magistracy. (Cheers.) Coupled with this, the subletting act and the abolition of the forty-shilling freeholders proved how unadequate a British Parliament is to legislate for this country. If they had high minded and independent noblemen and gentlemen living amongst them, they would control the petty tyranny of the village despot. (Cheers.) He observed how erroneous was the impression which had gone abroad, that the landlords and farmers were the only persons who really paid tithes, and not the consumer. He insisted that tithes fell heavily upon the latter, and that they were really the tithe payers—they consumed the bread, the beef, the butter, and other tithable produce of the land: and they would be the persons really relieved by the abolition of the system. Mr. Forde concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. B. Stafford—I avail myself of the privelege which your kindness and the possession of some property in this county confers upon me in proposing the fifth resolution. The zeal which has led me hither you do not deem to be indiscreet, I have already received a flattering testimony—that zeal has been excited by the consideration of a question of paramount importance which now occupies the thoughts of every patriotic Irishman—I mean the repeal of the Legislative Union—(cheers—) without which this country can never be prosperous or happy. During a sojourn of some months in England, my mind was entirely engrossed by that question, and upon my return you may easily conceive that I enter upon it with renewed ardor. (Cheers.) My observations while in England have satisfied me that this measure has made a considerable progress there—a progress not less perceptible by the conduct of its advocates, than that of its adversaries. (Hear, her.) The opponents of Repeal in England no longer treat it with silent contempt. They now deign to notice it in their press, and the war of newspapers and the war of pamphlets has commenced against it. I hold in my hand a pamphlet which was published a short time since in London. It is written by an English member of parliament, and if we will only credit the author, completely settles the question, by deciding that we have no claim to a parliament of our own. (Laughter.) The pamphlet is entitled, "Repeal, or no Repeal," but I rather think that that question will be determined by the voices of Irishmen, rather than the dictum of its author. As to the arguments and assertions contained in it, they only prove how ignorant that gentleman is of the true nature of the question upon which he treats. Opposition to your wishes, built upon such flimsy materials, will quickly vanish before the light of truth, which will be made to bear upon it. (Cheers.) Its errors have only to be exposed to make it innoxious. It is said, on the authority of Mr. Montgomery Martin, and of evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons, that Ireland has improved since the Union, and that the condition of the laboring classes is ameliorated. What weight can he given to such testimony?—and can we not produce a host of counter evidence which will clearly refuse it? Do we know that Mr. Martin is not one of those worthy Irishmen who are ever ready to roast a fellow countryman—(laughter and cheers)—as was happily said in describing a certain class of persons who have this unfortunate propensity, and perchance the honorable gentleman might get something for turning the spit? (Laughter and cheers.) We are told that the laborers of Dublin, wear broad cloth instead of frize. Now, I should like to know why should not the laborers of Meath and Louth indulge in the same luxury? This book also states, that a wonderful improvement has taken place in the condition of Irish fishermen of late years, while, but a few days since, we find the fishermen of Dingle, in the county of Kerry, deploring their destitute condition, and attributing its cause to the Union. Such are the absurdities of this absurd production. They carry a refutation of themselves upon the very face of them, and I would not have noticed them, did I not wish to show you how very weak in arguments the opponents of Repeal are. Before I quit this subject, I shall only say this much now concerning it—the high authority of Doctor Duigenan is quoted as being in favor of the Union. This might satisfy the scruples of an Orangeman, but would it satisfy the reason of a Catholic. The name of Duigenan is not yet quite forgotten in Ireland. (Cries of "no, no.") He who with Surface Peel "waved the black banner of ascendency." (Groans and hisses.) The whole history of the Union is, in fact, a tissue of treachery. Pitt hired the Catholics of that day to petition in favor of it, on the understanding that it was a preliminary to emancipation; and how did he keep his engagement? For nine-and-twenty years after the passing of that iniquitous act the Catholics were unjustly excluded from any participation in the benefits of the constitution. By our own persevering exertions, under providence, at length we obtained the blessings of religious freedom, and we are now proving ourselves worthy of them by our present attempt to enlarge the civil liberties of our country. (Great cheering.) I believe there is scarcely a man who hears me but will confidently say that we are not forgetful of those days. (Cheers.) Arm yourselves, I say, not with deadly weapons, not with turbulence, outrage, or crime, but with moral courage and perseverance, and you must overcome every obstacle thrown in your way, (Continued cheering.) Your struggles are not unheeded; your cause is not disregarded; you have friends throughout England, who will sympathise and co-operate with you. In Liverpool a petition for Repeal has obtained 20.000 signatures. Manchester and Stafford branch associations have been formed to second your endeavors, and to prepare petitions upon the subject. (Great cheering.)—This is a question in which all Irishmen are interested, rich and poor, of every denomination and class; and a prospect of the countless blessings which it will confer upon you is enough to call forth every energy which you possess for its attainmet. I have witnessed the sneers and taunts which have been levelled in a British parliament against the independent reprentatives of my country; and I have longed to remove them from the unpleasant scene of their exertions, I alone cannot effect that; but it remains for you men of Meath and of Ireland, to redeem your honor, thus insulted in the persons of your representatives, and to restore to your country the blessings of a resident legislature. (Continued cheering.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. McCulloch, and passed unanimously.

Dr. Burke moved the sixth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Kenna.

Mr. Coyle proposed the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M. Smith.

Petitions were then read to the meeting for Repeal and the abolition of tithes, which were unanimously adopted. They are to be sent to the county representatives for presentation in the House of Commons. and to the Marquis of Headfort for presentation in the House of Lords.

A poor freeholder of the county here presented himself to the meeting, and made a speech which seemed to create much amusement amongst the crowd, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Edmond Flood proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Burke, P. P. of Castlepollard, having been loudly called on, came forward to second the resolution. It was not my intention, he said, upon coming here, to obtrude any observations of mine upon you: but having been called on to speak to this resolution, I obey the wishes of the meeting. [Hear and cheers.] Ireland owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. O'Connell for his great and unparalleled exertions in the cause of liberty, and this meeting will afford him an increase of the gratification which he must feel, at seeing her bursting the chains which have so long bound down her best energies. It will be a gratification to him to see a meeting of our country, the independence and public spirit of which he has often expressed his approval of, headed by a gentleman of rank, wealth, and respectability, such as our respected chairman possesses. (Cheers.) The means by which the treacherous Whigs sought to victimize Mr. O'Connell, are now turned into a mighty lever by which their own power will be eventually overturned. They introduced coercive measures into this country, but would they apply them to the people of England? They had at least one hundred and fifty thousand men in their Trades' Unions, who were mostly armed, and had large funds at their disposal.]Hear.] Did the Catholic Association and Political Unions of this country ever present so alarming an appearance as they did? And yet they dare not try coercive measures with the English people. [Cheers.] This showed forcibly the blessings of a foreign legislature. A great deal had been said about the ruinous effects of the Union upon trade and manufactures; but what better argument can be adduced than this single fact? It has been laid down by all writers upon laws, that "industry is the source of every nation's wealth;" but what stimulus has been left to our industry? Our manufactures have been carried out of the country, and the agricultural interest is pressed to the earth. Our farms have been turned into pasture-grounds, for the landlords say, that by making pasturage of them they will obtain their rents. Yet how comes it that, at the last returns at Ballinasloe Fair, there was a considerable falling off in the stock? [Hear and cheers.] With the powerful assistance of Mr. O'Connell, we will change this order of things. Let us persevere legally and constitutionally in our exertions, and, by concentrating the moral force and energies of the people, we will at length attain our object.

Thanks were voted to the county members, and there having been loud calls for Mr. Grattan, that gentleman came forward, amid loud cheers, and addressed the meeting.

My friends, (said Mr. G.) at this very late hour of the day, I shall not trespass long upon your attention. I could not avoid, as your servant, obeying your summons to attend this meeting, and I am here in the discharge of my duty. [Cheers.] The two subjects which have been proposed to your consideration are important, perhaps the most important which have been agitated for the last century, involving in them your lives, your liberties, and your properties, and above all, the liberties of your country. I will never be found shrinking from my duty towards you, whether in England or in Ireland, and do you yours towards your representatives. You must turn the balance in favor of your country, for it is not in our power, unsupported by you, to effect any thing. [Cheers.] Do not suppose that by merely returning two representatives you do all that is necessary—we must have your assistance throughout, or we fail in accomplishing the objects which you desire. Your chairman has not only, by several judicious remarks which he has made here, expressed forcibly his opinions upon the Repeal question, but in a late publication, which does him infinite credit, he has gone to the very marrow of the thing, and if there is now any man who wnnts to be convinced upon the subject, let him take up Mr. Crawford's pam-

phlet, and he will become a Repealer. [Hear, and loud cheers.] I support Repeal, not because it involves a question of connexion between the two countries, but because I see Ireland degraded and oppressed, and her people deemed unfit to legislate for themselves, while I never witnessed any thing in England which could lead me to suppose that they were inferior to Englishmen either in heart or understanding. [Cheers.] On the 22d I shall be at my post in the House of Commons, and, if the Irish members do their duty, we will read the Whigs such a lesson as will make the cheeks of their youngest supporters in the house glow with shame for the wrongs which have been done to unhappy Ireland. [Loud cheers.] You are honest enough, wise enough to listen to the advice of your pastors, who will interpose between your passions and your judgments, lest the one should obtain a mastery over the other, and urge you to the commission of some act which might be used as an additional argument against you at the other side of the Channel, and who will never advise you to compromise those rights and liberties which belong to you as laymen. Depend upon it, that, by following their admonitions, you will not only adopt the course which will prove beneficial to the country, but you will also do that which must tend to your salvation in the next world. Disgrace not your country by acts of outrage and violence, which will only have the effect of placing you in the hands of your enemies, who are willing and able to crush you. By acting legally and constitutionally you will cement that moral force which can alone carry a constitutional measure. [Hear, and cheers.]

Mr. Barewall was then called to the chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting having been voted to Mr. Crawford, that gentleman returned thanks, and the meeting separated in a peaceable and orderly manner.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL, 23, 1834.

Mr. O'CONNELL having concluded his speech.—Mr. SPRING RICE rose and moved an amendment which was seconded by Mr. TENANT of Belfast:—

Mr. SHIEL said that the speech of Mr. LAMBERT had been received with loud acclamations—(cheers)—and if it were less able, the acclamations would have been equally loud. Fortunate advocate, whose success resulted fully as much from the predilections of the judge as from the merits of the cause, he had given way to personal animosity. This was not the field of any encounter between him and the Hon. Member for Wexford. Injury might have been done to him; but, if a man had lain for years in a dungeon, and had been liberated by one who afterwards, in some gust of anger smote him on the face, he should not return the blow with a hand from which the fetter had been struck off. [Cheers.] His Hon. Friend had adverted to the remuneration given to the Member for Dublin—for what services? For the liberty of Ireland. He had dedicated his heart, soul, and every faculty of his powerful mind, for nearly forty years, to the cause of Ireland; he had at length accomplished the freedom of Ireland; he still persevered in his endeavors to do her service; he had left a profession which yielded him vast emoluments, and his countrymen felt it to be their duty to make him compensation. [Cheers.] He [Mr. Shiel] should turn the real matter before the House. He should, in the first instance, advert to the speech of the Secretary for the Treasury, who had spoken not only with his usual ability, which is saying much, but with more than his usual fervor, which is saying a good deal. On this Irish question he is more than English. The English colonists were not only inoculated with Hibernian Savageness, but improved upon our indigenous barbarism; it is but natural that British civilization should produce upon a mind so susceptible of culture an opposite result in a proportionate degree, and accordingly we find that the education of the University, and the representation of the city of Cambridge have ultra-Saxonized the Right Honorable Gentleman. In selecting him to play the most prominent part on this question, the Government have displayed their discrimination. He was the only Irish Member [he begged pardon, Ireland did not enjoy the honor of his representation, although she was distinguished by his birth]—he should have said, he was the only Irishman in that House, who held any office connected with the Government, and for the exception made a return of more than ordinary zeal. From an individual he would pass to a general topic. Between England and Ireland he made no distinctions; all lines of national demarcation were defaced. Was it even so? How did it come to pass that among 105 Irish Members there was not one—no, not one—who had been deemed worthy of official trust, or patronage of any sort. In Belgium the people complained that every post of honor was given to the Dutch. It would have been unreasonable on the part of Ireland to expect any mark of favor until the Ministers had promoted those of whose merits they had more peculiar and domestic means of forming a correct estimate; but after they had sufficiently combined with the exercise of their public duties, the amiable indulgence of their private duties, it is strange that not one crumb has fallen from their tables of official plenty among those Irish Members, who have never given any cause of displeasure to the Government. Does the exclusion of Irishmen from place seem nothing? Is it not evidence that you act towards her as if she were a colony, and treat her as if she belonged to the department over which the Secretary for lower Canada presides? That Rt. Hon. Gentleman, however, maintains that in Canada there is no bar against Canadians. It will be for the Secretary of Ireland to show that his country is not to be considered as a disqualification of an Irishman, and to demonstrate how it comes to pass that men, utterly ignorant of Ireland, and who never have been in Ireland in their lives, are selected for the management of affairs that require peculiar experience and skill. "The fact is beyond skill. You affect to use Ireland as if she were part of this realm, whilst, in reality you use her as if she were merely appendant to Great Britain, and a miserable appurtenance to your dominion. I pass from this topic, on which, if you reflect, you will not find it irrelevant. It is light, and you may deem it scarce worth picking up, but it shows better than matter of more moment how at the corner of Downing-street, the wind may blow. I should at once grapple with the argument derived from the likelihood of separation being a result of repeal, but that it belongs to what may be called the prophetic part of the case. It is better to deal with facts before we enter on predictions. Let me look a little back before I look far forward. It has been asked why, in considering the expediency of repeal, we go back to a period antecedent to 1782? We show you your ancestors in order that you may see that you are like them. Ireland is now exactly in the same state of dependence as she was before 1782. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was prostrate: England had her foot upon her neck, and applied with that pressure which in such an attitude is sure to be employed. Between an Irish Parliament under the direct control of an English, and an Imperial Parliament, in which Irish members are overwhelmed by English majorities, there is some distinction, but not much difference to be found. Was Ireland justified in demanding her independence? Few will deny it. Yet the advocates of independence were inspired with as much contumely as is now lavished on the champions of Repeal. The tract of Molyneux [the friend of Locke], in which the independence of the Irish Parliament was asserted, was burned by order of the British House of Commons in Palace-yard, and the office was performed, not by the Speaker, but a much more appropriate representative of the feelings of Englishmen at that period towards their sister country. When motions were made in favor of their independence of the British Parlament in this House, the question was treated as a wretched absurdity, or a base expedient. It was denounced as equally impractible and bad; and yet events converted, the impossibility into fact, and as Ireland wrung her independence from the necessaries of England, wherefore should we despair that from her justice a restoration of that independence may not be obtained? Of the means by which the Union was effected, it is not necessary to say much. The baseness of the transaction is beyond dispute; but, as Pozzo di Borgo, or rather some Pole in office at Petersbugh.—["Where a man's treasure is, there also," saith the wise men, "a man hath his heart,"]—as some Polish secretary might observe, the thing is now done, and, "quod fieri non debat, factum volet." In justice to the men who carried the Union, it ought to be stated that their conduct was not unexampled. The partition of Poland was carried by a majority of the Polish Diet, but who would now dream of disturbing the partition of Poland? By the way, I have a charge to bring against his Majesty's Ministers, that of gross and palpable plagiarism. They have actually stolen the paragraphs in his Majesty's speech respecting Ireland, from a Ukase of the Emperor Nicholas. That illustrious Prince observed, that Poland required nothing but repose to develop her great resources; he announces her permanent incorporation with the Russian Empire as an event the best calculated to advance her felicity, enlarges on the advantages of unrestricted intercourse, and perfect community of feeling between the two countries, calls on all loyal men to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and denounces as a traitor, every Pole who has presumption to recollect that he ever had a country: and, Sir, if in a Russian Senate a speech were made to demonstrate the beneficial results of the incorporation, with what plaudits would the eloquent arithmetic of some Polish champion of the Union be received, and how coldly, or rather resentfully, would not every reference to the former condition of Foland, made by any one bold enough to do it, be received. "Quod fieri non debat factum valet." Convenient aphorism! By a judicious application of this maxim in the Machiavelian casuistry, there is no sort of atrocity which may not be turned to account. Lord Grey would not, God forbid! have ever robbed Ireland of her legislature, but he has no objection to become receiver of the stolen goods. But let us put the morality and ethics of the question, except so far as they are connected with expediency, out of the case; yet, have they no connexion with expedieney? The means have mingled with and influenced the effects, because they have generated the feelings which would more than vitiate any good which the Union would produce. From a source so foul, the Irish people think that nothing pure can be derived. They think that no matter over what time it may pass, the current never can run clear. They look back with detestation, to the venality, the baseness, the turpitude, by which their legislature was trucked and bartered—that which is an object of national abhorrence must be prolific of many evils, and barren of all good. Some one said that a fault was worse than a crime: but a crime seldom fails to be a fault. The memory of the delinquency, by the feeling which it creates, makes it a mistake. Thus, then, the consideration of the instrumentality by which the Union was accomplished is not irrelevant or out of the record; but let us consider the more direct and palpable effects of the measure. They are divisible into two heads, the fiscal and political. The Secretary for the Treasury has appealed to a great number of financial facts, to sustain the proposition that the Union has produced the prosperity of Ireland. I hold in my hand a work written by a celebrated Irishman, a great authority with the Secretary of the Treasury, for he considered England his adopted, and (he had good reason to do so,) as his dearest country. In 1796 Edmund Burke published his letters on the Regicide Peace. In one of them, like the Secretary of the Treasury, he combines the most powerful rhetoric and most abstruse arithmetic together. He refers to the exports and imports, to the official returns respecting the revenue, the customs, the taxes, excise, manufactures, and tonnage, and all the other materials of fiscal calculation. He concludes from them that nothing is so useful as war, and calls on England to fight on. But if the inference of Edmund Burke were wrong, is the inference of the Member for Cambridge right? Look at Canada. Its prosperity may be demonstrated. Why should Ireland not prosper with a local government, as well as Canada? If you effected a union with Canada, would you not lose the country—would you keep it for three years? You have granted a committee to investigate the grievances of Canada. The late Secretary for Ireland has boldly defied the Member for Bath to prove that he has realised the anticipations which were founded on his short, but very effective government of Ireland. This was manly. Now, if he will ask a committee on Repeal, I will undertake to prove that the Hon. Gentleman's Tithe Bills and Arm Bills have accomplished fully as much in one province, as his despatches may have done in the other. But to return to the fiscal consequences of the Union. Give me leave to ask of those who have heard the Hon. Member for Dublin, and who have listened to the Member for Cambridge, and to the repealers, whether the arithmetic of both parties is not a much fitter subject for investigation in a Committee, than for discussion, or rather retorts, and derisions, and invective, and acclamation here? Was Ireland prosperous before the Union? Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and a crowd of other authorities have been cited—but was she as comparatively prosperous? The Secretary for the Treasury says—No! But is his "No" sufficient? and how is it possible to analyze either the affirmative or negative, without going into calculation too minute and complicated for the attention of the mass of hearers here. But it may be said that the antecedent prosperity of Ireland does not touch the main question. If so, why did the Right Hon. Gentleman think it necessary to advert to it? He has taken from it every quality of impertinence, and given it relevancy and value. To one prominent point in this part of the case I shall apply myself. Ireland agreed to pay 2-17ths; she was unable to do so. That fact is in itself powerful. What then was the consequence? The deficiency was made up by loans. The debt was therefore quadrupled, while that of England was only doubled. Where was the money borrowed? In England. Where was the interest of the loan paid? In England. How? With Irish revenue! The interest of the English loan is paid in England—the interest of the Irish loan was paid in England too. Thus one loan was far more disadvantageous than the other—thus three millions a year were added to the absentee drain—thus while you talk of English capital flowing into Ireland from two great sources, her wealth is rushing out. You affect to infuse into the veins, while the arteries are spouting blood. What are all your boasted grants of money when compared with the millions that are sent out of the country? Ireland is exhausted, drained, impoverished, and you call on her to repay you the money you have lent her. Ireland is a country of wonderful capabilities. Her population is rapidly increasing, and her resources are unexhausted. Her harbors are unrivalled, and her fisheries are inexhaustible. Her agriculture is capable of the highest improvement, and her manufactures are rapidly increasing. Her people are brave, generous, and intelligent, and her geographical position is the most favorable for commerce. Ireland is the only country in the world which has been impoverished by the Union. Ireland was a country of resources before the Union, and she has been impoverished by the Union. Ireland was a country of resources before the Union, and she has been impoverished by the Union. Ireland was a country of resources before the Union, and she

pared with this double evil; and when you expatiate on the increased prosperity of the country as proved by its exports, do you forget that when converted into money, it is in the palaces, the banquets and land; he found it so loyal that he could not believe that we had any wrongs to complain of. Almost immediately after, at the instance of Lord Wellesley, the Insurrection Act was renewed. [Hear.] The Whigs again declaimed; no one was more prominent than the Secretary for the Treasury, who said that martial law was the first boon given to Ireland by an Imperial Parliament, and that all its other favors corresponded with the first. The insurrection act was renewed again in 1824, and again the Whigs expostulated. In the interval the Catholic Association was founded. By whom?—not by the Catholic gentry, not by the men who denounce repeal, and repealers, but with the aid of the people, with plebeians for its auxiliaries, by a man, who whatever estimate may be formed of this question in the House, has done great things, has written his name in ineffaceable permanence in the record's of his country, and built himself on the liberty of Ireland a monument which will never fail. (Cheers.) The agitation and the organization of Ireland proceeded. In 1825 it had not yet reached its perfection. Had the Catholic question been settled in 1825, instead of being delayed by an Imperial Parliament, much of the consequences which have followed, be they for evil or good, would not have ensued. The Algerine acts were passed, and the Whigs denounced the model of their future legislation. But Ireland could not be put down. In 1827 Mr. Canning came in—many of the present Ministry were associated with him. The Secretary for the Colonies took office among the rest. The Catholic question was abandoned, and Lord Grey denounced the relinquishment. He was wrong. The prejudices of England were insuperable. The Goderich administration, Landsdowne, Herries, and Co. succeeded. It died in its cradle. At length—(there was one Arthur Wellesley, Member for Trim, in the Irish House of Commons, who asserted the necessity of emancipation in 1793)—at length the Duke of Wellington consummated in the Cabinet that renown which he had obtained in the field, and, with the aid of a man who did incalculable services by inestimable sacrifices—(Loud cheers)—gave freedom to seven millions of his fellow citizens. But with what difficulties had he to contend? That act of justice could not be affected without a wrong. The forty shilling freeholder, to whom the franchise had been given by an Irish Parliament, spoilated of the privileges of which the had made so glorious a use. Here then let me address myself to the Secretary of the treasury, and ask whether, in the rapid narrative of events, of which he was a witness, and in which he bore an honorable part, he finds encomiums on the Union fully borne out. Twenty-nine years of agitation, and at length justice was extorted from an Imperial Parliament? What was your language on the reform question? Did you not perpetually revert to the fatal procrastinations of Catholic concession? Did you not attribute all the evils of the country to that delay? Are the evils passed? You charged the Conservatives with this disastrous impolicy. You ought to have charged it with the passions, prejudices, and religous antipathies of the people, before whose representatives Ireland was laid prostrate. But since emancipation, since the Whigs have come into office, has all gone well? Let us pass over some details, pettier and transitory offences—the arms bill, the jury packing, the exclusion of Catholics on tithe questions, the infusion of theology into the police; let us go to great and essential incidents. I shall dwell on no more than three. In your reform Bill you adopted population as a standard here'; you did not employ it in Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) You gave Wales with eight hundred thousand people three additional representatives, eight to Scotland with two millions and a half, and five to Ireland with her eight millions. You did not restore the forty-shilling freeholders. You have left towns in Ireland with twelve thousand people without a representative; and you have left your paltry boroughs here. It was either necessary, or it was not, to pass your Coercion Bill. It was either necessary, or it was not, for the opponents of the Insurrection Act, to put upon the statute book a precedent of tyranny, and to supercede the tribunals of the country with the legislation of the horse-guards and the judicature of the barrack-yard. If it was unnecessary, it was detestable and atrocious; and if it was necessary for Lord Grey to introduce a bill which passed without dissent in the Lords, and which there were men who support Ministers who declared that they would rather die than support it in that shape; if that was necessary, by whom was the necessity created? You will answer by Daniel O'Connell. And who created Daniel O'Connell? The Imperial Parliament; British injustice—British folly—British Protestantism. Modern Prometheuses recognise, and do not repudiate your gigantic and formidable offspring. First you made up, did you not, by your tithe and church bills, your 147th clause, and those absurd and cruel experiments, absurd in theory and cruel in result, with which you have endeavored to reconcile that most monstrous of all anomalies, a Church of one religion, and almost an entire nation of another. I turn to the Member for Middlesex, and the rest of the men who see no evils in the union, but never omit the opportunity of denouncing the evils of which the nation is the parent. What have become of the eloquent speeches of my Hon. Friend, on the monstrous expense incidental to the maintenance of the Established Church of Ireland—thousands of bayonets—millions of money—five hundred thousand Protestants—7,000,000 of Catholics and Presbyterians? These are the customary topics of my Honorable Friend. Does he then see no reason for inquiring into the system which has generated all this? Would he vote even for inquiry? He is a Scotchman, and I have heard him, I think, refer to the Scotch Union, and comment on its results. Was such an article, as the fifth Article of Union, among the terms on which Scotland gave up their Legislature? Had any attempt been made to establish episcopacy by her Union? Had a mitred pontificate been inflicted upon her, what would have been the consequences? Consequences! She would not have for a moment endured it. Her people would have risen almost to a man against such a Union—to the death they would have resisted it—the country would have been deluged in blood; incidents in which Newtown Barry and Carrickshock would have been mere petty affrays, would have taken place, and if at last England and episcopacy had prevailed, they must have reared their altars in a desert, for Scotland would have left them nothing else for their worship. (Loud cheers.) I have, in the retrospect which I have thus taken, appealed to the political efiects of the Union as a ground for inquiring into the propriety of making some sort of substitute for our existing system. Having looked back, let me look forward. It is urged that such a question as the Regency might arise, that the two parliaments might disagree on peace or war, and other difficulties of that kind are suggested. I answer, not one of those difficulties could arise, if we were a federative junction, analogous to the American system. But how would Ireland be governed by a local Parliament? She would be governed by a Parliament chosen by a 10*l.* constituency. This is no rabble qualification, and if you argue against such a Parliament, your argument will extend to all Parliaments. But you dread Catholic ascendency. You fear that 300 Catholics would be returned. You might just as well fear the return of 105 Catholics into this Parliament. If 300 Catholics would do injury to Ireland, 105 would do equal damage to the institutions of the empire. But property, you say, would have no influence. This was the argment against reform; but you answered, "property never can wholly lose its influence," and the best proof that it cannot is, that the majority of Irish members are men of consideration and of influence. But you dread "Daniel C'Connell." Is the legislation of a great country to be influenced by personal antipathies? But separation would, it is urged, be the result. It was urged by the Conservatives that reform would produce revolution, just as you urge that separation would be a consequence of Repeal. They said, that a collision would take place between Lords and Commons, and certainly saw as many calamities in that collision, as you anticipate in the anticipated disagreements of the Irish and English Parliaments. But was Lord Grey terrified by this phantom of revolution! No. Why should he expect that we should be dismayed by another sceptre, which was as huge and hideous in 1800, when he looked at it without fear. Is the argument more valid now than it was then? It is built on this abstract proposition; two parliaments cannot amicably co-exist. He then said they would. He was not a beardless politician at that epoch; he had already proposed his great plan of reform,—he was about the age the Secretary for the Colonies, had reached the age of parliamentary discretion—(Loud cheers and laughter)—and had passed the period at which men might be led by a juvenile enthusiasm away. Will it not be astonishing, if 30 years hence when the Secretary for the Colonies is Premier, he recommends Repeal to prevent separation. But this was the very doctrine laid down by Lord Grey. The argument is just the same as it was 34 years ago.—What was then a sophism cannot grow into a reason. What then is the crime of the Repealers? This. That they consider Lord Grey a good statesman, but a better prophet. He is indignant at their announcement that his predictions have been verified, and that the people ask for Repeal. Lord Grey has changed his opinion.—He is not of those who say one thing in office, and another out of it, and with whom the colour of objects depend on the position from which they are viewed. I blame him not for having altered his opinion, but I own myself surprized that he should lavish in the speeches, for the utterance of which he avails himself of the Royal enunciation, such unqualified and almost contumelious comdemnaof those w th whom he strenuously coincided when he was upwards of 30 years of age. But have we no better argument than that of which Lord Grey so often urged against Mr. Pitt, when he reproached him wlth a desertion of his former opinions. Let us see. How stands history? Is it asked when did two Parliaments long co-exist in Friendship? Show me an instance in which Eight Million people in one island, submitted to a Parliament held in another, and containing such proportion as exist in this Assembly. The case of America is obvious; but look to strong instances—Sweden and Norway have one King and two Parliaments. Since the year 1815 there has been no quarrel between the Legislatures. Now turn to Belgium. (Loud cheers.) Does not the example bear us out? Hear an extract from the Declaration of Belgian Independence. After stating that the union was obtained by fraud, the document goes on, and states that, "an enormous debt and expenditure, the only portion which Holland brought to us at the time of our deplorable union—taxes, overwhelming by their amount—laws always voted by the Dutch for Holland only (and always against Belgium,) represented so unequally in the States' General—the seat of all important establishments fixed in Holland—the most offensive partialities in the distribution of civil and military employments—in a word, Belgium treated like a conquered province, as a colony, every thing rendered a revolution inevitable." (Loud cheers from the Repealers.) You fear that separation may be the result of Repeal. What may not be the result of its maintenance? Let a few years go bye, Catholic and Protestant will become reconciled (their divisions cannot last forever)—the popular power will augment—the feelings of the people will be extended to their Representatives—the absentee drain will continue—the Church system will be maintained—the national mind will become one mass of heated and fiery emotion—the same disregard for the interests and feelings of Ireland will be displayed—and then—may God forefend that the event should befal—if there should be an outbreak of popular commotion here—if the prediction of the Conservatives should be fulfilled—and if your alliance with France, which is as unstable as its dynasty, should give way—then you may have reason to lament, but lament when it will be too late, that you did not give back her Parliament to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Previous to Mr. SHIEL's address:—

Mr. F. O'CONNOR rose to address the house. He began by observing, that if the hon. gentleman, Mr. (Mr. S. Rice,) with all his great knowledge and experience in that house, felt it necessary to throw himself on the indulgence of the house, and to solicit their patient attention, how much more was it necessary for him (Mr. O'Connor,) who was a very young member, and had little of Parliamentary experience to guide him. He did not think that under these circumstances he was asking too much of the house to grant him their utmost measure of indulgence on this occasion. This was the more necessary when he considered the vast, the vital importance of the question before them, a question which those who brought it forward did not hesitate to admit was one which involved a most arduous responsibility. [Hear, hear.] The question was not, as the hon. gentleman had attempted to make it, one of mere multiplication. It was a question whether Ireland should be an independent kingdom, the right arm of England, or whether she should be degraded and debased, a shame to her representatives, a drag-chain on the resources of England, and a beggar at her gates. [Hear, hear.] He admitted that there were difficulties about the question, but they would have been greater if England had dealt with fairness and liberality to Ireland. She had acted otherwise, and the conviction of the fact was deeply impressed on the minds of the Irish people.—They would never forget them, nor would they case to urge their claims upon British justice until Ireland was again a great nation. In the observations which he should feel it necessary to make on this subject, it was not his intention to follow the hon. gentleman through the the history of Ireland during a period of seven centuries of misery. He could not forget that country, as the hon gentleman had done. [Hear, hear, from several Irish members.] It was not his intention to follow the hon. gentleman through his cold-blooded arithmetical calculations, nor would he, like him, seek to make the transfer of some pounds, shillings, and pence from one customs or excise department to another a set-off against the misery which had spread over a whole nation. In what he should have to say it was not his intention to use one word which could give offence. He would not imitate the example of the hon. gentleman who had last addressed the house, who had spoken of the "filth and eloquence" with which he expected to be assailed. He would forget the "filth," and endeavor to find some argument in the eloquence which was worth answering. He was glad that the lot had fallen on such a seconder of the amendment [cheers from some Irish members,] but it was to be regretted that the mover and seconder had not taken the opportunity of comparing notes together, which would have prevented many of the discrepancies which were apparent in their statements; but this inconvenience was probably an unavoidable consequence of the hon. seconder's speech having been written before that of the mover of the amendment was delivered, [hear, and a laugh.] The hon. and learned gentleman, after showing some inconsistencies between the speeches of the mover and seconder of the amendment, and contending that the opinions expressed by the latter on the present were at variance with those which he publicly delivered on a former occasion, went on to say that though the assertion might appear presumptuous in him, yet he would stake h s character in showing that the hon. gentleman's were not borne out by the naked facts which he had urged. He would ask the house to consider how they had been addressed, and what was commanded of them in agreeing to the amendment. That amendment, he would contend, was arbitrary and despotic. It was an appeal to the House of Commons to surrender up their judgment and feeling to the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers—to say, in fact, that they would not even enter into the consideration of this most important question. But the question had taken too deep root in the minds of the people of Ireland to be easily given up. There was no man or set of men in Ireland who possessed the power to dissuade the people from continuing to pursue it with eagerness; and if one or two should abandon it, of which he saw no probability, there would still be thousands ready to make it up. The hon. gentleman had alluded to the committee on the state of Ireland in 1825, which he said had paved the way for carrying the question of emancipation. It was true that the evidence before that committee had tended to remove the prejudices in England by showing them what was the actual state of things in Ireland.—But were the house now prepared to go with the amendment, and to say that inquiry should be stifled? Were they prepared to interpose the strong arm of the law between the people and the throne? Were they prepared to say that no inquiry should be gone into on a question so deeply affecting the interests of Ireland? Was that the answer which should be given to the petition of a nation—that the subject to which they referred should not be so much as inquired into? The hon. gentleman had dwelt much on the money expended in the erection of gaols and bridewells in Ireland. Were these erections to be taken as proofs of the prosperity of the country?—Was this the way in which the public money should be spent—in erecting prisons, or in building bridges to enrich the aristocracy?—The question did not turn on such minute points as those; it was not even what had been done in former ages. The question which they had to consider was, whether or not the union had been for the benefit of the two countries, and whether its continuance would be fair and just to Ireland. He would show that it had injured, and would continue to injure, Ireland. But one remark in passing. The hon. gentleman had made allusion to the law of sticks and to the kind of influence which would be probably used to overawe the proceedings of an Irish local legislature. The hon. gentleman should not talk of club-law; he and his associates had at one time that law to be very influential, and had not been unwilling to avail themselves of its support. But passing that, he would proceed to inquire if Ireland had thriven or prospered since the union; and if not, whether that had arisen from the union. He would take a short view of the history of Ireland since the year 1780, and see whether the conditions of that period had been fulfilled. The hon. gentleman had argued that Ireland had increased in prosperity since she had been united with this country. He had dwelt at some length on the increase of her exports and imports. The chief exports of Ireland were food, and her importations were in great part of those articles which the decline of her own manufactures had rendered her unable to produce. The people of Ireland had some little money at the period of the union, but it had been since drained from them by the rapacity of their landlords. Much of their exports of cattle would be explained by the change of pasture to arable land, which made it necessary to get rid of the live stock. But if Ireland had prospered—if her manufactures had thriven, instead of being obliged to export such vast quantitties of the necessaries of life, she would have kept them for her own consumption. So far was this from being the case, that it could be shown that half the quantity of butchers' meat was not now consumed in Ireland as before the union. But the hon. gentleman, in his calculations of increased imports and exports, had wholly left out of view the increase of the population. It was of course clear that a population of 8,000.000 must consume more than one of 4,000,000, and that the number of houses built for the latter would be found insufficient for the former. But the hon. gentleman had asked, if he was not to go to returns of customs and excise, to exports and imports, and to increased consumption, to show proofs of increased prosperity, where should he look for them? He would tell the hon. gentleman where he should not go to look for such proofs. He should not seek for them in the number of starving manufacturers, whose trade had been annihilated—he should not go to the weak and emaciated form of the agriculturist, whose hard toils from morn till night were insufficient to provide him and his family with a supply of the commonest necessaries of life—he should not go to the long lists of absentee proprietors of the soil, whose places in Ireland had been usurped and ill supplied by the half-ruined squires; he should not go to those extensive districts where want and misery were met at every turn. He should avoid all those, for in them he would not find any proofs of Ireland's prosperity, though they did afford some evidence of the results of the union with England. Instead of holding up columns of figures as proofs of prosperity, he might be met with numerous instances of splendid misery and right hon. poverty. But it was true that what the eye did not see the heart did not grieve at. These scenes were not witnessed by the absentee proprietor. They were not known in England, and being seen in Ireland only for the most part by the sufferers themselves, they were left unrelieved. In England the case was different. There a resident proprietary were the witnesses of the condition of the people amongst whom they lived. He was not going to give to the English aristocracy a greater triumph than circumstances admitted. They were not, he agreed, indifferent to the condition of the poor, for he would say that they dared not walk abroad amongst the people and see them suffering without doing something for their relief. [Hear, hear.] In Ireland the landed gentry were not on the spot, and the misery not being seen, was left without relief or mitigation. [Hear, hear, hear.] They had been told that since the union there had been 61 committees and 114 commissioners appointed to inquire into Irish affairs, but the result of all these had not been related. What had they succeeded in doing for the actual relief of Ireland? Had the value of land increased in Ireland? He denied that it had. It was not now more than one-third of the value of what it was at the union, taking the difference of the currency. When the hon. gentleman was so loud in his enumerations of increased prosperity, did it occur to him to ask whether the petitions from all quarters in Ireland for the repeal of the union were a proof that it was considered a benefit to Ireland? The hon. gentleman knew that the aristocracy of Ireland was determined to press with an iron hand upon the democracy. With singular inconsistency. The hon. gentleman spoke of the general destitution of the people, whilst he was boasting of the prosperity of the country. The hon. gentleman was right, the people of Ireland were destitute, they were in a wretched condition, and therefore they were dissatisfied. No mischiefmaker, let his talents be ever so great, could persuade people who were in a state of comfort, that they were miserable. But, said the hon. gentleman, you had petitions before the union, complaining of the falling off of trade and general distress. In reply to that, he (Mr. O'Connor) would ask whether now, in 1834, and in the second session of a reformed Parliament, similar petitions were not presented from various parts of England? It was absurd to say that without the union Ireland would not have progressed in prosperity and happiness, and yet that was the amount of the hon. gentleman's argument. The hon. gentleman said, that if the present motion should be carried, the hon. and learned member for Dublin would endeavor to establish a Catholic ascendancy. That was not the right way to deal with a question which affected the rights and interests of a whole nation. He defied the hon. gentleman to prove his assertion. He (Mr. O'Connor) was himself a Protestant, and if, necessary, he would take up arms to resist any such attempt on the part of the hon. member for Dublin. As a proof that there was no exclusive feeling on the part of the Catholic population of Ireland, he might mention that generally they had, when the choice was offered them, selected Protestants instead of Catholics to represent them in Parliament. The Irish were an impoverished people, but they would give their last farthing for the promise of better days, and they had nothing to which they could look forward with hope but the repeal of the union. (Hear.)

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

CLONMEL REPEAL MEETING.

On Sunday, pursuant to requisition, a meeting of the inhabitants of Clonmel was held in the court at the rear of the Ormond Hotel, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Act of Union, and also against the grievous and grinding tithe system. At two o'clock, John Luther, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. Patrick Quinlan appointed to act as secretary.

After Mr. Luther returned thanks, in his usual neat and gentlemanly style, for the honor conferred on him by the meeting in electing him their chairman, the first resolution, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union, was proposed by Mr. John Butler, and seconded by Mr. John Hackett, the latter of whom spoke in a plain and forcible manner, and detailed the injuries inflicted on this country by that baneful measure.

The second resolution (repudiating the hacknied charge of a separation from England in the event of a repeal of that iniquitous act) was proposed by Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and seconded by Mr. Collett.

Several other resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, after which Mr. Luther having vacated the chair, Mr. Thomas Stokes was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Mr. Luther for his proper and dignified conduct on this as well as on every occasion when his services were required for the good of his country.

Three cheers were then given for Daniel O'Connell, and the meeting separated.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

TAX ON ABSENTEES.

Although there is no probability, in the present state of things, that the House of Lords will be favorable to Repeal, still we should think that the conduct of many noblemen will make the English, for their own sakes, favorable to what would be the first act of an Irish domestic parliament—an absentee tax. For years has Ireland been suffering the evil consequences which must result from men possessing large estates in a country, drawing enormous rents from amongst them, and spending them amongst foreigners. To their complaints the English hitherto turned a deaf ear, for they were pocketing the property Ireland was robbed of. The tide of vice, of folly, and of heartlessness, is, however, ebbing from their shores, and the rich spoils it brings with it deposited in other lands. England, therefore, is beginning to perceive the evils of absenteeism. The last *Morning Herald* has, amongst other just observations upon this subject, the following:—

The public in general, we are convinced, must witness with feelings bordering on disgust the enormous sums which certain of our absentee nobility, and gentry, allow to be extorted from them in the shape of mere rent, for the dirty places and apartments which they occupy in foreign countries. One self-expatriated peer, for instance, is said to give 240l. a month, another 230l., two others 100l. each, and certain wealthy commoners, seem in equally extravagant proportion. Apartments in a hotel after the fate of near 3,000l. a year for rent only in this metropolis, where foreigners are often said to complain of the charges. We confess it does mortify us to hear of mansions in town and country, where, especially in the latter, so much patriotism might be evinced, deserted; and, on inquiring for the owner, to find that they are spending their fortunes in florence, Rome, or Naples, from whence, if ever they return, they bring back with them habits and pursuits anything but English. Anything like compulsion would, we admit, be prosperous, as well, probably, as useless; but there is no reason why taxation should not reach them; and when it is considered how largely the revenue is diminished by their absence, while their property remains secured to them, in a great measure, at the public charge, surely some method might be hit upon to compel them to pay the community, for the value of the protection thus received.—*Dublin Register.*

IRISH MINES.

The Western Cork Mining Company about to be incorporated by act of Parliament, promises to be successful. The introduction of a large amount of capital into that part of Ireland will be a great benefit. The working of these mines will at once be a source of employment to the poor the destrict, and of wealth to the inhabitants generally. Most of the shareholders are Englishmen, but there are besides several Irish. The slate quarries are said to be better than those at Bangor, in North Wales, and the copper ore is of such superior quality that some of it contains seventy-five parts of pure copper in one hundred parts of ore, whilst the average is twenty-five parts of pure copper a hundred of ore.

CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY.

It appears by the *Warwick Advertiser* that two out of three of the members of Sir Charles Greville's committee at the late election for Warwick, who were charged with having been guilty of bribery, have been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500l. each. Moreover, the persons convicted will be disqualified for ever to vote at any election in the United Kingdom, or to hold any civil office. The trial of the third person, by the name of Ayres, was postponed till next assizes. An action was also brought against the Town Clerk of Warwick, Mr. Tibbets, but no evidence was offered, and Mr. Hill consented to a verdict against the plaintiff.

SUMMARY.

Horticultural Society.—It gives us much pleasure to state that there is every prospect that the approaching spring exhibition, predecessors in variety and splendour.—*Waterford Mirror.*

A meeting was held on 11th April, in Limerick, for the formation of a floating-dock for the shipping in the river Shannon.

Tithes.—An immense meeting was held at Baltinglass, county of Wicklow, last Sunday, to petition for the abolition of the tithe system. Matthew Conran, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Daniel Lalor, Roman Catholic Parish Priest, addressed the meeting at length, One incident in his speech deserves to be transcribed. "'Look" said the rev. gentleman, "to the parish of Dullaghmore, and see the paltry sum that a man named Trench, who is a rector, allows his curates! This rev. divine keeps two, and I am credibly informed that out of 50l. a year which he pays one of them, he deducts 15l. for rent of the glebe-house, leaving the unfortunate gentleman only 35l. a-year for his subsistence."

A chief constableship of police is vacant by the death of John Pownden, Esq., at Newport Pratt. Mayo.

The lambing season is very favorable and productive to farmers this year, after the great loss of sheep sustained by floods and continued bad weather last winter.

Comber Anti-Tithe Petition.—The Comber anti-tithe petition is already signed by nearly 500 individuals.—*Northern Whig.*

Turn-out at Kingstown rail-road.—This interesting work is proceeding with rapidity, and up to Saturday last a mutual good understanding seemed to pervade all parties engaged in the undertaking, which has been going on this spring uninterruptedly. Last week 2,075 individuals were employed; of these 500 turned out on Monday for advance of wages, and continued absent for a couple of days, in deep consultation; they then petitioned to be re-employed. The contractor being in haste to complete the work by a given day (of which fact the men were well aware) he consented to admit 300 of them into the work again. 200 of the most idle and troublesome have been permitted to carry their discontents eleswhere.

The Breese of and from this port for Quebec, with emigrants, is waiting at Scattery for a favorable wind.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Parisian Waggery.—The *Charivari* says that an effecting scene took place on the other day on the Place du Carrousele Louis Philip, surrounded by citizens, who made the air resound with acclamations, threw away his umbrella, declaring at the same time that he would for the future depend on the love of his people to protect him from the "pelting of the pitiless storm."

Waggeries in Westminster.—On Thursday evening a large party of young noblemen, among whom was a descendant of Royalty, in a waggish fit visited the *classic* regions of Duck-lane, Old Pye-street, the Almonry, and other parts of (to them) the *terra incognita* of Westminster. Among the houses visited was the King's Head, in Orchard-street, a house celebrated as the resort of the vocal and instrument talent of that neighorhood, and their lordships mingled in the most anti-aristocratic manner with the *ladies* and *gentlewen* in the tap-room. Copious quantities of *heavy wet* were ordered in, and, by special desire, the whole of the company sang the celebrated glee and chorus, "For England, O!" So much was it enjoyed, that it was encored six times; and when the party left, having first replenished the cans and pipes, they were greeted with loud and long continued cheers. Various other houses were visited where similar scenes presented themselves.—*Observer.*

Repeal.—High Treason. The London correspondent of the *Dublin Morning Register* in a letter addressed to the Editor of that Journal mentions a rumour in circulation in London of the intention of the British Government, to introduce a measure in the present session to make the discussion of Repeal a treasonable, offence. If they should, there is scarcely a doubt but the present House of Commons will pass the measure.—

It is stated in the Paris papers, that a short time ago the young Duc de Nemours, one of Philip Louis's Sons having expressed himself averse to standing up in the same quadrille with his shoe-maker (an Officer in the National Guards) was exiled to Neuilly for a week with his Governor, in order to inspire this sprig of Legitimacy with more proper ideas, ideas of equality.

The Earl of Powerscourt is about leaving Liverpool in a few days, on a voyage to America, it being his intention to pass the time between this and the period when he will attain his majority—about a year, in visiting United States, and our North American Colonies. His lordship is a most accomplished and highly gifted nobleman, and has already travelled over almost the whole continent of Europe. It is we rejoice to say, his determination to fix his permanent establishment in his own country, and to add to the (alas! too few) resident landlords of Ireland; and educated as he has been, and possessing the feelings and perceptions with which he is endowed, he will be a valuable acquisition to the few whom the influence of example or the prevalence of bad taste has left amongst us. —*Evening Paper.*

Grand Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.—The rehearsals for this splendid meeting will commence on or about the 17th of May, at the new rooms in Store-street. The vocal department, exclusive of the principle singers, will consist of 400 voices. The performances, of which there will be four, exclusive of rehearsals, will comprise Haydn's "creation." Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the latter at the express command of her Majesty. A miscellaneous selection from the best works of Handel will, we believe, occupy the day set apart for the above-named oratorios. The applications to Mr. Hawes, the honorary secretary, for engagements are said to be beyond all precedent.—*Globe.*

Cure For Scandal.—The following cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth, commonly called "scandal," occurs in a Colonial paper:—Take of "good nature" one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians "mind your business," one ounce; mix these with a little "charity for others," and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth." Application. The "Symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossips; when you feel a fit of it coming on, take a spoonfull of the mixture; hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottle about you, and on the slighest symptoms repeat the dose."

A young woman named Mary Quin, who resided in the Old Town, had some years received the attentions of a young man named Shine, to whom she became engaged. Shine, however, had determined to break off the connexion, and as the readiest means of doing so, determined to proceed to the New World. He called on his betrothed on Sunday night to state to her, for the first time, his determination. The poor girl was almost struck dumb, and could barely ask him whether he proposed sending for her. The inconstant replied, "he could not tell, he could make no promises." The wretched girl was stupified—she ran from the man who had despised her devotedness, reached her room, told her father that her lover was proceeding to America, flung herself on the bed, and before the evening of the next day she was a corpse.—*Limerick Chron.*

REVIVAL OF THE ALIEN LAW.

We noticed some short time since, the proposition of the Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Walsh, conductor of the Bank Gazettee, (Philadelphia,) to *disfranchise foreigners*—to deprive even *naturalized citizens* of the right of voting, and to confine its exercise exclusively to native born citizens. This we considered one of the most striking indications that the federal party were again at work, to circumscribe the rights of the People, in the hope that by gradually trammelling the great mass with disabilities, they might, at some time, be able to throw the Government entirely into the hands of the *few.*

The new hopes of the Federal Bank aristocracy, are evidently grounded, in a great degree, upon the vain calculation, that Virginia has resigned all opposition to their principles. The election of Mr. Leigh to the Senate last winter, and his anticipated confirmation as the Representative of the State at the next session of the Legislature, from the basis of the federal reliance on Virginia. The paragraphs quoted from the Boston Courier, in the Globe of yesterday, proclaim most distinctly the belief indulged by the Federal party on this subject. It associates Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Leigh together, and announces that "a bond of union in the common cause," exists between Virginia and Massachusetts. It declares that "recent changes of opinion," showing "that the sons of Virginia, understand the signs of the times, as they are understood in Massachusetts," are manifested by the late elections in the Old Dominions.

If Virginia has given in her adhesion to the principles avowed by Mr. Leigh, (the reviler of Mr. Jefferson,) then indeed it may be fairly concluded she has changed her creed. Mr. Leigh may be considered the best representative of the high-toned aristocratic principles of Hamilton, and the elder Adams, that now lives in the U. States. In the Virginia Convention he avowed his admiration of the British Constitution—laboured incessantly to restrict the right of suffrage—and to make wealth the sole disposer of the power of Government. In perfect keeping with these principles, we find from a letter of Mr. Leigh, recently published in the Richmond Enquirer, that long since the Alien Law was marked by the universal condemnation of the American People, he has reverted to the principles of that obnoxious and unconstitutional statute, to give them his approbation. He says in this letter:

"I examined all the opinions, or rather prejudices, I had formed in regard to the topics of party controversy; *and among the subjects, I examined the Alien Law, and I really thought, that no impartial man could doubt that the principle of that act was constitutional, and that it is absolutely necessary it should, in particular circumstances, be enforced as law.* The safeguards provided by our Constitution for personal rights and liberty, are designed for the protection of *citizens*, not *foreigners.* The protection given aliens, whether friends or enemies is a matter of favour, not of justice. The United States are on the eve of war with Great Britain; the minister of that Crown despatch their agents to this country, to collect exact information of our resources, our forces, and weak points, or their incendiaries to light and fan the flames of civil discord; and those are openly engaged in the work of mischief. Can it be imagined that the Congress cannot authorise the Executive to send them away, or confine them, if they persist in staying, so as at all events, to defeat their machinations. I do maintain that this law was constitutional and wise in its principle, though it may be objectionable in its details, which I have forgotten."

We here give a passage of the law which Mr. Leigh approves. The first section provides, that it shall be lawful for the President—

"To order all such aliens, as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect they are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof, to depart out of the United States, in such time, as shall be expressed in such order."

Mr. Leigh after years of reflection, and in the face of the decision, not only of the generation on which was brought to bear, but of successive generaions of his enlightened countrymen, declares, "I DO MAINTAIN THAT THIS LAW WAS CONSTITUTIONAL AND WISE IN ITS PRINCIPLES."

To the little show of argument (all of which is presented by Mr. Leigh in the above extract,) we oppose the luminous and liberal views of Mr. Livingston, contained in the following extracts. They have met the approbation of the country. We trust Mr. Leigh's never will.

"Legislative power prescribes the rule of action; the judiciary applies the general rule to particular cases, and it is the province of the Executive to see that the laws are carried into full effect. In all free governments, these powers are exercised by different men, and their union in the same hand is the peculiar characteristic of despotism. If the same power that makes the law, can construe it, to suit his interest, and apply it to gratify his vengeance, if he can go further, and execute, according to his own passions, the judgment which he himself has pronounced upon his own construction of laws which he alone has made, what other features are wanted to complete the picture of tyranny? Yet all this, and more, is proposed to be done by this act; by it the President alone is empowered to make the law, to fix in his mind, what acts, what words, thoughts or looks, shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill. He is not only authorized to make this law for his own conduct, but to vary it at pleasure, as every gust of passion, every cloud of suspicion, shall agitate or darken his mind. The same power that formed the law, then applies it to the guilty or innocent victim, whom his own suspicions, or the secret whisper of a spy, have designated as its object. The President then having construed and applied it, the same President is by the bill authorised to execute his sentence, in case of disobedience, by imprisonment during his pleasure. This, then, comes completely within the definition of despotism; an union of legislative, executive and judicial powers. But this bill, Sir, does not stop here; its provisions are a refinement upon despotism, and present an image of the most fearful tyranny. Even in despotisms, though the monarch legislates, judges, and executes, yet he legislates openly; his laws, though oppressive, are known, they precede the offence, and every man, who chooses, may avoid the penalties of disobedience. Yet he judges and executes by proxy, and his private interests or passions, do not inflame the mind of his deputy."

"But here the law is so closely concealed in the same mind that gave it birth—the crime is 'exciting the suspicions of the President,' that no man can tell what conduct will avoid that suspicion; a careless word, perhaps, misrepresented or never spoken, may be sufficient evidence, a look may destroy, an idle gesture may ensure punishment; no innocence can protect, no circumspection can avoid the jealousy of suspicion. Surrounded by spies, informers, and all that infamous herd which fatten under laws like this, the unfortunate stranger will never know either of the law of accusation, or of judgment, until the momet it is put in execution; he will detest your ty

ranny, and fly from a land of delators, inquisitors and spies. This, Sir, is a refinement upon the detestable contrivance of the decemvirs. They hung the tables of their laws so high, that few could read them—a tall man, however, might reach—a short one might climb and learn their contents; but here the law is equally inaccessible to high and low, safely concealed in the breast of its author; no industry or caution can penetrate this recess or attain a knowledge of its provisions, nor even if they could, as the rule is not permanent, would it at all avail."

"What are the offences upon which it is to operate? Not only the offence of being 'suspected of being dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States,' but also that of being 'concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof;' and this we are told, is no crime. A treasonable machination against the Government, is not the subject of criminal jurisprudence? Good heaven! to what absurdities does not an over zealous attachment to particular measures lead us! In order to punish a particular act, we are forced to say, that treason is no crime, and plotting against our Government is no offenee! And to support this fine hypothesis, we are obliged to plunge deeper into absurdity, and say, that the acts, spoken of in the bill, are no crimes, and that therefore the penalty contained in it, is not a punishment, but merely a prevention; that is to say, we invite strangers to come among us; we declare solemnly that Government shall not prevent them; we entice them over by the prospects of advantages; in many parts of the Union we permit them to hold lands, and give them other advantages, while they are waiting for the period at which we have promised them a full participation of all our rights. An unfortunate stranger, disgusted with tyranny at home, thinks he shall find freedom here; he accepts our conditions; he puts faith in our promises; he vests his all in our hands; he has dissolved his former connexions. and made your country his own; but while he is patiently waiting the expiration of the period that is to crown the work, entitle him to all the rights of a citizen—the tale of a domestic spy, or the calumny of a secret enemy, draws on him the suspicions of the President, and unheard, he is ordered to quit the spot he had selected for his retreat, to fly the country, and the family which was his only consolation in life, he is ordered to retire to a country, whose government, irritated by his renunciation of its authority, will receive only to punish him—and all this, we are told, is no punishment!"

"The same arguments which enforce those provisions against aliens, apply with equal strength to enacting them in the case of citizens. The citizen has no other protection for his personal security, that I know, against laws like these, than the humane provisions I have cited from the constitution. But all these apply in common to the citizen and the stranger; all crimes are to be tried by jury; no person shall be held to answer unless on presentiment; in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is to have a public trial; the accused is to be informed of the nature of the charge; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; may have process to enforce the appearance of those in his favour. and is to be allowed counsel in his defence. Unless. therefore, we can believe, that treasonable machinations and other offences described in the bill are not crimes, that an alien is not a person, and that one charged with treasonable practices is not accused—unless we can believe all this in contradiction to our understanding, to received opinions and the uniform practice of our courts, we must allow that all those provisions extend equally to alien and native, and that the citizen has no other security for his personal safety, than is extended to the stranger who is within his gates. If, therefore, this security is violated in one instance, what pledge have we that it will not be in the other? The same plea of necessity will justify both. Either the offences described in the act, are crimes, or they are not. If they are, then all the humane provisions of the constitution forbid this mode of punishing, or preventing them, equally as relates to aliens and citizens. If they are not crimes, the citizen has no more safety by the constitution. than the alien, for all these provisions apply only to crimes."—*Wash. Globe.*

gave that institution the power, and secured to it the immunities it has so long possessed. It is composed of various letters written by Cobbett whilst imprisoned in Newgate in 1810, and is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, of whom the author does not hesitate to express his unfavorable opinion. Mr. Cobbett in a very able and satisfactory manner, shews the impropriety and dangerous consequences of permitting a national bank to possess great power in a nation and the pernicious effects of the wide and general circulation of paper money. Many of his remarks are very applicable to this country in the present state of things, and we are of opinion that all parties would do well to peruse Mr. Cobbets work. It contains much information in regard to banking transactions &c. which will be useful to all who are anxious to examine the existing relations of our country, towards the prototype of the Bank of England—the United States Bank. "Paper against Gold" is well worthy of perusal, and may be read by all classes of society, with amusement and instruction.

"THIRTEEN SERMONS" *on various subjects by the same. To which is added "an address to the working people on the dead Dead Body Bill."*

Another production of Cobbett equally talented with the last but much better calculated to please the general readers, for although the concerns of a bank or nation may not offer attractions to many readers, the pure principles of morality clothed in simple language must secure the attention of all. The Sermons inculcate religion without bigotry, and morality without moroseness. They are like the most of Cobbetts' works calculated for the laboring classes, and consequently are characterised by much plainness and simplicity. We recommend this little volume to the notice of our readers, as one which can be easily placed in every family library, and which cannot be too generally read, or too highly appreciated. Mr. Doyle publishes works in a very neat style and at the lowest prices, and we announce these two publications emanating from his establishment, with much pleasure.

SLAVERY.

Mr. Editor—The spirit of philosophy, that now glows in the hearts of so many of our fellow-countrymen, must be to you and me and every lover of America, and Americans, at once grateful and alarming. I speak of that unbounded love of man, which sees the likeness of God, beaming through the darkest as well as the most fair complexion—and judges the former not more incompatible with freedom, than excepted from the injunctions, or barred out from the promised reward of the Christian dispensation. It is grateful to behold such sympathies for the slave, arising in hearts to which slavery is known only as the infernal pains are to the Saints above.—In exstacies of beatific vision then glowingly picture to themselves the desolation of being shut out from Him who is their All, their sole delight. And we who sport in the sundshine and flutter in the wide field of liberty—may judge from our enhanced enjoyment how miserable are they who cannot bask in those genial beams, but pine away fettered and caged up in slavery. To behold these feelings of humanitys peeding among Freemen is the more grateful, because the less in the common order of the human heart. When happy, misery becomes to us something ideal, little pitied because little felt; as sickness appears but trivial whon spoken of in the full enjoyment of ruddy and vigorous health.—But grateful as may be to us the prevalence of such sentiments, are we not by their consequences almost led to regret that this feeling of commiseration ever glowed in one breast or animated one American to action? We have indeed sincerely to regret the means adopted by the tender-hearted, for the accomplishment of their desired aid. None, more devoutly than ourselves, wish that where liberty emphatically *dwells* no anhallowed breath of slaves should come to taint the air. We are not one of those who consider the grades of master and slave as of that heavenly law of order according to which "some are and must be greater than the rest." No; without giving into the theory of absolute equality of ranks and conditions, which can no more be found in the social than in the physical world, we must discard from the necessary gradations of society that of slave and slave-holder, or slave-driver. We would indeed desire that every child of the human family, every immortal soul united to a body, no matter of what fibre, shape, stature, or hue, might find this land to be in verity and in deed the land of the Free. But in feeling these movements of the heart, let us listen to the dictates of the mind.—To compassion let us join prudence, and if we think and feel with all the vivacity and warmth of youth, let us act with the calmness and experience of age. It is in such cases as the present, where one part of our Union acts for another part whose particular interests and theirs far from chiming, jar—it is here. I almost believe 'that small countries only should be republics."

Those who are so enthusiastically ardent in the cause of the Blacks, do not seem to sufficiently consider the circumstances of those owners of slaves for whom they so gratuitously form their Platonic systems. If the sincerely philanthropic had been brought up among the Southerners, or if they were truly informed of those things, of which every one who tampers with the interests of another should be informed, they would, I am sure devise some gradual means of wiping away this stain from our government and plucking this thorn from the bosom of saffering humanity, without imprinting as they now would injustice on the one and making the other wounds to bleed a-new. This abuse, like every "upheld by the repute, consent or custom," entwined and closely interwoven with the interests and habits of a respectable portion of our fellow-countrymen should be prudently, feelingly, and above all, gradually corrected and removed. Let it not be supposed that we connive at or buying and selling of men made to God's likeness. No, we detest his levelling of an immortal god-like being, this degrading of man-kind man, to the forlorn condition of brutes and perishable things. But we, in prudence, beg of our feeling friends to withdraw their hands from the affairs of their fellow participators in the liberty of our country. Let them, if practicable, bring about the desired consummation by persuading the masters, and endeavonring to make good to them their concessions, but above all let them not throw a brand among the slaves, (as we fear they verge upon doing,) in humanity, that may have recorded their good desires and good deeds will then blot them out with her tears; and instead of exulting in the triumph, mourn over the fatal wreck of her noblest design.

EXCELSIOR.

SIXTH WARD OUTRAGE.

To Editor of the Truth Teller—

Sir: Finding that the Anti-Jackson rebels who had the audacity to break inte the Arsenal, in defiance of the law, have convened a meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to justify their own fiendish conduct, and make it appear that the Irish voters of the Sixth Ward, were the perpetrators of the daring outrage. I request you will give publicity to the following impartial and candid detail of the conduct of the honest democracy of that ward, during the election, notwithstanding the foul, malicious, and false misrepresentations issued by hireling presses, and tergiversating, unprincipled and renegade apostates.

In the first place, there is no person intimately acquainted with Irishmen, and Irish character, who does not well know that it is peculiarly *characteristic* of them, to treat with utter contempt, and spurn with indignation, any person calling himself a man, who would resort to mortal weapons, without *extreme* necessity. An Irishman does not strike down his foe in a cowardly and unmanly manner; on the contrary, he always apprises his antagonist; calls on him "to defend himself," and then and not till then, does he raise his hand, or flourish his shilelagh. The "*prennez garde*" of the gallant French, the "*Cave tibi*" of "the noble Romans, the *phulassai ti* of the invincible Spartan are *warning notices*, not less significant, nor more expressive of firm manliness and honorable prowess, than the *cosan tu feir* of "the brave Irish." The full meaning of these noble and manly expressions can not be collected from the perusal of any edition of "the Modern Webster;" no, the best and most ancient copies of "the Patriot' Lexicon" must be consulted. The modern "Defend Yourself" is the vernacular translation. Irishmen have proved that on all great and constitutional questions they are good citizens, and true republicans; and they are well known to be on all occasions the uncompromising advocates of civil and religious liberty in every clime, and in every country in which despotism attempts rule; or in which intolerant Fanaticism, or senseless Bigotry aims at sway. They have nobly distinguished themselves by their exertions in the formation of this great Western Republic, the asylum of the persecuted;—the nursery of Freemen, and of Patriots; and the dread and terror of despots. In the memorable days of '76, when the worthiest and bravest of Columbia's sons, the illustrious George

read to the house a passage from a speech which the hon. member had delivered in favor of reform. That hon. member, on the occasion referred to, was represented to have spoken as follows:—"When men will ask us what we wish to accomplish by reform let us point to the achievement of a Washington. Let us show them a country free from that insidious remnant of a darker age—a pampered prelacy and a domineering church establishment. Let us show them men who scorn to intrust their liberties to the guardianship of hereditary legislators, who have cut off from their constitution the incubus of a second estate, and who can protect their property without he assistance of a race of

'Tenth transmitters of a foolish race.'

Let us point out to a people who spurn the idea of impoverishing nine younger brothers to confer a name and an inheritance upon the tenth, who can boast of no other precedency than the accident of priority at his birth—a people who own no distinction of blood, and who worship no aristocracy save that of virtue and blood." Such were the sentiments of the hon. member for Belfast but a few months since, and it would be evident to the house how much at variance they were with those which he at present advocated. He could not follow the course of the virulent speech with which he (the hon. member for Belfast) had seconded the amendment, further than to remark the extraordinhry accuracy with which it was reported in the *Times* newspaper, an accuracy which, at least, afforded some grounds of suspicion of the manner in which was furnished to that journal. He would advert, however, to the bad taste with which the term "political adventurers" was applied to those hon. members who, in that house, supported the question of Repeal. Political adventurer! What, Sir, said Mr. R., is that a term applicable to one of the most popular and amiable gentlemen in Ireland, a late member of this house, Sir R. Musgrave? Is that a fitting appellation for Mr. Sharman Crawford, or for my hon. and gallant friend the member for the county Kilkenny, the representative of the house of Mountgarret, or for the son of the illustrious Grattan? "*Clarum et venerabile nomen.*" It ill became the hon. member so flippantly to bestow a term of reproach upon his (Mr. Ronayne's) hon. friends; but, like the right hon. "West Briton," the Under Secretary for the Treasury, he supposed he was so enamoured with the power which he possessed as a member of the imperial legislature, of striking off the chains of the Hindoo, and liberating the enslaved Negro, that he deigned not to aid in the enfranchisement of his own oppressed fellow-countrymen! [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] The hon. member, it was not a little curious to remark, was one of those who went out to fight under the banners of Lord Byron for the liberties of Greece; but what a revolution must his political opinions have undergone since the period his letters from the Ægean were written! From the facility with which he seemed to have changed his political opinions, he (Mr. Ronayne) strongly suspected that in his Eastern travels he must have encountered the subtle minstrel mentioned by the noble poet in *Don Juan*, and profited by the association, for the discussion at present bore a remarkable resemblance to himself—

"He was a man who had seen many changes,
And always changed as true as any needle,
His polar star being one that rather ranges,
And not the fixed. He knew the way to wheedle;
Thus usually, when he was asked to sing,
He gave the different nations something national;
'Twas all the same to him, 'God save the King,'
Or 'Ca ira,' according to the fashion all."

He (Mr. Ronayne) must warn the house against yielding to the insidious attempt which was made by the government to obtain their sanction to every act, good or bad, which had passed the imperial parliament from the time of the Union down to the present hour. They were told by the right hon. Secretary for the Treasury that they ought not to be satisfied with merely negativing the question, but that they should go farther; that was, that they should express their approval of the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland during the last thirty-four years, and sanction every measure resorted to to maintain the Union—that Union which had been defined by Lord Byron in another place as—"A Union from never uniting, which, in its first operation, gave a death blow to the independence of Ireland; and, in its last, may be the cause of its eternal separation from this country. If it must be called a union, it is the union of the shark with his prey; the shark swallows up his victim, and thus they become one and indivisible." If these resolutions were passed it would be quite clear that all the Marquis of Anglesey's anticipations respecting the reformed House of Commons would go for nothing; but, althongh they could heap wrongs upon the people of Ireland by means of the bayonet, they might depend upon it that those people would relieve themselves from oppression the first opportunity that occurred. [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] It was not in their power to extinguish the love of liberty which distinguished the Irish people. They might for a time suffer oppression, but the independence which belonged to them would finally restore them to the condition of freemen. For his country he would

ber, 1834.

[L. S.] † HENRY CONWELL.
June 7 Bishop of Philadelphia.

COPAL VARNISH.—The Subscriber offers for sale, on very liberal terms, Coach Body, Japan and Cabinet Varnish, at his Store, No. 61 Elm street. His experience in preparing the article, his Manufactory being extensive, enables him to supply those who may favor him with their custom, on very reasonable terms. There is constantly on hand a large supply to be disposed of, by wholesale, or retail, and warranted to be of the first quality, A. TRACY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, a native of King's Co. Ireland, a Mason by trade. When last heard of, was in Williamsport Md. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Martha Mulligan, now in New York. Direct to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller. j7 3t.

CLONMEL REPEAL MEETING.

On Sunday, pursuant to requisition, a meeting of the inhabitants of Clonmel was held in the court at the rear of the Ormond Hotel, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Act of Union, and also against the grievous and grinding tithe system. At two o'clock, John Luther, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. Patrick Quinlan appointed to act as secretary.

After Mr. Luther returned thanks, in his usual neat and gentlemanly style, for the honor conferred on him by the meeting in electing him their chairman, the first resolution, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union, was proposed by Mr. John Butler, and seconded by Mr. John Hackett, the latter of whom spoke in a plain and forcible manner, and detailed the injuries inflicted on this country by that baneful measure.

The second resolution (repudiating the hacknied charge of a separation from England in the event of a repeal of that iniquitous act) was proposed by Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and seconded by Mr. Collett.

Several other resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, after which Mr. Luther having vacated the chair, Mr. Thomas Stokes was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Mr. Luther for his proper and dignified conduct on this as well as on every occasion when his services were required for the good of his country.

Three cheers were then given for Daniel O'Connell, and the meeting separated.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

TAX ON ABSENTEES.

Although there is no probability, in the present state of things, that the House of Lords will be favorable to Repeal, still we should think that the conduct of many noblemen will make the English, for their own sakes, favorable to what would be the first act of an Irish domestic parliament—an absentee tax. For years has Ireland been suffering the evil consequences which must result from men possessing large estates in a country, drawing enormous rents from amongst them, and spending them amongst foreigners. To their complaints the English hitherto turned a deaf ear, for they were pocketing the property Ireland was robbed of. The tide of vice, of folly, and of heartlessness, is, however, ebbing from their shores, and the rich spoils it brings with it deposited in other lands. England, therefore, is beginning to perceive the evils of absenteeism. The last *Morning Herald* has, amongst other just observations upon this subject, the following:—

The public in general, we are convinced, must witness with feelings bordering on disgust the enormous sums which certain of our absentee nobility, and gentry, allow to be extorted from them in the shape of mere rent, for the dirty places and apartments which they occupy in foreign countries. One self-expatriated peer, for instance, is said to give 240l. a month, another 230l., two others 100l. each, and certain wealthy commoners, seem in equally extravagant proportion. Apartments in a hotel after the fate of near 3,000l. a year for rent only in this metropolis, where foreigners are often said to complain of the charges. We confess it does mortify us to hear of mansions in town and country, where, especially in the latter, so much patriotism might be evinced, deserted; and, on inquiring for the owner, to find that they are spending their fortunes in florence, Rome, or Naples, from whence, if ever they return, they bring back with them habits and pursuits anything but English. Anything like compulsion would, we admit, be prosperous, as well, probably, as useless; but there is no reason why taxation should not reach them; and when it is considered how largely the revenue is diminished by their absence, while their property remains secured to them, in a great measure, at the public charge, surely some method might be hit upon to compel them to pay the community, for the value of the protection thus received.—*Dublin Register.*

IRISH MINES.

The Western Cork Mining Company about to be incorporated by act of Parliament, promises to be successful. The introduction of a large amount of capital into that part of Ireland will be a great benefit. The working of these mines will at once be a source of employment to the poor the destrict, and of wealth to the inhabitants generally. Most of the shareholders are Englishmen, but there are besides several Irish. The slate quarries are said to be better than those at Bangor, in North Wales, and the copper ore is of such superior quality that some of it contains seventy-five parts of pure copper in one hundred parts of ore, whilst the average is twenty-five parts of pure copper a hundred of ore.

CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY.

It appears by the *Warwick Advertiser* that two out of three of the members of Sir Charles Greville's committee at the late election for Warwick, who were charged with having been guilty of bribery, have been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500l. each. Moreover, the persons convicted will be disqualified for ever to vote at any election in the United Kingdom, or to hold any civil office. The trial of the third person, by the name of Ayres, was postponed till next assizes. An action was also brought against the Town Clerk of Warwick, Mr. Tibbets, but no evidence was offered, and Mr. Hill consented to a verdict against the plaintiff.

SUMMARY.

Horticultural Society.—It gives us much pleasure to state that there is every prospect that the approaching spring exhibition, predecessors in variety and splendour.—*Waterford Mirror.*

A meeting was held on 11th April, in Limerick, for the formation of a floating-dock for the shipping in the river Shannon.

Tithes.—An immense meeting was held at Baltinglass, county of Wicklow, last Sunday, to petition for the abolition of the tithe system. Matthew Conran, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Daniel Lalor, Roman Catholic Parish Priest, addressed the meeting at length, One incident in his speech deserves to be transcribed. "'Look" said the rev. gentleman, "to the parish of Dullaghmore, and see the paltry sum that a man named Trench, who is a rector, allows his curates! This rev. divine keeps two, and I am credibly informed that out of 501. a year which he pays one of them, he deducts 15l. for rent of the glebe-house, leaving the unfortunate gentleman only 35l. a-year for his subsistence."

A chief constableship of police is vacant by the death of John Pownden, Esq., at Newport Pratt. Mayo.

The lambing season is very favorable and productive to farmers this year, after the great loss of sheep sustained by flood and continued bad weather last winter.

Comber Anti-Tithe Petition.—The Comber anti-tithe petition is already signed by nearly 500 individuals.—*Northern Whig.*

Turn-out at Kingstown Rail-road.—This interesting work is proceeding with rapidity, and up to Saturday last a mutual good understanding seemed to pervade all parties engaged in the undertaking, which has been going on this spring uninterruptedly. Last week 2,075 individuals were employed; these 500 turned out on Monday for advance of wages, and continued absent for a couple of days, in deep consultation they then petitioned to be re-employed. The contractor being in haste to complete the work by a given day (of which fact the men were well aware) he consented to admit 300 them into the work again. 200 of the most idle and troubl some have been permitted to carry their discontents eleswher

The Breese of and from this port for Quebec, with en grants, is waiting at Scattery for a favorable wind.—*Limeri Chronicle.*

Parisian Waggery.—The *Charivari* says that an effecti scene took place on the other day on the Place du Carrous Louis Philip, surrounded by citizens, who made the air r sound with acclamations, threw away his umbrella, declari at the same time that he would for the future depend on t love of his people to protect him from the "pelting of the pi less storm."

Waggeries in Westminster.—On Thursday evening large party of young noblemen, among whom was a descend of Royalty, in a waggish fit visited the *classic* regions of Duc lane, Old Pye-street, the Almonry, and other parts of them) the *terra incognita* of Westminster. Among the hous visited was the King's Head, in Orchard-street, a house cel brated as the resort of the vocal and instrument talent of th neighorhood, and their lordships mingled in the most anti-ari tocratic manner with the *ladies* and *gentlemen* in the tap-roo Copious quantities of *heavy wet* were ordered in, and, by sp cial desire, the whole of the company sang the celebrated gl and chorus, "For England, O!" So much was it enjoye that it was encored six times; and when the party left, havi first replenished the cans and pipes, they were greeted w loud and long continued cheers. Various other houses w visited where similar scenes presented themselves.—*Obser*

Repeal.—High Treason. The London correspondent the *Dublin Morning Register* in a letter addressed to the E tor of that Journal mentions a rumour in circulation in Lond of the intention of the British Government, to introduce a measure in the present session to make the discussion of Repeal a treasonable, offence. If they should, there is scarcely a doubt but the present House of Commons will pass the measure.—

It is stated in the Paris papers, that a short time ago the young Duc de Nemours, one of Philip Louis's Sons having expressed himself averse to standing up in the same quadrille with his shoe-maker (an Officer in the National Guards) was exiled to Neuilly for a week with his Governor, in order to inspire this sprig of Legitimacy with more proper ideas, ideas of equality.

The Earl of Powerscourt is about leaving Liverpool in a few days, on a voyage to America, it being his intention to pass the time between this and the period when he will attain his majority—about a year, in visiting United States, and our North American Colonies. His lordship is a most accomplished and highly gifted nobleman, and has already travelled over almost the whole continent of Europe. It is we rejoice to say, his determination to fix his permanent establishment in his own country. and to add to the (alas! too few) resident landlords of Ireland; and educated as he has been, and possessing the feelings and perceptions with which he is endowed, he will be a valuable acquisition to the few whom the influence of example or the prevalence of bad taste has left amongst us. —*Evening Paper.*

Grand Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.—The rehearsals for this splendid meeting will commence on or about the 17th of May, at the new rooms in Store-street. The vocal department, exclusive of the principle singers, will consist of 400 voices. The performances, of which there will be four, exclusive of rehearsals, will comprise Haydn's "creation." Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the latter at the express command of her Majesty. A miscellaneous selection from the best works of Handel will, we believe, occupy the day set apart for the above-named oratorios. The applications to Mr. Hawes, the honorary secretary, for engagements are said to be beyond all precedent.—*Globe.*

Cure For Scandal.—The following cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth. commonly called "scandal," occurs in a Colonial paper:—Take of "good nature" one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians "mind your business," one ounce; mix these with a little "charity for others," and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth." Application. The "Symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossips; when you feel a fit of it coming on, take a spoonfull of the mixture; hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottle about you, and on the slighest symptoms repeat the dose."

A young woman named Mary Quin, who resided in the Old Town, had some years received the attentions of a young man named Shine, to whom she became engaged. Shine, however, had determined to break off the connexion, and as the readiest

ction, to the humble to save them from the poisoned Javelins of haughty and dangerous aristocracy of wealth. The illiberality hich gave birth to the Alien and Sedition Law is not extinct. isguised as it may be still under an *assumed* name it survives nd animates the leaders of the old party under a new name. o Irishmen in particular, the Alien and Sedition Laws have lways been odious, the principle of them is so totally repugnant to their very nature, and we ask them (no matter what heir political opinions may be) to compare the opinions of Mr. Leigh, the pseudo Clay—but now the whig representation of Virginia with that of Mr. Livingston the Jackson minister at Paris. Great principles must ultimately triumph and we only request the attentive perusal of their opinions and doctrines, confident that Irish men will sustain the cause of liberal principles—of justice—and of truth.

"THE LIGHT GUARDS."

A Sign of the Times. This new company paraded on Wednesday last in their *British uniform*—scarlet coat, &c. They were praised a few days since by one of the Bank papers, as a spirited body of "Whigs" who guarded the Exchange *against their own party* during the late Election. Their dresses are as much like those of the true Whigs as the politics of their eulogisers are—both are borrowed from those against whom the Whigs of '76 levelled their muskets.

COL. CROCKETT.

Colonel Davy Crockett has lately been exhibiting himself about the country much to the delight of the "Whigs" but to his own disgrace. We are sorry to see a member of Congress thus playing the buffoon, and hope for the honor and respectability of our government he may hereafter be *kept at home.* We know that those who sent him to Congress can select one more capable; he may be an honest man, but he is a very foolish one.

Bug-a-boo.—The young *wigs*—the Bobtails—who were frightened at the "here they come" cry at the Arsenal,—and ound their valor like Bob Acres' getting out of their fingers' nds have very judiciously resolved—That the militia system hould be abolished. It is very reasonable that they should be ermitted to take the Arsenal without opposition. Why not sk permission of the Commissary General to provide themselves ith arms for the next election.

Wheggery.—We suggest to the managers of the Italian Opera the expediency of engaging Colonel King of the American to fill the part of Figaro in the Barber of Seville. The practice he had of late in *toupees* and wigs must be valuable, and his performance of the shaving scene would undoubtedly the [illegible] his own wig does not exactly fit. not authorise the Executive to send them away, they persist in staying, so as at all events, to defeat their machinations. I do maintain that this law was constitutional and wise in its principle, though it may be objectionable in its details, which I have forgotten."

We here give a passage of the law which Mr. Leigh approves. The first section provides, that it shall be lawful for the President—

"*To order all such aliens, as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect they are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof, to depart out of the United States, in such time, as shall be expressed in such order.*"

Mr. Leigh after years of reflection, and in the face of the decision, not only of the generation on which was brought to bear, but of successive generaions of his enlightened countrymen, declares, "I DO MAINTAIN THAT THIS LAW WAS CONSTITUTIONAL AND WISE IN ITS PRINCIPLES."

To the little show of argument (all of which is presented by Mr. Leigh in the above extract,) we oppose the luminous and liberal views of Mr. Livingston, contained in the following extracts. They have met the approbation of the country. We trust Mr. Leigh's never will.

"Legislative power prescribes the rule of action; the judiciary applies the general rule to particular cases, and it is the province of the Executive to see that the laws are carried into full effect. In all free governments, these powers are exercised by different men, and their union in the same hand is the peculiar characteristic of despotism. If the same power that makes the law, can construe it, to suit his interest, and apply it to gratify his vengeance, if he can go further, and execute, according to his own passions, the judgment which he himself has pronounced upon his own construction of laws which he alone has made, what other features are wanted to complete the picture of tyranny? Yet all this, and more, is proposed to be done by this act; by it the President alone is empowered to make the law, to fix in his mind, what acts, what words, thoughts or looks, shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill. He is not only authorized to make this law for his own conduct, but to vary it at pleasure, as every gust of passion, every cloud of suspicion, shall agitate or darken his mind. The same power that formed the law, then applies it to the guilty or innocent victim, whom his own suspicions, or the secret whisper of a spy, have designated as its object. The President then having construed and applied it, the same President is by the bill authorised to execute his sentence, in case of disobedience, by imprisonment during his pleasure. This, then, comes completely within the definition of despotism; an union of legislative, executive and judicial powers. But this bill, Sir, does not stop here; its provisions are a refinement upon despotism, and present an image of the most fearful tyranny. Even in despotisms, though the monarch legislates, judges, and executes, yet he legislates openly; his laws, though oppressive, are known, they precede the offence, and every man, who chooses, may avoid the penalties of disobedience. Yet he judges and executes by proxy, and his private interests or passions, do not inflame the mind of his deputy."

"But here the law is so closely concealed in the same mind that gave it birth—the crime is 'exciting the suspicions of the President,' that no man can tell what conduct will avoid that suspicion; a careless word, perhaps, misrepresented or never spoken, may be sufficient evidence, a look may destroy, an idle gesture may ensure punishment; no innocence can protect, no circumspection can avoid the jealousy of suspicion. Surrounded by spies, informers, and all that infamous herd which fatten under laws like this, the unfortunate stranger will never know either of the law of accusation, or of judgment, until the momet it is put in execution; he will detest your ty

out a rival in his line, and it is not for one like "L" destitute of sense, or common politeness to assail him with abuse under the fostering care of the trashy Parlour Journal. "The classic "L" speaking of Placide very *eloquently* and *sensibly* observes: "at Placides wit, *we laugh before we know it*. Who, after reading this sentence can doubt that "L" is a man of splendid talents, and sound judgment?

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

We give elsewhere a full report of Mr. Sheil's Speech, and part of Mr. F. O'Connor's on the Repeal of the Union. The remainder shall appear in our next.

Mr. Spring Rice replied on the 23d of April to Mr. O'Connell in a speech filled with calculations and statistical accounts, all pretending to show that the condition of Ireland has been greatly bettered since the union with England; and that she has increased in trade, wealth, and manufactures, during the same period, to an immense degree. He concluded by offering as an amendment, that the House address the King. The purport of the Address was—that the House should express its steady and firm determination *to maintain the union* as a thing necessary to the safety and happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, more particularly those of Ireland. We have only space to give the list of the minority who voted for Mr. O'Connell's motion.

Baldwin, Dr.; Bellew, P.; Blackney, W.; Blake, M. J.; Butler, Hon. P.; Barron, W.; Callahan, D.; Fitzsimon, C.; Finn, W.; Fitzgerald, P.; Galway, J.; Grattan, H.; Kennedy, J.; Lalor, J.; Lynch, A. H.; Macnamara, W.; Macnamara, F.; Mullins, F.; Nagle, Sir R.; O'Connell, D.; O'Connell, M.; O'Connell, M.; O'Connell, J.; O'Connell, C.; O'Connor Don; O'Dwyer, A. C.; O'Brien, C.; Roe, J.; Ronayne, D.; Roche, D.; Roche, W.; Ruthven, E. S.; Sullivan, R.; Talbot, J. H.; Vigors, N. A.; Walker, C. A. Tellers—F. O'Connor, and R. L. Sheil.

TO OUR AGENTS, AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ *We request the special attention of those Agents having monies in their hands due to this establishment, to remit the same to this Office without delay. Such of our Country Subscribers who may be in arrear, (and we regret to state there are many) we trust will forward the amount of their subscription per Mail, and save us the unpleasant feeling of having to remind them again of their apathy.*

"PAPER AGAINST GOLD—*Or The History and mystthe Bank of England &c.—By William Cobbett M.P.* John Doyle 12 Liberty street 183 4.

This work, written in Cobbett's usual plain and perspicuous style, contains a perfect history of the Bank of England, and a severe commentary on the conduct of those who gave that institution the power, and secured to it the immunities it has so long possessed. It is composed of various letters written by Cobbett whilst imprisoned in Newgate in 1810, and is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, of whom the author does not hesitate to express his unfavorable opinion. Mr. Cobbett in a very able and satisfactory manner, shews the impropriety and dangerous consequences of permitting a national bank to possess great power in a nation and the pernicious effects of the wide and general circulation of paper money. Many of his remarks are very applicable to this country in the present state of things, and we are of opinion that all parties would do well to peruse Mr. Cobbets work. It contains much information in regard to banking transactions &c. which will be useful to all who are anxious to examine the existing relations of our country, towards the prototype of the Bank of England—the United States Bank. "Paper against Gold" is well worthy of perusal, and may be read by all classes of society, with amusement and instruction.

"THIRTEEN SERMONS" *on various subjects by the same. To which is added "an address to the working people on the dead Dead Body Bill."*

Another production of Cobbett equally talented with the last but much better calculated to please the general readers, for although the concerns of a bank or nation may not offer attractions to many readers, the pure principles of morality clothed in simple language must secure the attention of all. The Sermons inculcate religion without bigotry, and morality without moroseness. They are like the most of Cobbetts' works calculated for the laboring classes, and consequently are characterised by much plainness and simplicity. We recommend this little volume to the notice of our readers, as one which can be easily placed in every family library, and which cannot be too generally read, or too highly appreciated. Mr. Doyle publishes works in a very neat style and at the lowest prices, and we announce these two publications emanating from his establishment, with much pleasure.

SLAVERY.

Mr. Editor—The spirit of philosophy, that now glows in the hearts of so many of our fellow-countrymen, must be to you and me and every lover of America, and Americans, at once grateful and alarming. I speak of that unbounded love of man, which sees the likeness of God, beaming through the darkest as well as the most fair complexion—and judges the former not more incompatible with freedom, than excepted from the injunctions, or barred out from the promised reward of the Christian dispensation. It is grateful to behold such sympathies for the slave, arising in hearts to which slavery is known only as the infernal pains are to the Saints above.—In exstacies of beatific vision then glowingly picture to themselves the desolation of being shut out from Him who is their All, their sole delight. And we who sport in the sundshine and flutter in the wide field of liberty—may judge from our enhanced enjoyment how miserable are they who cannot bask in those genial beams, but pine away fettered and caged up in slavery. To behold these feelings of humanitys peeding among Freemen is the more grateful, because the less in the common order of the human heart. When happy, misery becomes to us something ideal, little pitied because little felt; as sickness appears but trivial whon spoken of in the full enjoyment of ruddy and vigorous health.—But grateful as may be to us the prevalence of such sentiments, are we not by their consequences almost led to regret that this feeling of commiseration ever glowed in one breast or animated one American to action? We have indeed sincerely to regret the means adopted by the tender-hearted, for the accomplishment of their desired aid. None, more devoutly than ourselves, wish that where liberty emphatically *dwells* no anhallowed breath of slaves should come to taint the air. We are not one of those who consider the grades of master and slave as of that heavenly law of order according to which "some are and must be greater than the rest." No; without giving into the theory of absolute equality of ranks and conditions, which can no more be found in the social than in the physical world, we must discard from the necessary gradations of society that of slave and slave-holder, or slave-driver. We would indeed desire that every child of the human family, every immortal soul united to a body, no matter of what fibre, shape, stature, or hue, might find this land to be in verity and in deed the land of the Free. But in feeling these movements of the heart, let us listen to the dictates of the mind.—To compassion let us join prudence, and if we think and feel with all the vivacity and warmth of youth, let us act with the calmness and experience of age. It is in such cases as the present, where one part of our Union acts for another part whose particular interests and theirs far from chiming, jar—it is here. I almost believe "that small countries only should be republics."

Those who are so enthusiastically ardent in the cause of the Blacks, do not seem to sufficiently consider the circumstances of those owners of slaves for whom they so gratuitously form the Platonic systems. If the sincerely philanthropic had been brought up among the Southerners, or if they were truly informed of those things, of which every one who tampers with the interests of another should be informed, they would, I am sure devise some gradual means of wiping away this stain from our government and plucking this thorn from the bosom of saffering humanity, without inspiring as they now would injustice on the one and making the other, wounds to bleed a-new. This abuse, like every "upheld by the repute, consent or custom," entwined and closely interwoven with the interests and habits of a respectable portion of our fellow-countrymen should be prudently, feelingly, and above all, gradually corrected and removed. Let it not be supposed that we connive at or buying and selling of men made to God's likeness. No, we detest this levelling of an immortal god-like being, this degrading of man tic man, to the forlorn condition of brutes and perishable things. But we, in prudence, beg of our feeling friends to withdraw their hands from the affairs of their fellow participators in the liberty of our country. Let them, if practicable, bring about the desired consummation by persuading the masters, and endeavoring to make good to them their concessions, but above all let them not throw the brand among the slaves, (as we fear they verge upon doing,) in humanity, that may have recorded their good desires and good deeds will then blot them out with her tears; and instead of exulting in the triumph, mourn over the fatal wreck of her noblest design.

EXCELSIOR.

SIXTH WARD OUTRAGE.

To Editor of the Truth Teller—

Sir: Finding that the Anti-Jackson rebels who had the audacity to break into the Arsenal, in defiance of the law, have convened a meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to justify their own fiendish conduct, and make it appear that the Irish voters of the Sixth Ward, were the perpetrators of the daring outrage. I request you will give publicity to the following impartial and candid detail of the conduct of the honest democracy of that ward, during the election, notwithstanding the foul, malicious, and false misrepresentations issued by hireling presses, and tergiversating, unprincipled and renegade apostates.

In the first place, there is no person intimately acquainted with Irishmen, and Irish character, who does not well know that it is peculiarly *characteristic* of them, to treat with utter contempt, and spurn with indignation, any person calling himself a man, who would resort to mortal weapons, without *extreme* necessity. An Irishman does not strike down his foe in a cowardly and unmanly manner; on the contrary, he always apprises his antagonist; calls on him "to defend himself," and then and not till then, does he raise his hand, or flourish his shilelagh. The "*prennez garde*" of the gallant French, the "*Cave tibi*" of "the noble Romans, the *phulassai ti* of the invincible Spartan are *warning notices*, not less significant, nor more expressive of firm manliness and honorable prowess, than the *cosan tu feir* of "the brave Irish." The full meaning of these noble and manly expressions can not be collected from the perusal of any edition of "the Modern Webster;" no, the best and most ancient copies of "the Patriot' Lexicon" must be consulted. The modern "Defend Yourself" is the vernacular translation. Irishmen have proved that on all great and constitutional questions they are good citizens, and true republicans; and they are well known to be on all occasions the uncompromising advocates of civil and religious liberty in every clime, and in every country in which despotism attempts rule; or in which intolerant Fanaticism, or senseless Bigotry aims at sway. They have nobly distinguished themselves by their exertions in the formation of this great Western Republic, the asylum of the persecuted;—the nursery of Freemen, and of Patriots; and the dread and terror of despots. In the memorable days of '76, when the worthiest and bravest of Columbia's sons, the illustrious George

read to the house a passage from a speech which the hon. member had delivered in favor of reform. That hon. member, on the occasion referred to, was represented to have spoken as follows:—"When men will ask us what we wish to accomplish by reform let us point to the achievement of a Washington. Let us show them a country free from that insidious remnant of a darker age—a pampered prelacy and a domineering church establishment. Let us show them men who scorn to intrust their liberties to the guardianship of hereditary legislators, who have cut off from their constitution the incubus of a second estate, and who can protect their property without he assistance of a race of

'Tenth transmitters of a foolish race.'

Let us point out to a people who spurn the idea of impoverishing nine younger brothers to confer a name and an inheritance upon the tenth, who can boast of no other precedency than the accident of priority at his birth—a people who own no distinction of blood, and who worship no aristocracy save that of virtue and blood." Such were the sentiments of the hon. member for Belfast but a few months since, and it would be evident to the house how much at variance they were with those which he at present advocated. He could not follow the course of the virulent speech with which he (the hon. member for Belfast) had seconded the amendment, further than to remark the extraordinhry accuracy with which it was reported in the *Times* newspaper, an accuracy which, at least, afforded some grounds of suspicion of the manner in which was furnished to that journal. He would advert, however, to the bad taste with which the term "political adventurers" was applied to those hon. members who, in that house, supported the question of Repeal. Political adventurer! What, Sir, said Mr. R., is that a term applicable to one of the most popular and amiable gentlemen in Ireland, a late member of this house, Sir R. Musgrave? Is that a fitting appellation for Mr. Sharman Crawford, or for my hon. and gallant friend the member for the county Kilkenny, the representative of the house of Mountgarret, or for the son of the illustrious Grattan? "*Clarum et venerabile nomen.*" It ill became the hon. member so flippantly to bestow a term of reproach upon his (Mr. Ronayne's) hon. friends; but, like the right hon. "West Briton," the Under Secretary for the Treasury, he supposed he was so enamoured with the power which he possessed as a member of the imperial legislature, of striking off the chains of the Hindoo, and liberating the enslaved Negro, that he deigned not to aid in the enfranchisement of his own oppressed fellow-countrymen! [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] The hon. member, it was not a little curious to remark, was one of those who went out to fight under the banners of Lord Byron for the liberties of Greece; but what a revolution must his political opinions have undergone since the period his letters from the Ægean were written! From the facility with which he seemed to have changed his political opinions, he (Mr. Ronayne) strongly suspected that in his Eastern travels he must have encountered the subtle minstrel mentioned by the noble poet in *Don Juan*, and profited by the association, for the discussion at present bore a remarkable resemblance to himself—

"He was a man who had seen many changes,
And always changed as true as any needle,
His polar star being one that rather ranges,
And not the fixed. He knew the way to wheedle;
Thus usually, when he was asked to sing,
He gave the different nations something national;
'Twas all the same to him, 'God save the King,'
Or 'Ca ira,' according to the fashion all."

He (Mr. Ronayne) must warn the house against yielding to the insidious attempt which was made by the government to obtain their sanction to every act, good or bad, which had passed the imperial parliament from the time of the Union down to the present hour. They were told by the right hon. Secretary for the Treasury that they ought not to be satisfied with merely negativing the question, but that they should go farther; that was, that they should express their approval of the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland during the last thirty-four years, and sanction every measure resorted to to maintain the Union—that Union which had been defined by Lord Byron in another place as—"A Union from never uniting, which, in its first operation, gave a death blow to the independence of Ireland; and, in its last, may be the cause of its eternal separation from this country. If it must be called a union, it is the union of the shark with his prey; the shark swallows up his victim, and thus they become one and indivisible." If these resolutions were passed it would be quite clear that all the Marquis of Anglesey's anticipations respecting the reformed House of Commons would go for nothing; but, althongh they could heap wrongs upon the people of Ireland by means of the bayonet, they might depend upon it that those people would relieve themselves from oppression the first opportunity that occurred. [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] It was not in their power to extinguish the love of liberty which distinguished the Irish people. They might for a time suffer oppression, but the independence which belonged to them would finally restore them to the condition of freemen. For his country he would

ber, 1834.

[L. S.] † HENRY CONWELL,
June 7 Bishop of Philadelphia.

COPAL VARNISH.—The Subscriber offers for sale, on very liberal terms, Coach Body, Japan and Cabinet Varnish, at his Store, No. 61 Elm street. His experience in preparing the article, his Manufactory being extensive, enables him to supply those who may favor him with their custom, on very reasonable terms. There is constantly on hand a large supply to be disposed of, by wholesale, or retail, and warranted to be of the first quality. A. TRACY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, a native of King's Co. Ireland, a Mason by trade. When last heard of, was in Williamsport Md. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Martha Mulligan, now in New York. Direct to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller. j7 3t.

CLONMEL REPEAL MEETING.

On Sunday, pursuant to requisition, a meeting of the inhabitants of Clonmel was held in the court at the rear of the Ormond Hotel, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Act of Union, and also against the grievous and grinding tithe system. At two o'clock, John Luther, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. Patrick Quinlan appointed to act as secretary.

After Mr. Luther returned thanks, in his usual neat and gentlemanly style, for the honor conferred on him by the meeting in electing him their chairman, the first resolution, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union, was proposed by Mr. John Butler, and seconded by Mr. John Hackett, the latter of whom spoke in a plain and forcible manner, and detailed the injuries inflicted on this country by that baneful measure.

The second resolution (repudiating the hacknied charge of a separation from England in the event of a repeal of that iniquitous act) was proposed by Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and seconded by Mr. Collett.

Several other resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, after which Mr. Luther having vacated the chair, Mr. Thomas Stokes was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Mr. Luther for his proper and dignified conduct on this as well as on every occasion when his services were required for the good of his country.

Three cheers were then given for Daniel O'Connell, and the meeting separated.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

TAX ON ABSENTEES.

Although there is no probability, in the present state of things, that the House of Lords will be favorable to Repeal, still we should think that the conduct of many noblemen will make the English, for their own sakes, favorable to what would be the first act of an Irish domestic parliament—an absentee tax. For years has Ireland been suffering the evil consequences which must result from men possessing large estates in a country, drawing enormous rents from amongst them, and spending them amongst foreigners. To their complaints the English hitherto turned a deaf ear, for they were pocketing the property Ireland was robbed of. The tide of vice, of folly, and of heartlessness, is, however, ebbing from their shores, and the rich spoils it brings with it deposited in other lands. England, therefore, is beginning to perceive the evils of absenteeism. The last *Morning Herald* has, amongst other just observations upon this subject, the following:—

The public in general, we are convinced, must witness with feelings bordering on disgust the enormous sums which certain of our absentee nobility, and gentry, allow to be extorted from them in the shape of mere rent, for the dirty places and apartments which they occupy in foreign countries. One self-expatriated peer, for instance, is said to give 240l. a month, another 230l., two others 100l. each, and certain wealthy commoners, seem in equally extravagant proportion. Apartments in a hotel after the fate of near 3,000l. a year for rent only in this metropolis, where foreigners are often said to complain of the charges. We confess it does mortify us to hear of mansions in town and country, where, especially in the latter, so much patriotism might be evinced, deserted; and, on inquiring for the owner, to find that they are spending their fortunes in florence, Rome, or Naples, from whence, if ever they return, they bring back with them habits and pursuits anything but English. Anything like compulsion would, we admit, be prosperous, as well, probably, as useless; but there is no reason why taxation should not reach them; and when it is considered how largely the revenue is diminished by their absence, while their property remains secured to them, in a great measure, at the public charge, surely some method might be hit upon to compel them to pay the community, for the value of the protection thus received.—*Dublin Register.*

IRISH MINES.

The Western Cork Mining Company about to be incorporated by act of Parliament, promises to be successful. The introduction of a large amount of capital into that part of Ireland will be a great benefit. The working of these mines will at once be a source of employment to the poor the destrict, and of wealth to the inhabitants generally. Most of the shareholders are Englishmen, but there are besides several Irish. The slate quarries are said to be better than those at Bangor, in North Wales, and the copper ore is of such superior quality that some of it contains seventy-five parts of pure copper in one hundred parts of ore, whilst the average is twenty-five parts of pure copper a hundred of ore.

CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY.

It appears by the *Warwick Advertiser* that two out of three of the members of Sir Charles Greville's committee at the late election for Warwick, who were charged with having been guilty of bribery, have been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500l. each. Moreover, the persons convicted will be disqualified for ever to vote at any election in the United Kingdom, or to hold any civil office. The trial of the third person, by the name of Ayres, was postponed till next assizes. An action was also brought against the Town Clerk of Warwick, Mr. Tibbets, but no evidence was offered, and Mr. Hill consented to a verdict against the plaintiff.

SUMMARY.

The subscriber having removed her Seminary to 88 Orange-street, between Walker and White, begs to tender acknowledgments to her friends for their hitherto kind patronage, and to assure them and the public, that the most strict attention shall be paid to all children consigned to her care.

Terms as usual, moderate.

C. CONWAY.

N. B.—A French Class will be formed from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
May 31

REMOVAL.--DR. C. C. RICE, has removed his Office from No. 10 Delancey-street, to No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge-streets, 3d block east of Bowery. May 10

MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

☞ The Members of "The Mechanics Benefit Society, will celebrate its first Anniversary by a public dinner at the O'Connell House, 338 Broadway on Monday the 9th June next. Tickets can be obtained from the following places:—John McDermott's 71 Catharine st. John McGrath 346 1-2 Broadway, Timothy O'Gorman 51 Washington st. Cornelius Cronin 105 1-2 Mulberry st. James Alexander 206 Sullivan st. Patrick Daley 21 Duane st. Joseph Keeler 130 Anthony st. at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin st. and at the Bar of the O'Connell House. JOHN McGRATH, Pres't.
Joseph Keeler Sect'y,

BOARDINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWARK, N. J.)
BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution commenced as usual on the first Monday in May.

The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught:

The government is mild and parental, yet sufficienty energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxtion they are under the immediate care of the Principal The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healthy situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.

TERMS—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—$25. per do.,—payable in advance. No deduction will be made for a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books, Stationary, and the French Language.

REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St.

LETTERS may be addressed to the Principal, No. 123 Washington street Newark. ft 3m

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorising attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schilen late an *inhabitant* of this state, an absconding *debtor* and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the the delivery of any property belonging to such *debtor* to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purposo whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated the 20th day of March 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholics works published in this country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them they can have there every Catholic Book for sale in the United States, at the lowest prices they can any where be obtained.

Orders from any part of the country, containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.

As the subscriber is in the general wholesale book-selling and publishing business, he receives orders for works of every description, in every department of literature, Science and the Arts; and lower for cash than any other bookseller in New York.

Country merchants will find it their interest to call; his stock of School books Stationary, Blank Books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty St, near Maiden Lane, New York.

EUROPE.—The Subscriber a member of the American Bar has again at the appointed time arrived in the United States and will proceed on an Eighth Voyage to Europe. Leaving Pittsburg on or before the first day of September next and sailing from New York about the middle of said month and returning to the United States in the spring of 1835, making a general tour of England Ireldnd and Scotland. Transacting every description of business (as heretofore) requiring legal intervention or otherwise. Money Remittances, Recovery, Collections, and Ajustment of Property, Legacies, Dedts, Rents, Accounts, &c. &c. and every act which can be done under power of Attorney by one as representative of another &c. Every information given by appyling personally or by Letter POST PAID to the Subscriber. Address H. Keenan, European Law and General Agent—Pittsburgh, Pa. N. Y. May, 50th 1824.

LAW NOTICE.—HUGH TONER, Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn., will punctually attend to any business entrusted to him in the line of his profession.

References—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, U. S. Senate, Washington City,
Hon. Henry Baldwin, Philadelphia,
Hon. Charles Shaler, Pittsburg, Penn.
Wm. Denman, Esq. New-York.
May 31—6t

REMOVAL. DANIEL KEARNEY has removed to the City Hall House, No. 13 Park Row. May 10—6t

HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.—JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its various branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m—May 24

M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call. ts May 24

JAMES GALLIGAN, Grocery Store, No. 4 Madison-street, N. York. GROCERIES of every description at the lowest cash prices. 3mg May 24

JAMES CONRON has opened a CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand he best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowost cash prices. May 17

DR. J. WALSH, Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Dublin, informs the public that he may be consulted every day at his Office, No. 13 Ann-street. ewtf May 17

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND. The oaPprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.

Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to
May 10 DOUGLAS. ROBINSON & CO.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No, 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias, Velvets. &o. &.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a sharge of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST,
LAST-MAKER AND FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER,
(75 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK.)

☞ Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain.

☞ Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted.

ALSO—CORK BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MANLY,

Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable.

TERMS.

Junior Class, per quarter,			$3 00
2d	do.	do.	4 00
3d	do.	do.	5 00
4th	do.	do.	8 00

Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5.

References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, opposite Chambers-street, whore he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, of every description, which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. May 24

EDWARD B. FITZGERALD'S, Land and Loan Office, is removed from 56 Wall-street to 45 William-street, between the Bank of America and the office of the Evening Star, where he will as usual attend to borrowing Money on Bond and Mortgages. Also the sale and Exchange of Houses and Lots, and vacant Lots in this City. Also, to the sale and exchange of improved and unimproved, Lands in this State, and in every State in the Union.

E. B. F. begs leave to mention, that having been many years a merchant, he will be glad of any business in that line committed to his Agency and management, and pledges himself to give his friends herein entire satisfaction. 3m—May 10

CRONLY'S HOUSE, No. 5 Chatham-street- ☞ Societies accommodated with one or two Rooms. Terms moderate. May 17

BOARD. A few young men can be accommodated with Board; and Shoemakers with the privilege of a good shop, at No. 37 Elm, near Pearl-street, by P. DUNN.
May 10—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ANNE MAGRATH, native of Queens County, Ireland, sailed from Dublin, in 1832, and landed in Quebec in June; went from thence to the State of New-York, in company with her brother John Magrath, (cousin) and John and James Kealy. She resided, when her brother parted from her, with Patrick Hilliken, inn-keeper, at Chatham, Four Corners, Columbia Co. N. Y. Notwithstanding his having written a number of letters, no information respecting her, has since reached her grieved brother. Any person seeing this article, and knowing any thing of her, will, it is hoped, be pleased to conaey the information to John Magrath, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co. Penn., or to James Shorthill, Henderson township, Huntingdon Co. Penn. June 7

OF CUL MURPHY, a native of Kilket, county of Monahan, Ireland, who left Belfast for Quebec, May 10th, 1832, in the ship Royalist, and proceeded to Albany. When last heard of he was in Utica. Any information respecting him will be thankfully recived by his brother, Patrick Murphy, Shoemaker, Lowell, Mass. May 31

OF RICHARD KEARNS, a native of the vicinity of Kelly, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, who emigrated to this country about 5 or 6 years ago. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his brother, John Kearns, now residing in Wareham, Mass. The last accounts from him to home was from Renulnenia, Alleghany Mountains, Pennsylvania. May 31

OF RICHARD AND JOHN NANGLE, natives of the County Westmeath, and Parish of Main, Ireland, who left Ireland five years ago. John resided some time ago tn New-York or neighborhood: and Richard, when he first landed, worked on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road. Any information respecting them, will be thankfully received by Mrs. Margaret McGuire, Williamsport, Md.
May 24 3t

OF JOHN DOWNEY, who sailed from Cove of Cork for Quebec, in April, 1832. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his uncle, John Sullivan, Newark, N. J. at Messrs. Camfield & Co. Coachmakers, or to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, New York. May 24

OF JAMES SCULLY, of Stradbally, in Queen's Co. Ireland.—When last heard of, he was residing at No. 46 Leonard-street, New-York. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Catharine Whelan, or his niece, Mary Scully, at Chatham, Mirimichi, New-Brunswick. May 24

OF JAMES McGEARY, a native of Market-Hill, County Armagh, who emigrated to North America, in 1826. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Bridget McGeary, directed to No. 422 1-2 Broadway. Apply at the office of the *Truth Teller*, No. 58 Franklin-street. May 24

OF MARGARET MULLEN, a native of Lisburn, County of Antrim; sailed from Belfast for this country, in 1826. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by J. Kelly, at 88 Elm-street, New-York. 3t May 10

OF PATRICK BURKE, aged 19 or 20, who landed at Quebec on the 14th day of May, 1832, from the city of Limerick, Ireland—since which time he has not been heard of by his widowed mother, Catharine Burke, now residing in this county. Any information which may be given of this young man, by addressing a letter to L. A. Spalding, of this village, will be thankfully acknowledged by his distressed parent.
Lockport, April 21, 1834. May 17—2t

OF DANIEL McMAHON, a native of the county of Tyrone, Parish of Clogh, Ireland. When last heard from, was Pedling in the State of Mississippi. Any person knowing of the same, whether he be dead or living, will confer a favor on his brother, Bernard McMahon, by communicating such knowledge as they possess to the office of the Truth Teller, No. 58 Franklin-street, addressed to Charles McMahon. May 17

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.